NAMES, BOUNDARIES, AND MAPS:

A RESOURCE FOR THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION (Region Two)

By Peter L. Stark

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the process of compiling this work, I have met many dedicated cartographers, Forest Service staff, academic and public librarians, archivists, and entrepreneurs. I first would like to acknowledge the gracious assistance of Bob Malcolm Supervisory Cartographer of Region 2 in Golden, Colorado who opened up the Region's archive of maps and atlases to me in November of 2005. Also, I am indebted to long-time map librarians Christopher Thiry, Janet Collins, Donna Koepp, and Stanley Stevens for their early encouragement and consistent support of this project. In the fall of 2013, I was awarded a fellowship by The Pinchot Institute for Conservation and the Grey Towers National Historic Site. The Scholar in Residence program of the Grey Towers Heritage Association allowed me time to write and edit my research on the mapping of the National Forest System in an office in Gifford Pinchot's ancestral home. I remain deeply grateful for this opportunity and must thank Lincoln Bramwell, Forest Service historian, for encouraging me to apply. These acknowledgments would not be complete if I did mention my indebtedness to the Library of Congress, my employer from 1999 to 2017 and the gracious support of this project by my supervisor, Beacher Wiggins.

The creation of reference works can take many hands or many years or both. In this case, it has been both. The librarians and professional staff of the following institutions have lent their time and patience in the furtherance of this project. Ultimately, however, I alone am responsible for any errors or omissions.

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This volume is dedicated to map librarian extraordinaire, Donna P. Koepp

It is the author's hope that this work on the historic geography of the National Forest System will broaden the user's understanding of the slow but deliberate ways in which the System came into being and was enlarged and modified over the decades to meet changing circumstances, policies, and needs of the American people. It is also hoped that this work will deepen the user's appreciation of the System as it exists today by seeing that its growth and development has been far from arbitrary and accidental, but instead the product of many careful hands and thoughtful minds over many decades. Finally, the hope is that it will encourage the user of these pages to investigate more thoroughly the unanswered questions that arise from consulting this work, thereby enlarging the body of research and scholarship of this remarkable legacy of American conservation.

December 2019

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

I. The Rocky Mountain Region as an Administrative Area of the U.S. Forest Service in Maps

For a more extensive discussion of Forest Service District (and after 1930) Regional boundaries see Part II of "The Development of the Regional Structure of the U.S. Forest Service" in the essay *Field Organization and Administrative History of the National Forest System* elsewhere on this website.

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WYOMING
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
TERRITORY
Lander
Sidney
North Platte
Alliance
Oberlin
Garden
Hastings
Sterling
Greeley
Pueblo
Colorado Springs
Gunnison
Ouray
Ephraim
Grangers
Oak Spring
Thermopolis
Chadron
Niobrara River
Valentine
O'Neil
Broken Bow
Republican River
Arkansas River
Las Animas
Lamar
Wichita
Salina
Aberdeen
Yankton
White River
Snake River
Bridger Peak
Malad
Montpelier
Logan
Ogden
Salt Lake
Provo
Evanston
Rawlins
Saratoga
Encampment
Rock Springs
Green River
Price
Castle Gate
Huntington
Fairview
Manti
Nephi
Eureka
Juab
Fillmore
Beaver
Parowan
Kanab
Panguitch
Escalante
Circleville
Richfield
Salina
Marysvale
Kingston
Loa
Torrey
Bicknell
Thurber
Grand Junction
Delta
Montrose
Ouray
Silverton
Lake City
Del Norte
Alamosa
Saguache
Gunnison
Crested Butte
Aspen
Leadville
Buena Vista
Salida
Canon City
Pueblo
Colorado Springs
Cripple Creek
Victor
Florence
Rye
Trinidad
Las Animas
Lamar
Holly
Wray
Yuma
Akron
Sterling
Julesburg
Big Spring
Grand Island
Hastings
Kearney
Lexington
Cozad
Gothenburg
North Platte
Ogallala
Sidney
Chappell
Alliance
Hemingford
Crawford
Chadron
Harrison
Hay Springs
Rushville
Gordon
Valentine
Merriman
Ainsworth
Long Pine
Bassett
Newport
Bonesteel
Gregory
Winner
Chamberlain
Mitchell
Aberdeen
Huron
Redfield
Watertown
Sioux Falls
Yankton
Vermillion
Elk Point
Dakota City
Sioux City
Le Mars
Cherokee
Storm Lake
Fort Dodge
Webster City
Boone
Ames
Des Moines
Indianola
Winterset
Creston
Shenandoah
Clarinda
Red Oak
Atlantic
Audubon
Harlan
Denison
Carroll
Manning
Glidden
Jefferson
Boone
Ames
Nevada
Marshalltown
Grinnell
Newton
Pella
Oskaloosa
Knoxville
Chariton
Centerville
Albia
Corydon
Bloomfield
Fairfield
Mount Pleasant
Washington
Keokuk
Burlington
Fort Madison
Montrose
Keokuk
Quincy
Hannibal
Palmyra
Monroe City
Shelbina
Macon
Kirksville
Milan
Trenton
Chillicothe
Brookfield
Marceline
Unionville
Princeton
Gallatin
Cameron
St. Joseph
Maryville
Bethany
Albany
Stanberry
Gallatin
Hamilton
Kearney
Liberty
Independence
Kansas City
Olathe
Paola
Ottawa
Lawrence
Topeka
Atchison
Leavenworth
Wyandotte

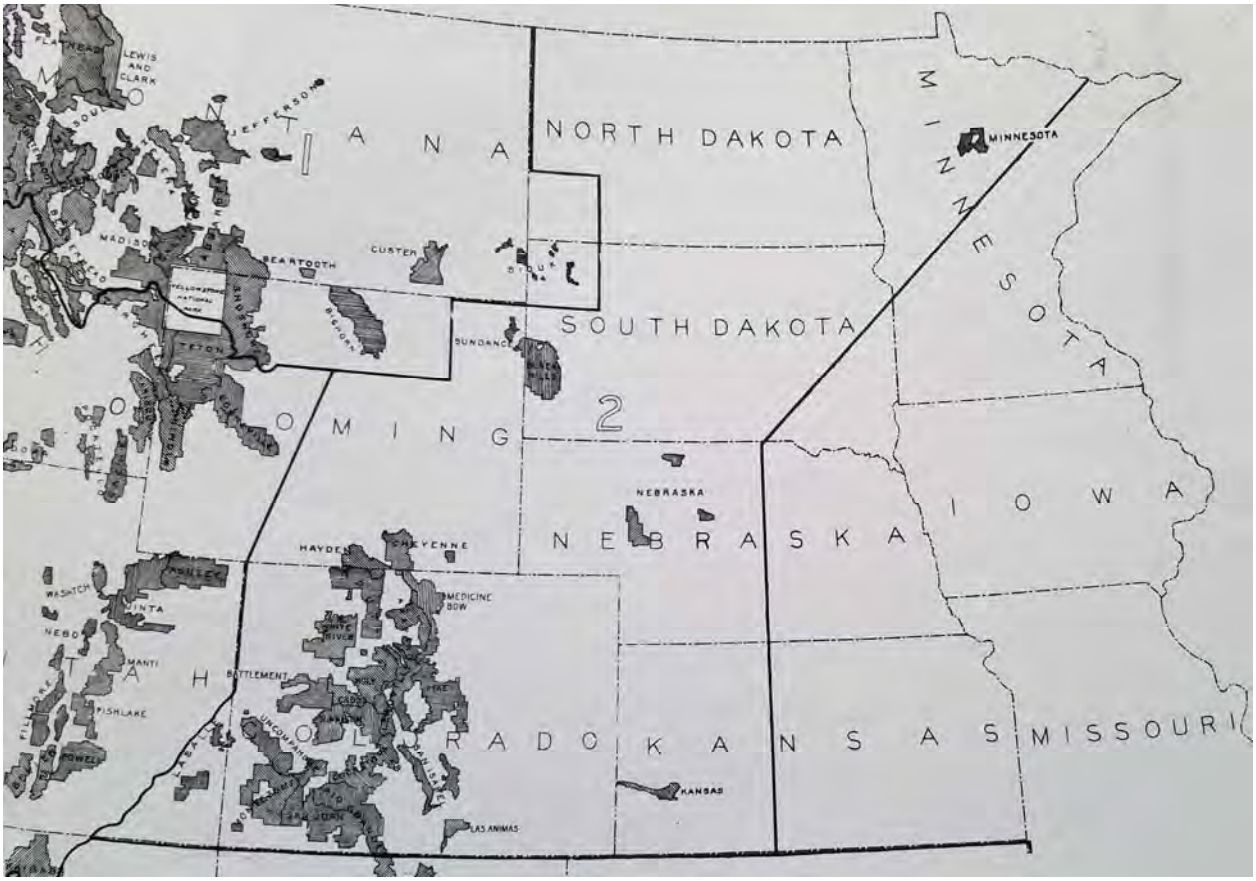

Figure 2: Original boundaries and national forests of District 2 as of July 1, 1908, the effective date of many of the Executive Orders reorganizing the national forests from 1907 to 1908. Later in 1908, the boundary between District 1 and District 2 would be placed on the Montana/Wyoming boundary moving the Bighorn and the Shoshone National Forests to District 2.

The boundary between District 2 and District 4 to the west was later placed on the Continental Divide in Wyoming moving the eastern portion of the Bonneville National Forest to District 2 (Washakie National Forest) and the western portion of the Bonneville to the Bridger National Forest to District 4. The LaSalle National Forest in Utah and Colorado was probably not yet "under administration" so it is doubtful if this area was ever administered from Denver. The La Salle's name was changed back to La Sal in March of 1909 and administered by District 4. The line west of the La Salle National Forest on the map is the course of the Colorado River. The Minnesota National Forest (later the Chippewa National Forest) was a part of District 2 whose boundaries were later extended eastward to include the new (1909) Superior National Forest and other new national forests in Michigan created from the public lands.

Note that the two million acre Medicine Bow National Forest has, by 1908, been divided into three parts: the Arapaho National Forest on the western slope of the Continental Divide, the Cheyenne National Forest (including the former Crow Creek National Forest to the east) in Wyoming, and the Medicine Bow National Forest in Colorado. After two years, in 1910, the name "Medicine Bow National Forest" would be applied to forest lands exclusively in Wyoming while the former lands of the Medicine Bow in Colorado would be renamed the Colorado National Forest.

Figure 3: District No. 2 on September 1, 1915 showing the expansion of the District eastward to include Wisconsin (no national forests at this time), the Superior National Forest in the Arrowhead of Minnesota (#30), and the two units of the Michigan National Forest (#31), which would later separate as the Huron & Marquette National Forests (#31). District 2 would map the national forests of the Great Lakes states until 1929.

The District boundary between District 2 and District 4 is shown moving closer to the Continental Divide. The reduced Bonneville National Forest (#5), the Bridger National Forest (#6) and the Washakie National Forest (#7) along the Continental Divide in Wyoming are all shown being administered by District 2. The Bonneville National Forest would be transferred to the Washakie National Forest in 1916 and discontinued, while the Bridger National Forest would be transferred to District 4 early in 1919 completing the transition to a Continental Divide district boundary.

The Harney National Forest (#4) has been separated from the Black Hills National Forest and the Sundance National Forest added to the Black Hills (#3) and discontinued. The short-lived Sopris (#16) and the Durango (#24) National Forests are shown next to their parent forests, the Holy Cross (#14) and San Juan (#26) respectively.

The La Sal National Forest is now shown as administered by District 4. The map partially shows the new (1914) District 7 embracing the eastern United States and Puerto Rico with its many purchase units as well as formally proclaimed national forests in the public lands states of Florida, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

The Kansas National Forest (#27) would be discontinued in October of 1915, one month after this map was compiled, its lands returned to the public domain for entry.

Figure 4: District 2 (after 1919 the Rocky Mountain District) as of August, 1928, at its greatest geographic extent, from the Utah-Colorado state line to the shores of Lake Huron and from the North Dakota-South Dakota state line to the Red River forming the Oklahoma-Texas boundary. The Wichita National Forest is now shown as being administered by the Rocky Mountain District (District 2.) Originally part of District 3 (1908-1914), the Wichita National Forest was added to the new District 7 in 1914. Finally, the Wichita National Forest became part of the Rocky Mountain District from 1926 to 1936, the year it was discontinued. Note that the Bridger National Forest (shown as being a part of the Wyoming National Forest from 1923 to 1941) on the western slope of the Continental Divide is now shown as being a part of the Intermountain District (District 4), while the Washakie National Forest occupies the eastern slope of the divide having absorbed the remnant of the Bonneville National Forest in 1916 and remaining as a part of the Rocky Mountain District.

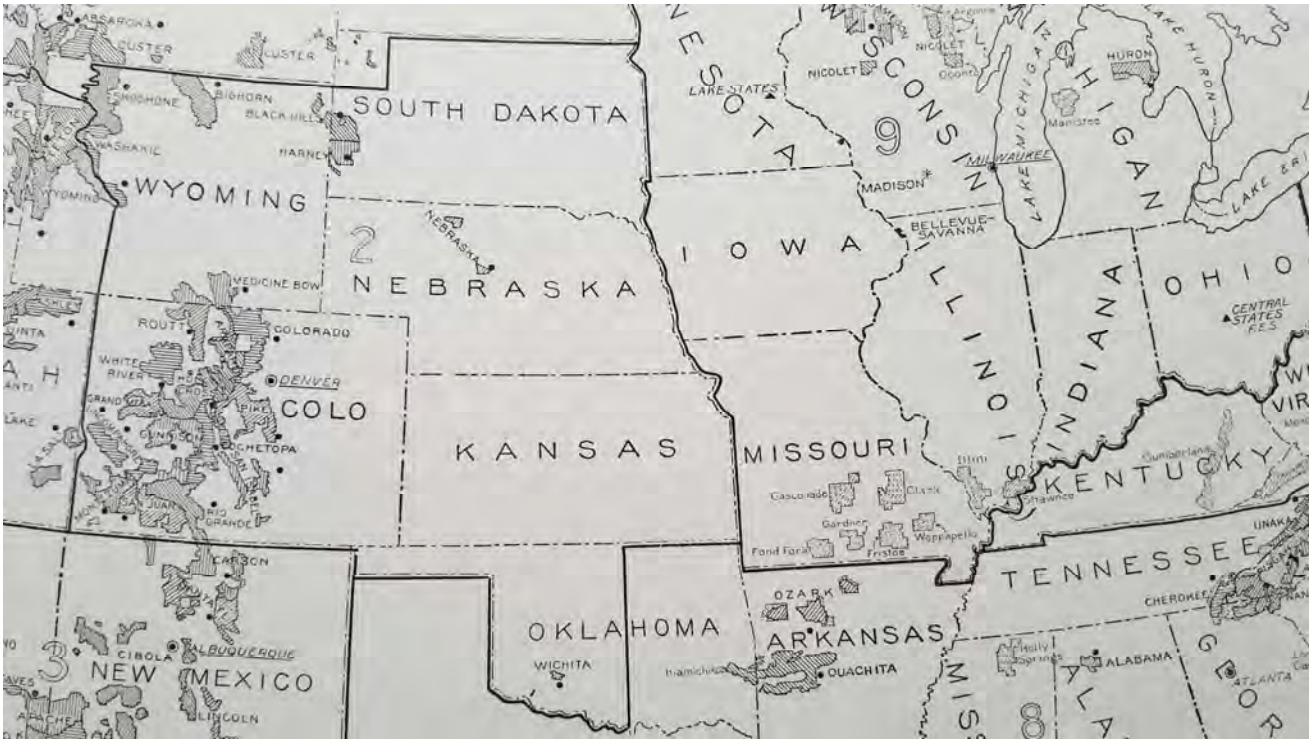

Figure 5: Region 2 as of August 21, 1934 (after May 1, 1930 the nine Forest Service "Districts" became nine "Regions") showing Region 9, the Lakes States Region established by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 22, 1928 (effective January 1, 1929) to administer the many new purchase units in the upper Midwest as well as the existing national forests created from the public lands. Thus, the Rocky Mountain Region was significantly reduced by the transfer of the national forests of Minnesota and Michigan and any present or future national forests in the state of Wisconsin to the new Lakes States Region. The Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma is still shown as being administered by Region 2. Note the new (1934) Region 8, the Southern Region a portion of which is shown in the lower right corner of the map.

Figure 6: A Forest Service map dated 1940 showing the Rocky Mountain Region within its current boundaries. Even though the Wichita National Forest had been abolished in 1936, it wasn't until 1939 that Forest Service maps of the United States showing the agency's regional boundaries actually changed the boundary between Region 2 and Region 8, the Southern Region (established in 1934) to the Oklahoma-Kansas state line. Major reorganizations of the internal boundaries of the national forests of Colorado as well as on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide and Black Hills were to occur in the 1940s and 1950s.

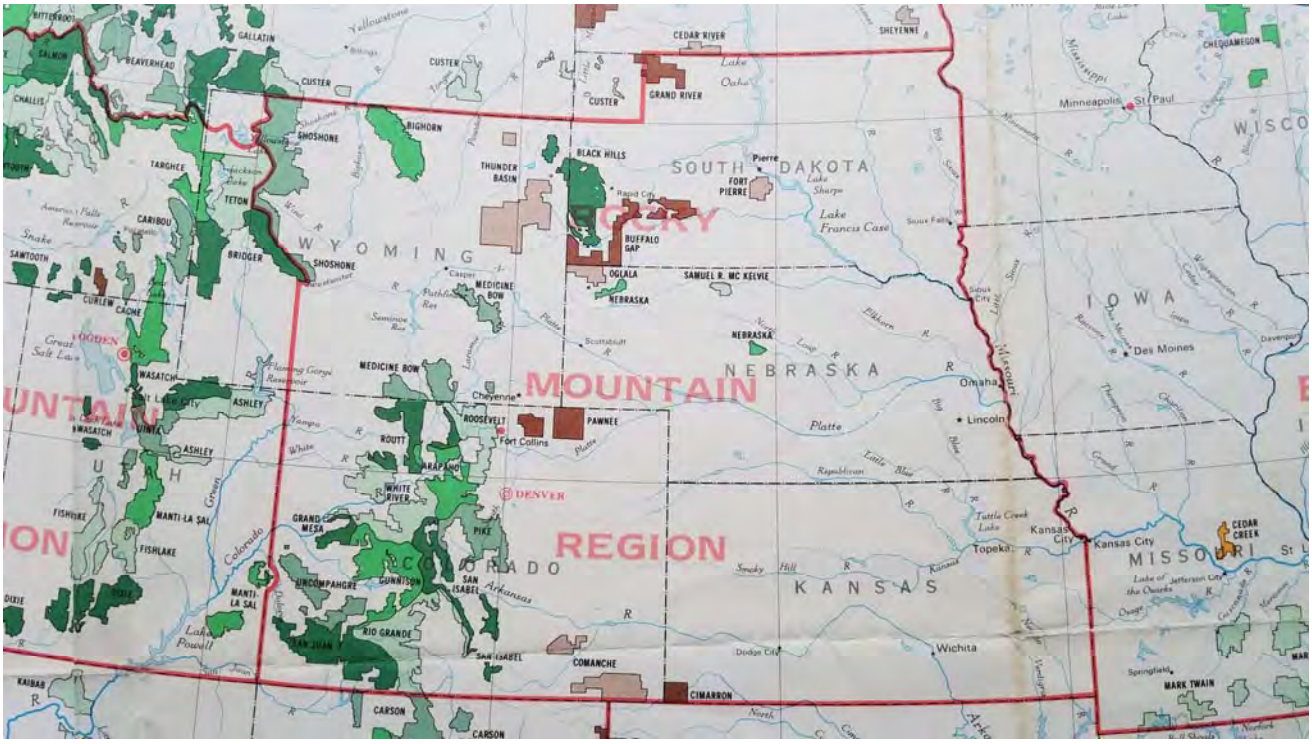

Figure 7: Forest Service map of 1979 showing its regional boundaries, national forests, and national grasslands. The reorganizations of the 1940s and 1950s are now complete with a reduction of the number of national forests in the region. However, there is a somewhat ambiguous boundary shown for the Grand River National Grassland in South Dakota. Note the new Samuel R. McKelvie National Forest in Nebraska, created in 1971 from the former Niobrara Division of the Nebraska National Forest.

Figure 8: 2013 boundaries of the Rocky Mountain Region shown now with distinct boundaries drawn for the Grand River unit of the Dakota Prairie Grasslands.

II. Administrative History of the Rocky Mountain Region

The essay, *Field Organization and Administrative History of the National Forest System,* found on this website, hopes to familiarize the reader, in a slightly modified chronological arrangement, with the many different ways in which the national forests' names, boundaries, and land base were changed to solve problems created by their very establishment, to suit national policies, and to meet economic realities, either by the issuance of an official legal document or by an internal Forest Service action. This section provides a focused look at the Rocky Mountain Region's administrative history on selected topics.

Within the administrative histories following each forest in this chapter on the Rocky Mountain Region, one will find individual citations that established the forest reserve or national forest, added or eliminated lands, changed forest names, and in some instances, discontinued forests altogether. These administrative changes were required, by law, to be announced by the issuance of an official legal document, such as an Executive Order, Public Land Order, or other official notice through a recognized government channel. The Section 24 of the law of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095) granted the President the power to reserve portions of the timbered public domain by issuing a "public proclamation." Thus, newly established forest reserves and national forests were announced by presidential proclamation. Since Congress authorized the president to create the forest reserves, these proclamations have the force of law and are included in the pages of the *United States Statutes at Large*. Executive Orders of the President carry the same force of law as Proclamations, because the authority to issue them has been delegated to the executive branch by Congress. The difference between the two is that executive orders are directed towards those inside government while proclamations are aimed at those outside government. At the time the forest reserves were being proclaimed, the majority of early executive orders issued by the President amended civil service and passport regulations and established rules to govern the territories of the United States such as the Canal Zone and the Philippines. Executive orders also rearranged forest boundaries, combined several forests into one, withdrew lands temporarily for examination or resurvey, and eliminated some lands from the national forests. It took a presidential proclamation to establish the Ouray Forest Reserve in Colorado on February 2, 1907, but a single executive order transferred its lands to the Montezuma and Uncompahgre National Forests and discontinued the Ouray National Forest altogether on July 1, 1908. On April 24, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt issued his Executive Order 9146 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve public lands, thus delegating presidential authority in this area. After this date the executive order was largely replaced by the Public Land Order issued by the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the public lands. Presidential proclamations continued to be used to establish new

national forests, such as the Winema National Forest in Oregon in 1961, unless delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture as was the case with several purchase units that became national forests.

Coexisting with these formal executive announcements, there are the other actions that changed the land base and the management of the national forests where the law did not require the issuance of a legal announcement. In these instances, like the ability to organize itself into administrative regions, the Forest Service was granted the authority by Congress to exchange lands, accept donations of land, transfer forest acreage, and to create special areas within the national forests on its own. Of course this all changed with the passage of the "National Forest Management Act of 1976" on October 22, 1976 when much of this autonomy was reclaimed by Congress. The laws that gave the Forest Service the ability to act on its own in these ways are found at the conclusion of this introduction in a final section entitled, *Laws and Regulations applicable to all Forest Reserves and National Forests Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region.* Laws and other actions that affected only one national forest are listed in the administrative histories of that particular forest.

A. Initial Establishment of the Forest Reserves, 1891 to 1907, the Rocky Mountain Region

Under the 1891 law entitled, "An Act to repeal timber culture-laws and for other purposes" approved March 3 (26 Stat. 1095), the President was given the authority to establish Forest Reserves within the public domain and to announce these newly created forest reserves with the issuance of a "public proclamation." On March 30 of that year, President Benjamin Harrison proclaimed the first reserve, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve (now largely the Shoshone National Forest in Wyoming.) Before his term expired in March of 1893, he had set aside 15 forest reserves totaling 13,417,000 acres. The presidents that followed Harrison – Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt – set aside millions more acres of additional reserves in the western states so that by 1909, there were 150 federal forests embracing 172,230,000 acres. On March 3, 1907 the Congress prohibited the President from proclaiming national forests in six western states including Colorado and Wyoming, but not in South Dakota, Nebraska, or Kansas, thereby largely ending the executive expansion of the national forests in what was to become the Rocky Mountain Region. The following listing details this growth in federal forestry for the Rocky Mountain Region. Those forest reserves that were merged with other reserves during the period 1891 to 1908 are noted.

Order of forest creation in the Rocky Mountain Region, 1891 to March 3, 1907

1891
Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve, March 30, 1891 (name changed to Yellowstone Forest Reserve May 22, 1902)
White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve, October 16, 1891 (name changed to White River Forest Reserve June 28, 1902)

1892
Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve, February 11, 1892 (name changed to Pikes Peak Forest Reserve May 12, 1905)
Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve, June 23, 1892 (added to Pikes Peak Forest Reserve May 12, 1905)
South Platte Forest Reserve, December 9, 1892 (added to Pikes Peak Forest Reserve May 12, 1905)
Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve, December 24, 1892

1897 (these are also known as the "Washington Birthday Reserves" with March 1, 1898 as the effective date)

Black Hills Forest Reserve, February 22, 1897
Big Horn Forest Reserve, February 22, 1897

1900
Crow Creek Forest Reserve, October 10, 1900 (added to Cheyenne National Forest June 30, 1908)

1902
San Isabel Forest Reserve, April 11, 1902
Niobrara Forest Reserve, April 16, 1902 (absorbed by the Nebraska National Forest July 2, 1908)
Dismal River Forest Reserve, April 16, 1902 (absorbed by the Nebraska National Forest July 2, 1908)
Medicine Bow Forest Reserve, May 22, 1902

1905
Leadville Forest Reserve, May 12, 1905
Gunnison Forest Reserve, May 12, 1905

San Juan Forest Reserve, June 3, 1905
Park Range Forest Reserve, June 12, 1905
Wet Mountains Forest Reserve, June 12, 1905 (added to the San Isabel National Forest July 2, 1908)
Cochetopah Forest Reserve, June 13, 1905
Montezuma Forest Reserve, June 13, 1905
Uncompahgre Forest Reserve, June 14, 1905
Garden City Forest Reserve, July 15, 1905 (enlarged and name changed to Kansas National Forest May 15, 1908; abolished October 15, 1915)
Holy Cross Forest Reserve, August 25, 1905

1906
Fruita Forest Reserve, February 24, 1906 (added to the Uncompahgre National Forest July 1, 1908)
North Platte Forest Reserve, March 10, 1906 (absorbed by the Nebraska National Forest July 2, 1908)
Sierra Madre Forest Reserve, November 5, 1906 (absorbed by the Hayden National Forest July 1, 1908)

1907
Ouray Forest Reserve, February 2, 1907 (absorbed by the Montezuma and Uncompahgre National Forests July 1 1908)
Bear Lodge Forest Reserve, March 1, 1907 (absorbed by the Sundance National Forest July 1, 1908)
Las Animas Forest Reserve, March 1, 1907

There were two "Midnight Reserves" proclaimed on March 1, 1907 for areas that are now embraced by the Rocky Mountain Region, namely the Bear Lodge in Wyoming and the Las Animas in Colorado, later made a part of the Black Hills and San Isabel National Forests respectively. Also, land was added to the existing the Holy Cross, Medicine Bow, Montezuma, Park Range, San Juan, Uncompahgre, and Yellowstone Forest Reserves on that day.

On March 4, 1907, the Fulton Amendment took effect (34 Stat. 1271) prohibiting the President from creating new national forests from land not previously reserved for national forests, or adding land to existing national forests in several western states including Colorado and Wyoming, but not South Dakota, Nebraska or Kansas. As of June, 1907, Colorado had 15,748,772 acres of national forests, while District 2 lands in Wyoming measured 1,193,819 acres. There were 1,163,160 acres in South Dakota, 556,072 acres in Nebraska, and another 97,280 acres in Kansas for a total of 18,759,103 acres administered by District 2, the future Rocky Mountain Region. National Forests in Minnesota and Michigan were not affected by the Fulton Amendment. National forests in these two states would soon be established and come under the administration of District 2, namely the Minnesota (later the Chippewa) National Forest (May 23, 1908), the Superior National Forest (February 13, 1909); the Marquette National Forest (February 10, 1909) and the Michigan (later the Huron) National Forest (February 11, 1909.)

B. The Remarkable Reorganization of 1907/1909

Much attention has been given to the struggle between the Congress and the Executive Branch before and after the President's "Midnight Reserves" of March 1907 and the resulting reaction by Congress expressed in the restrictive Fulton Amendment. Much less discussion has been given to the veritable tidal wave of system-wide reorganization activity by the Forest Service following the Midnight Reserves controversy beginning on March 16, 1907, until the expiration of Theodore Roosevelt's term as president in March of 1909. After the Fulton Amendment, he task of reorganizing the national forests with an eye towards effective administration began. Large forests were broken apart into several new ones, or smaller areas combined to form larger national forests. Evidence of this system-wide effort to reorganize the national forests for better administration can be found in the breakup of the 3.5 million-acre Blue Mountains National Forest in Oregon into four new national forests. In the opposite direction, the establishment of the Nebraska National Forest was made possible by combining three small national forests, the Dismal River, Niobrara, and North Platte National Forests into one.

For nearly two years a blizzard of Proclamations and Executive Orders blew forth from the White House affecting the names and boundaries of national forests everywhere. The paper storm of 103 Proclamations and 95 Executive Orders established 23 new forests, added land to 57 existing forests in those states not named by the Fulton Amendment, eliminated lands in 21 others, changed names, re-drew boundaries, recombined forests, and eliminated one forest and its reserved lands altogether. Generally, Roosevelt had used the proclamation as the preferred method to establish new forests and to add or eliminate lands in existing ones, while the executive order was rarely used, usually for minor issues, such as granting a right of way for a railroad or deleting small land parcels. However, during the last two years of his administration, President Roosevelt now issued scores of executive orders to reorganize and rename forests in the six western states subject to the Fulton Amendment. Executive Order 908 alone reorganized or changed the name of 79 National Forests.

In a large sense, Presidential proclamations are official public announcements that are most often, but not necessarily, based on laws passed by Congress giving the President the authority to act alone. Executive orders, by contrast, are directed towards federal agencies, regarding how they are to conduct the business of the government. During this time, the proclamation continued to be used for adding lands to existing national forests and to establish new forests in states not embraced by the Fulton Amendment, but the executive order became the legal vehicle for reorganizational purposes. President Roosevelt issued nearly 200 proclamations and executive orders affecting the national forests over this two-year period, an episode in the history of the National Forest System that would never again be equaled.

Besides the three proclamations that established the Kansas National Forest (from existing lands of the Garden City National Forest), the Michigan and the Marquette National forests, and one that eliminated lands in the Medicine Bow National Forest, and another that added lands to the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota, Roosevelt issued 22 Executive Orders that changed names, transferred lands, and reorganized the national forests in District 2. The fifteen National Forests eliminated in District Two through these Executive Orders were:

Battlement Mesa	Crow Creek	North Platte	Sierra Madre
Bear Lodge	Dismal River	Ouray	Wet Mountains
Big Horn	Fruita	Park Range	Yellowstone
Cochetopah	Niobrara	Pikes Peak	

Thirteen new national forests established in District 2 from previously reserved lands during this two year period were:

Arapaho	Cochetopa (1908-1944)	Routt
Battlement (1908-1924)	Hayden (1908-1929)	Shoshone
Bighorn	Nebraska	Sundance (1908-1915)
Bonneville (1908-1916)	Pike	
Cheyenne (1908-1910)	Rio Grande	

(dates in parentheses note forests eliminated through later reorganizations)

A special word should be inserted here regarding the unusual reorganization of the two million acre Medicine Bow National Forest that occurred both in the middle of the reorganizing effort of 1908 as well as afterward in 1910 under later administrative changes. The Medicine Bow Range trends northwest from Colorado terminating about 50 miles north of the Wyoming state line. The Medicine Bow Forest Reserve was proclaimed in 1902 covering the part of Medicine Bow Range in Wyoming. Subsequent additions in1905 and 1907 greatly expanded the reserve in Wyoming and southward along the range into Colorado, until the Medicine Bow National Forest measured nearly two million acres in both states. During the reorganization of 1908 the Medicine Bow National Forest was reduced to a 659,780-acre national forest entirely within the state of Colorado. Former Medicine Bow National Forest lands on the western slope of the Continental Divide in Colorado became the Arapaho National Forest. Some 59,000 acres were transferred from the southern reaches of the Medicine Bow in Colorado to the reorganized Pike National Forest, and finally, Medicine Bow National Forest lands in Wyoming (561,612 acres) were added to the Crow Creek National Forest (56,320 acres) to create the new Cheyenne National Forest at 617,932 acres. This reorganization endured for two years.

In a proclamation dated July 1, 1910, that made an extraordinary switch. The Medicine Bow National Forest in Colorado was renamed the Colorado National Forest and the Cheyenne National Forest in Wyoming became the Medicine Bow National Forest. The Medicine Bow National Forest was now exclusively a Wyoming national forest. This unique switch of a national forest name between states justifies dividing the Medicine Bow into two distinct stages in its history, the First Medicine Bow National Forest from May 22, 1902 to July 1, 1910 and the Second Medicine Bow National Forest from July 1,1910 until today as an entirely Wyoming based national forest.

C. Forest Consolidations, "…for the Economy of Administration."

The next twenty years after the 1907/1909 reorganization, or as the Forest Service called the process "redistricting," saw several changes to the number of national forests in District 2. Besides proclamations and executive orders eliminating lands unsuited for forestry purposes, redrawing boundaries between forests along watershed divides, adding lands under the authority of Congress, two areas slated to become experimental forests were eliminated and their lands returned to the public domain for entry. The North Platte Forest Reserve and National Forest created in 1906, one of the three national forests consolidated to form the Nebraska National Forest in 1908, was completely eliminated from the Nebraska National Forest in 1913. Also, the lands of the Kansas National Forest were eliminated from the National Forest System in 1915 and returned to the public domain because it was determined that an experimental forest in western Kansas was no longer needed. Two national forests were terminated in 1920 but did not result in a decrease in national forest acreage. The

Sopris National Forest established in 1909 from the southern half of the Holy Cross National Forest and the Durango National Forest, created in 1911 from the western half of the San Juan National Forest were discontinued a decade later and their lands added back to their forests of origin.

By 1930, infrastructure improvements, such as roads and telephone lines, and the need to cut staff and administrative costs mandated by the Hoover administration at the beginning of the Great Depression, led to a reorganizations of the forests in Colorado and Wyoming. A note found on some copies of the 1930 edition of the forest visitor map for the Lewis & Clark National Forest in Montana does an superb job of explaining the rationale for forest consolidations: "This map represents the area embraced in the former Lewis & Clark National Forest. Since the map was printed a somewhat larger area, formerly comprising the Jefferson National Forest, has been consolidated [1932] with this unit to form the present Lewis & Clark Forest, all under the direction of one Forest Supervisor whose headquarters office is at Great Falls, Montana. Such combinations of administrative units are made in order to reduce overhead expense. They have become possible in several cases due to recent road development work and other improvements in communication and transportation facilities, which have made it possible for a Supervisor to maintain control over a larger area than formerly."[1] One might add to this one reason that radio communication and a wider use of aircraft by the Forest Service further justified forest consolidation. The same reasons undoubtedly led to the transfer of lands and the termination of the Hayden and Leadville National Forests in 1929 and 1930 respectively. The Wyoming lands of the Hayden were transferred to the Medicine Bow National Forest while its lands in Colorado were added to the Routt National Forest. The Leadville National Forest had its lands transferred in 1930 to its adjoining national forests, namely the Arapaho to the north, the Cochetopa to the south, the Pike to the east.

The war year of 1945 marked the end of three national forests in the Rocky Mountain Region. First to be eliminated was the Cochetopa National Forest on January 17, 1945. The Cochetopa's lands were added to its neighboring forests in central Colorado, the Gunnison, Rio Grande, and San Isabel. The Holy Cross National Forest became a part of the White River National Forest on February 19, 1945 while the entire Washakie National Forest in Wyoming became the southern half of the Shoshone National Forest. Two years later on August 19, 1947, the Montezuma in southwestern Colorado met its demise by the transfer of its lands to the San Juan and to the Uncompahgre National Forests. A final elimination of a long-standing national forest in Region 2 occurred on October 4, 1954, when the Harney National Forest in South Dakota became the southern half of the Black Hills National Forest and its name discontinued as a national forest. The Harney was separated from the Black Hills National Forest in 1911. So like the Sopris and Durango decades earlier, the Harney was reunited with its forest of origin.

On October 26, 1954, the Secretary of the Interior issued the momentous Public Land Order 1023 that completely reorganized the national forests of central Colorado. The Order transferred lands 1) from the Arapaho to the White River National Forest; 2) from the Grand Mesa to the Gunnison and to the White River National Forests; 3) from the Rio Grande to the Gunnison National Forest; 4) from the San Isabel to the Rio Grande National Forest; 5) from the White River to the Routt National Forest. Some land transfers were small others large and generally moved boundaries to mountain ridges, but in the end, boundaries had all changed for these forests which required a whole new set of maps to be made. Since this major reorganization of 1954, national forest boundaries have for the most part remained stable. 1997 brought the transfer of the entire Dillon Ranger District (389,146 acres) from the Arapaho to the White River National Forest by an Act of Congress. This transfer was the most significant land exchange after 1954. From the lands of the former Niobrara Division of the Nebraska National Forest, a new national forest was created on October 15, 1971. Now with the new Samuel R. McKelvie National Forest, the Rocky Mountain Region now had 17 proclaimed national forests. Over the course of 80 years, 1891-1971, 55 proclaimed national forests had administered federal forest land in the states of today's Rocky Mountain Region.

D. Wilderness Areas in the Rocky Mountain Region

Between 1929 and 1939, the following primitive areas were created on the lands of the Rocky Mountain Region under Forest Service Regulation L-20:

Mount Zirkel-Dome Peak (1931) on the Routt National Forest.
La Garita – Sheep Mountain (1931) on the Cochetopa National Forest, later on the Gunnison and Rio Grande National Forests. Name shortened to La Garita Wild Area in 1961 upon reclassification.
Mount Shavano (1931) on the Cochetopa National Forest. Primitive Area discontinued circa 1945.
Gore Range – Eagles Nest (1932) on the Arapaho and Holy Cross (later White River) National Forests.

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[1] Typescript correction sheet, including underlining, attached to the forest visitor's map of the *Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1930*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, (Washington: Government Printing Office: 1930.)

Cloud Peak (1932) on the Bighorn National Forest.
Rawah (1932) on the Colorado National Forest, later the Roosevelt National Forest.
West Elk (1932) on the Gunnison National Forest.
Upper Rio Grande (1932) on the Rio Grande National Forest.
San Juan (1932) on the San Juan National Forest.
Uncompahgre (1932) on the Uncompahgre National Forest.
Stratified (1932) on the Washakie National Forest, later the Shoshone National Forest.
Flat Tops (1932) on the White River National Forest
Wilson Mountain (1932) on the Montezuma National Forest, later the San Juan and Uncompahgre National Forests (Lizard Head Wilderness)
Maroon Bells – Snowmass (1933) on the Holy Cross National Forest, later the White River National Forest.
Glacier (1937) on the Washakie National Forest, later the Shoshone National Forest (Fitzpatrick Wilderness)
Popo Agie (1937) on the Washakie National Forest, later the Shoshone National Forest.

After 1939 when it came to mapping these special areas, the terms "Primitive" and "Wilderness" were on occasion only loosely applied. For instance, the very first map of the 92,000-acre Cloud Peak Primitive Area shown on the Bighorn National Forest issued in 1932 carried the title, *Cloud Peak Primitive Area*. The folded forest visitor map of 1940 both in its text and on the map label the area *Cloud Peak Wilderness Area* even though Regulation L-20 clearly called for naming of such designated areas as primitive areas. Generally, Region Two cartographers recognized and implemented Regulation L-20 and primitive areas were labeled as such on administrative and forest visitor maps from this period, 1929-1939. But there are instances where "primitive" and "wilderness" and even "wild" were used interchangeably, especially after 1939 when new wilderness regulations were issued. As the federal government and the Congress prepared for a comprehensive wilderness law, Forest Service correctly represented on its maps the regulation under which these reservations were established, especially after 1956.

View Figures 9 and 10 below that use the Mount Shavano Primitive Area as an example. The Mount Shavano Primitive Area was discontinued sometime between 1945 and 1948 being the only example found where a designed primitive area was abandoned by the Forest Service. The Olympic Primitive Area established on the Olympic National Forest in 1930 was absorbed by the Olympic National Park in 1938. The area ultimately became a wilderness area within the Olympic National Park on November 16, 1988. There have been reductions, enlargements, name changes, areas combined under a new names, but the 32,100-acre Mount Shavano Primitive Area was the only such area so designated as a primitive area to be abandoned altogether.

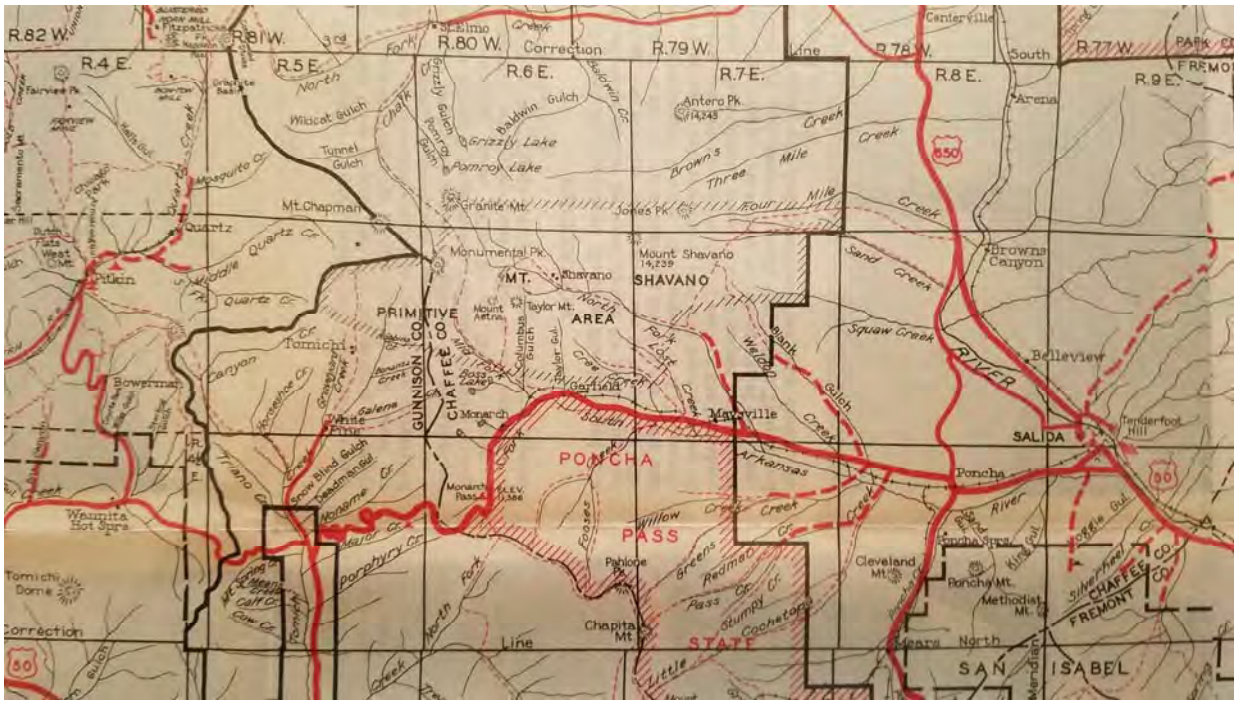

Figure 9: Enlargement of the Cochetopa National Forest folded visitor's map showing the newly created Mt. Shavano Primitive Area. The map is dated 1931, but authoritative records from the Government Printing Office indicate that the map was published in 1932. The primitive area is outlined by the black hatch marks on the map with the settlement of Shavano at its center.

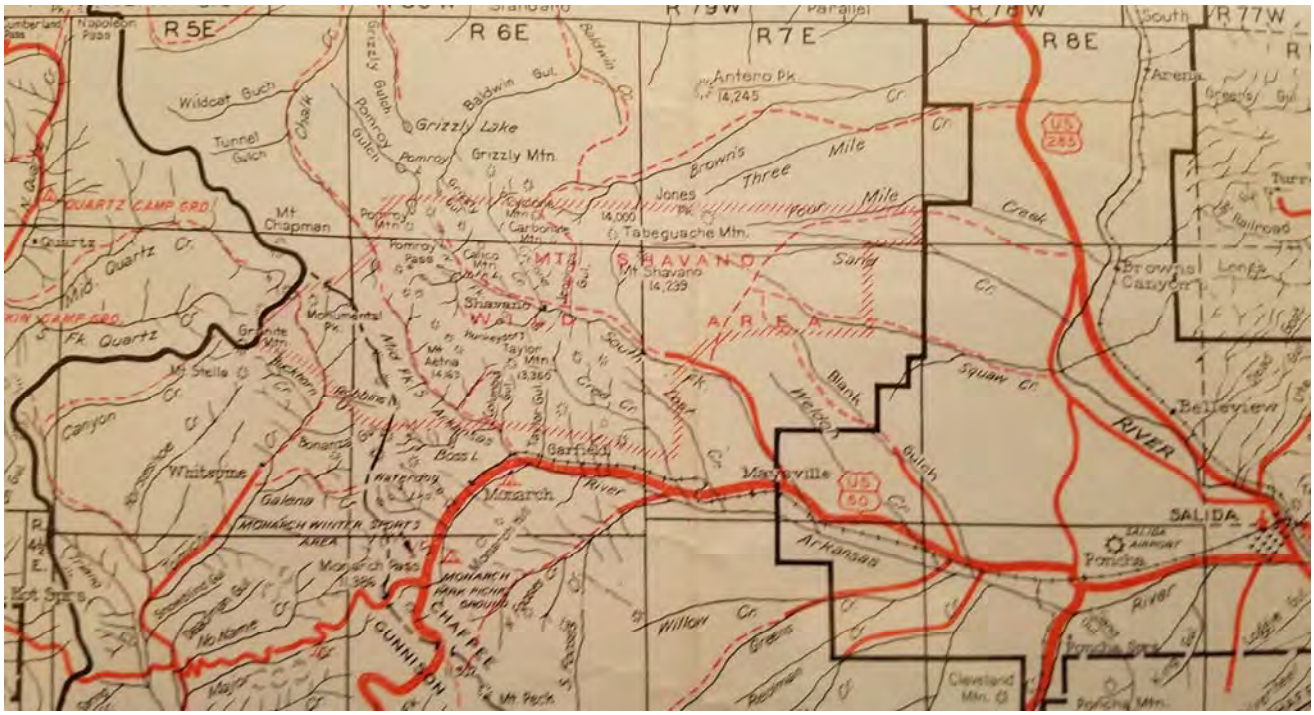

Figure 10: Enlargement of the Cochetopa National Forest folded visitor's map dated 1940 and published in 1941 showing the Mt. Shavano "Wild" Area. No record could be found of the Forest Service reclassifying this primitive area as a wild area under the U-2 regulations. The Mt. Shavano area was transferred to the San Isabel National Forest in 1945 when the Cochetopa National Forest was discontinued. In the next forest visitor's map to be published for this area, the San Isabel National Forest map of 1948, there is no Mt. Shavano Primitive or Wild Area delineated. A motor road had been built between Maysville and the settlement of Shavano, perhaps an indication that the area could no longer be considered primitive and so was discontinued. This is the only example the author has found where a designated primitive area was discontinued. The Olympic Primitive area established in 1930 on the Olympic National Forest had been absorbed by the Olympic National Park at the Park's creation on June 29, 1938.

The creation of Wilderness and Wild areas were governed by new regulations, issued in 1939, namely CFR 251.20 (U-1) for Wilderness Areas (over 100,000 acres) and CFR 251.21 (U-2) for Wild Areas (under 100,000 acres.) The first such wilderness areas created in the Rocky Mountain Region, both in 1940 under the U-1 regulation were the 359,700-acre North Absaroka Wilderness Area (now 350,448 acres) and the 506,300-acre South Absaroka Wilderness Area on the Shoshone National Forest. The South Absaroka Wilderness merged with the Stratified Primitive Area in 1972 to create the 704,274-acre Washakie Wilderness Area. Also, under the 1939 regulations the Forest Service was allowed to review existing Primitive Areas for possible re-designation as Wilderness or Wild Areas. By 1962, the Forest Service had reclassified five primitive areas in Colorado as Wild Areas, namely the La Garita, Maroon Bells-Snowmass, Mount Zirkel-Dome Peak, Rawah, and West Elk.

The landmark Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577 – 78 Stat. 890) established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined "wilderness," and initiated a ten-year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. In passing the law, Congress gave itself, for the first time, the power to determine how a particular piece of national forest land would be classified and used. It decided which previously established areas would immediately become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System by stating in Section 3.(a) that "All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe" are hereby designated as wilderness areas." For the Rocky Mountain Region, this meant that wilderness status and a charter membership in the National Wilderness Preservation System were conferred upon the La Garita, Maroon Bells-Snowmass, Mount Zirkel, Rawah, West Elk Wild Areas in Colorado and the North Absaroka and South Absaroka Wilderness Areas in Wyoming immediately upon the act becoming law.

In the Rocky Mountain Region, the Cloud Peak, Glacier, Popo Agie, and Stratified Primitive Areas in Wyoming and the San Juan, Uncompahgre, Upper Rio Grande, Wilson Mountains, Flat Tops, and Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Areas in Colorado remained as created – primitive areas. Under the Wilderness Act, these areas were placed in the review process known as the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, or RARE. The RARE process began as a system-wide effort in 1967 by the Forest Service and culminated in 1972 in an agency finding that 12,300,000 acres of forest land were suitable for wilderness designation. However, because the courts ruled that this first study, RARE I, had not fully complied with

the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, its recommendations were abandoned. RARE II was begun in 1977 and its findings, too, were largely overruled by the courts.

Even as the reviews were being conducted, Congress decided several times to act on its own outside of the RARE process and designate wilderness areas in the national forests. Each additional wilderness area after 1964 was established by a separate Act of Congress, sometimes individually and at other times in large groups spread across the nation. Large omnibus wilderness acts, establishing multiple wilderness areas for particular states, were also passed by the Congress, such as those for Wyoming (1984) and Nebraska (1985.) In 1980 Congress passed a law that created or enlarged 20 wilderness areas in Colorado. Before the 1980 law passed, Congress had created the 235,214-acre Flat Tops Wilderness on the Routt and White River National Forests, combined the Upper Rio Grande and San Juan Primitive Areas into the 488,210-acre Weminuche Wilderness on the Rio Grande and San Juan National Forests in 1975, and in 1976 designated the 133,311-acre Eagles Nest Wilderness on the White River National Forest all in separate laws. In the administrative history portion of this work, when a wilderness was established in a Region 2 national forest after the 1964 Wilderness Act, that public law will be listed under that particular forest or forests where it was created. For instance, in 1980, Congress established the Holy Cross Wilderness using land from the San Isabel and White River National Forests. Information on that public law will be found under both forests. But, even though the San Isabel merged its administrative functions with the Pike National Forest, a reference to the creation of the Holy Cross Wilderness Area will not appear in the administrative history of the Pike National Forest because its proclaimed land base does not touch upon the Holy Cross Wilderness.

Congressional designations of certain portions of rivers within Region Two as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System and special areas established by congressional action as National Recreation Areas will be noted in the same way, namely, by referencing the change in status under each forest affected. Also noted are laws that enlarged existing wilderness areas.

E. National Grasslands in the Rocky Mountain Region

The story of the National Grasslands administered by the United States Forest Service began during the great depression when the federal government, under the National Industrial Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933(48 Stat. 31) and the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), purchased thousands of acres of failing and uneconomical farms in grassland areas and retired them from cultivation. The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization "to correct maladjustments in land use." Bankhead-Jones led to the acquisition of private submarginal agricultural lands not primarily suitable for agriculture and became in effect the enabling legislation for creating national grasslands, which ultimately added millions of acres to the National Forest System. The purchased lands were organized into and called Land Utilization (LU) Projects or Land Adjustment Demonstration Projects, or Submerged Land Projects and between 1933 and 1946, there were some 250 projects on 11.3 million acres in 45 states with a cumulative cost to the federal government of about $4.40 per acre. Approximately five and a half million of these acres were in the Great Plains, including more than three-quarters of a million acres in the Dust Bowl areas of the 1930s. Another 1.5 million acres were in the Eastern States, primarily the Southeast and the remainder in the far West. The Department of Agriculture's Resettlement Administration first administered the projects and, at the same time, helped farm families find new opportunities and livelihoods in other areas. By 1937 responsibility for these lands passed from the Resettlement Administration to the Farm Security Administration. In 1938, the lands were again transferred, this time to the Soil Conservation Service, the agency which began the process of rehabilitation of the purchased lands by planting pasture grass, restricting grazing on virgin rangeland, and building flood control structures. On January 2, 1954 the responsibility for the protection, management and administration of the Land Utilization Projects was yet again transferred by the Secretary of Agriculture to the U.S. Forest Service. Between 1954 and 1960, 10 Land Utilization Projects had been assigned to the Rocky Mountain Region. The 10 projects transferred to the Region in 1954 can be found listed on the 1959 map entitled, *National Forest Index Map: National Forests and Other Lands Administered by the Forest Service*. These 10 are also found on the chart below.

On June 20, 1960, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice in the *Federal Register* (25 FR 5845) designating 3,804,000 acres, or the land base of 22 former land utilization projects, as National Grasslands, giving permanent status to these public lands as part of the National Forest System. The Chief of the Forest Service was given the authority in the notice "…to group the national grasslands into administrative units and to provide such specific designations therefor as he finds necessary and desirable for effective and economical administration…" By order of the Chief of the Forest Service, dated March 16, 1961 (26 FR 2467) the 22 National Grasslands specified in the June 20, 1960 notice in *Federal* Register were grouped into 18 administrative units and given locally significant names derived from topographic features, Indian nations, and historical associations. The Fort Sully Land Utilization Project listed as one of the ten such projects transferred to the Rocky Mountain Region in 1954 and listed on the 1959 map entitled, *National Forest Index Map: National Forests and Other Lands Administered by the Forest Service* was not one of the 22 declared to be National

Grasslands. Neither was the Fountain Creek Land Utilization Project a portion of which was later added to the Pike National Forest by an act of Congress in 1962. The Rocky Mountain Region administers seven National Grasslands totaling nearly 2.5 million acres. Every one of these National Grasslands are administratively combined with multiple National Forests.

Original LU Project Name	***Designation***	***Later Name***	***Disposition***
Colorado			
Fountain Creek	CO-2	None	Portion added to the Pike National Forest by an Act of Congress September 5, 1962. Remainder administered by the Pike National Forest.
Northeast Colorado*	CO-21	Pawnee National Grassland	Attached to the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forests in 1975.
Southeastern Colorado*	CO-22	Comanche National Grassland	Attached to the Pike-San Isabel National Forests in 1975.
Southern Otero*	CO-4	Comanche National Grassland	Attached to the Pike-San Isabel National Forests in 1975.
Kansas			
Morton County*	KS-21	Cimarron National Grassland	Attached to the Pike-San Isabel National Forests in 1975.
Nebraska			
Pine Ridge*	NB-1	Nebraska National Forest (Pine Ridge Unit) and Oglala National Grassland	Now a part of the Nebraska National Forests and Grasslands.
South Dakota			
Bad Lands-Fall River*	SD-1	Buffalo Gap National Grassland	Now a part of the Nebraska National Forests and Grasslands.
Fort Sully	SD-5	None	Uncertain, possibly transferred to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during construction of the Oahe Dam and Reservoir on the Missouri River in the early 1960s.
South Central South Dakota*	SD-2	Fort Pierre National Grassland	Now a part of the Nebraska National Forests and Grasslands.
Wyoming			
Northeastern Wyoming*	WY-21	Thunder Basin National Grassland	Attached to the Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests in 1995.

*Areas formally named "National Grasslands" by the notice of June 20, 1960 in the *Federal Register*.

The Forest Service has continually worked to integrate the national grasslands and their personnel into one national system. Helping this effort is the fact that the Forest Service administers the national grasslands with the same ethic of multiple-use management as it does with the national forests. The Forest Service has sought to promote stable grassland agriculture, a stronger economy at the local and national level, and the wise use of the national grasslands' many resources, which include outdoor recreation and wildlife conservation. Former Land Utilization Project TX-24 became the McClellan Creek National Grassland in FY 1962, making for a total of 19 National Grasslands in the system. Today, there are 20 National Grasslands, the most recent being the Butte Valley National Grassland (formerly Land Utilization Project CF-22) in Northern California, dedicated in 1991.

F. Purchase Units and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Acquisitions under the National Forest Reservation Commission in the Rocky Mountain Region

Purchase Units

The Weeks Law of 1911 (36 Stat. 961) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states in the conservation of forest lands and thereby protect the watersheds of navigable streams. The law also established a National Forest Reservation Commission to be the deliberative and governing body over a land acquisition program that allowed the federal government to purchase private lands at the headwaters of navigable streams as recommended for purchase by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Commission members consisted of the Secretaries of War (later Defense) Agriculture, and the Interior, two U.S Senators and two U.S. Representatives. Before purchase areas or units could be established in any state, that

state's legislature had to approve and the governor sign an act of consent, or enabling act, which could, but not necessarily, limit the purchase unit by acreage or by location, as determined by the state itself. In the early years of the Commission, purchase units were created by the Commission in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and Maine and along the backbone of the Appalachian Mountains from West Virginia to Alabama. A new District 7 of the Forest Service to manage the new and growing purchase units was organized in 1914, later to be known as the Eastern District.

No purchase units were created by the National Forest Reservation Commission under the Weeks Law of 1911 for areas administered by the Rocky Mountain Region. However, Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653) permitted the transfer of public domain lands chiefly valuable for streamflow protection and timber production to the national forests upon the advice of the National Forest Reservation Commission. Once the Commission recommended certain public lands added to the national forests and the Department of the Interior and President gave their consent, Congress still had to pass laws permitting the addition of land because the Fulton Amendment of 1907 still applied. Large additions of public land were made to the Gunnison and Shoshone National Forests in Region 2 during the mid-1920s under this 1924 law. A large addition of Colorado public land slated to be added to the Hayden National Forest, supported by the National Forest Reservation Commission, Secretary of the Interior, and the President did not gain approval of the Congress.

Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965

Many new purchase units were created in order for land purchases to go forward under the authority of the Weeks Law and the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 using the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Land acquisition using the fund were readily made in national forests in the east where purchase units had already been established. Typically in the West, the National Forest Reservation Commission would be presented with a request to purchase a specific tract of land under the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the Forest Service with a simultaneous request to create a new purchase unit for the area. Purchase units could be named for the entire forest, whether there were multiple purchases within that national forest or only one, or purchase units could be individually created and named either for the area or for the private landowner.

Many of these new purchased units were strictly single, limited-purpose units focused on one tract of land at a time. None appeared outlined or named on Forest Service maps. This was true for the new purchase units established by the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Rocky Mountain Region from the time the Land and Water Conservation Act acquisitions began in 1965 to 1976 when the National Forest Reservation Commission was dissolved. The following summarizes all the purchases units and acquisitions made under the Land and Water Conservation Fund through 1976 for Region 2, all west of the 100th Meridian, by name, size, purpose, and date established and are listed under each forest's administrative history in greater detail.

For the Black Hills National Forest:
Lutheran Vespers Purchase Unit: 19.375 acres for an overlook site of the Stratosphere Bowl, May 1, 1969.
Painter Purchase Unit: 354 acres, 274 acres in Lawrence County and 80 acres in Pennington County, January 15, 1969.
Potter Purchase Unit: 136 acres near the Dark Canyon area, January 26, 1967.
Summit Construction Purchase Unit: 136.10 acres near the ghost town of Spokane, South Dakota.

For the Nebraska National Forest (all in the Pine Ridge Unit, Dawes County, Nebraska):
Larson Purchase Unit: 1,000 acres in the vicinity of Chadron Reservoir/Chadron State Park, September 5, 1969.
Rary Purchase Unit: 160 acres to expand the Spotted Tail Campground, March 15, 1972.
Roberts "A" Purchase Unit: 220 acres to expand camps and trails in the Roberts Tract area, 1973.
Roberts "B" Purchase Unit: 220 acres to expand camps and trails in the Roberts Tract area, 1973.
Roberts "C" Purchase Unit: 220 acres to expand camps and trails in the Roberts Tract area, 1973.
Roberts "D" Purchase Unit: 100 acres to expand camps and trails in the Roberts Tract area, 1974.

According to the last annual report issued by the National Forest Reservation Commission, fiscal year 1975 ending June 30, 1975, over $226 million dollars had been expended by the Commission on purchasing lands for recreation under the Land and Water Conservation Fund by the Forest Service alone since 1965. That figure compares to $114 million dollars spent since 1911 on purchases under the Weeks Law. The report does not provide the acreage purchased under each law separately.[2] However, we do know from the U.S. Forest Service's annual publication detailing the land areas of the National Forest System, that as of September 30, 1976, after 10 years of land acquisition under the LWCF, 8,463 acres had

[2] National Forest Reservation Commission, *Annual Report…for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1975*,(Washington, GPO, 1976), p.4.

been acquired by the Forest Service in Colorado, 1,180 acres in Wyoming, and 1,160 acres in Nebraska.[3] These lands were necessarily small, high value purchases primarily for outdoor recreation purposes.

The Land and Water Conservation Act was extended for another 25 years in 1990. The legal authorization of the LWCF expired on Sunday, September 30, 2018, but he Land and Water Conservation Fund was permanently reauthorized as part of the bipartisan John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act signed into law on March 12, 2019. It requires at least 40% of funds to be used by federal agencies and at least 40% to be allocated to the states. After the abolition of the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976, LWCF purchases by the Forest Service were handled in a different way. The Forest Service develops a list of proposed purchases from the fund with procedures internal to the Forest Service and forwarded on to the President for inclusion in the budget proposal sent to Congress each year for funding.

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949) repealed sections 4 and 5 of the 1911 Weeks Law and transferred all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture. It also prohibited the Secretary to enter into any agreement to purchase or exchange land valued over $25,000 without first submitting a report of the purchase to the relevant committees in Congress. However, the practice of establishing single limited-purpose purchase units continues under the Secretary of Agriculture. Over its 65 year history, the National Forest Reservation Commission, executing the Weeks Law and its amendments together with other laws such as the Land and Water Conservation Act, acquired nearly 21 million acres of forest land which are now administered by the National Forest System.

G. Modern Administrative Combinations

In 1948, the North Pacific Region (Region 6) combined the administrative functions of the Wallowa and the Whitman National Forests in northeastern Oregon under one forest supervisor, the first such combination that took place without the issuance of a formal legal instrument, such as a law, proclamation, or order. These two "proclaimed" forests, as they are called, remained legally separate, but with a single administrative staff, one headquarters location, under a single supervisor. In maps and in Forest Service publications, this new unit was referred to as the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests – plural. This subtle separation lasted until 1963 when the forest became in name as it was on the ground as the "Wallowa-Whitman National Forest." These modern consolidations are not recorded anywhere because they are accomplished without the issuance of a formal legal instrument, as had previously been the case. The result has been ever longer lists of "Proclaimed Forests" having their administrative functions consolidated under hyphenated forest names. The administrative combinations do not affect the proclamations that established them, nor the other formal actions that have changed forest boundaries or names, or created wilderness, primitive, and recreation areas. Creating hyphenated forests is purely an administrative combination to reduce costs.

The Chief of the Forest Service, Richard E. McArdle justified forest consolidations in his annual report for 1955:

> "In the interest of more effective and economical administration of the national forests and service to the people dependent upon them, several consolidations were made during 1955. Better transportation and communication systems are two of the many factors which make it possible to consolidate units without sacrificing service to national forest users."[4]

Chief McArdle in the same report moved on to describe the consolidations of the Harney with the Black Hills National Forest and discontinuing the Harney name, the elimination of the Cabinet National Forest by distributing its lands to the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests, the renaming of the Chelan to the Okanogan National Forest, and the return of the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest in Illinois to the Army. However, he did not take advantage of the opportunity provided by his own report to explain the administrative merger of two proclaimed national forests as in the case of the Shasta-Trinity in California and the Grand Mesa and Uncompahgre National Forests in Colorado that occurred in 1954. Today, there are five combinations of proclaimed national forest in the Rocky Mountain Region. The National Grasslands of Region 2 have also been administratively attached to national forest combinations. It is difficult to determine the exact date of these administrative mergers. However, it is important to note that each "separately proclaimed" national forest is still separately listed and statistics provided in the Forest Services' annual *Land Areas of the National Forest System.*

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[3] U.S. Forest Service, *National Forest System, Areas as of September 30, 1976.* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1977.
The next issue for 1977 did not have the chapter of statistics entitled, "Lands acquired with money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

[4] Richard E. McArdle, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1955,* (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1955), page 14.

Together with administratively combining forests, there is also the trend for the Forest Service to administer one forest's lands by another. When the three national forests of the Idaho Panhandle merged, the Montana lands of the Kaniksu National Forest were handed to its neighbor, the Kootenai National Forest to administer. It is a pattern that is repeated throughout the National Forest System. Instead of legally transferring these lands to the forest that actually manages them, these lands are simply turned over to adjacent forests to administer in the proclaimed forest's name. In addition, for matters of efficiency and economy, the Forest Service at times administers adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands. This kind of administrative arrangement leads to confusing maps and mental conceptions of the geographic extent of individual federal forests and it gives credibility to the notion that in time all federal public land will eventually be administered by one agency.

In contrast, the Rocky Mountain Region has not joined this trend.[5] The reorganizations of national forest boundaries in the 1950s and national forest administrative mergers largely removed the geographic reasons for one forest to manage another's lands. An example of this can be found in 1954 with the transfer of most of the White River National Forest's Yampa Ranger District to the Routt National Forest. Instead of having the White River National Forest manage adjacent lands of the Arapaho National Forest in Summit County, Colorado, comprising the Dillon Ranger District (389,146 acres) the Rocky Mountain Region arranged, by an Act of Congress, to transfer this part of the Arapaho National Forest to the White River National Forest in 1997. The boundaries of the two national forests were adjusted to reflect this transfer. More and greater variety of administrative actions affecting the boundaries of the national forest system are now dependent on Congressional action.

Administrative consolidations over time have reduced the number of Ranger Districts within individual national forests as well.[6] For instance, in 1962, the Black Hills National Forest had 11 ranger districts. Today there are five. These trends towards consolidations of separate national forests for the economy of administration, for forests to manage another's lands, and the reduction in the number of ranger districts will most likely continue.

National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region (2019):

Arapaho & Roosevelt National Forests & Pawnee National Grassland (Administrative combination, 1975)
Bighorn National Forest
Black Hills National Forest
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests (Uncompahgre-Grand Mesa National Forests (Administrative combination, 1954, Gunnison joined the combination in 1976)
Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests & Thunder Basin National Grassland (Administrative combination February 1, 1995)
Nebraska & Samuel P. McKelvie National Forests/Buffalo Gap, Ft. Pierre and Oglala National Grasslands (Administrative combination, 1974 to form the Nebraska National Forests and Grasslands)
Pike-San Isabel National Forests/Cimarron-Comanche National Grasslands (Administrative combination, 1975)
Rio Grande National Forest
San Juan National Forest
Shoshone National Forest
White River National Forest

Immediately below is a chronology of the laws and decisions affecting the National Forest System as well as those affecting only the areas within the Rocky Mountain Region. Many of these laws were determining factors shaping the National Forest System and are referred to in the administrative histories of each forest.

If a particular forest existed before and after the name change from "Forest Reserve" to "National Forest" on March 4, 1907, both those names are given in the title as they were referred to using both names. Under each forest reserve or national forest a short description of the unit is provided. There follows in simple chronological order, a listing of the official acts of the President, the Congress, administrative decisions and notices affecting that particular forest.

Administrative histories and the mapping of national forests that were once administered by the Rocky Mountain Region in Minnesota and Michigan (1908-1928), and Oklahoma (1926-1936) are found in their respective modern regions. These are the Minnesota, Superior, Huron, and Marquette National Forests now all in the Eastern Region (Region 9) and the Wichita Forest Reserve and National Forest in the Southern Region (Region 8.) However, Rocky Mountain District

[5] The Harney National Forest for a time administered a small area of the Black Hills National Forest lands in T. 1 S., R. 5 & 6 E., Black Hills Meridian. This arrangement ended when the Harney National Forest was added back to the Black Hills National Forest in 1954.
[6] See Richard E. McArdle, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1958,* (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959), page 24, where the Chief reports on a 1958 study to determine the proper size of ranger districts, where policies were developed for the establishing, combining, and dividing ranger districts to improve administration.

cartographers working in Denver making maps for these areas in the east and south are credited with those maps that they had a hand in making in following section "IX. Index to Cartographers." Denver map makers revised the map found in the second edition of the booklet and forest visitor map of the Wichita National Forest in 1928 but are not credited by name.

III. CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM, Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region

President authorized to reserve public land as forest reserves. Also known as the "Creative Act."
1891, March 3 (26 Stat. 1095)
"An Act to repeal timber culture-laws and for other purposes" "Sec. 24. That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered in timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and that the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations, and the limits thereof." (26 Stat. 1103)

First Forest Reserve proclaimed, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve.
1891, March 30 (26 Stat. 1565)
"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby make known and proclaim that there has been and is hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart for a public forest reservation all that tract of land situate in the State of Wyoming contained within the following described boundaries."

"Printing Act of 1895"
1895, January 12 (28 Stat. 601)
This law centralized government printing and established an office of the Superintendent of Documents (Section 61) within the Government Printing Office. Principal among the many duties assigned to the newly created office was the responsibility for maintaining a mailing list of depository libraries and the shipping of government documents to these libraries. Other duties of the office included the publication of a comprehensive index of public documents (Section 65) and the publication of a catalog of government publication on the first day of every month, later titled *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*, begun in 1895 (Section 69.)

"Washington Birthday Reserves."
1897, February 22 Presidential Proclamations (29 Stat. 893-912)
Thirteen new forest reserves created, effectively withdrawing from settlement or development, 21 million acres in the western United States igniting a furor in the Congress and among western political and civil leaders. This action led to the June 4, 1897 "Organic Act" featured immediately below. Established on 22nd of February 1897 were the Big Horn and Black Hills in Wyoming (Region 2). The other 11 were the Bitter Root, Lewis & Clarke, Flathead, and Priest River Forest Reserves in Montana and Idaho (Region 1); the Uintah and Teton (Region 4); the San Jacinto and Stanislaus Forest Reserves (Region 5); and the Mount Rainier, Olympic, and Washington Forest Reserves (Region 6)

The "Organic Act" for federal forestry.
1897, June 4 (30 Stat. 11, particularly 34)
"An Act Making appropriates for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and for other purposes." The law detailed specific purposes for which forest reserves could be established and provided for the administration and protection of the forest reserves. The U.S. Geological Survey was authorized to survey, evaluate, and report on the resources of the forest reserves. The President was authorized to modify any past or future "Executive Order" to reduce the land area of a forest reserve, change boundaries, or completely overturn an order creating such a reserve. This law also suspended all thirteen of President Cleveland's Washington Birthday Reserves proclaimed earlier in 1897 and restored the lands to the public domain. However, it also carried a provision that all such lands included in the forest reserves established by Presidential proclamations on February 22, 1897 not otherwise disposed of before March 1, 1898 became forest reserves as intended by the proclamations. Thus the effective date of all thirteen Proclamations of the Washington Birthday Reserves became
March 1, 1898.

"An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two."

1901, March 2 **(31 Stat., 922, particularly 929)**

Bureau of Forestry established in the Department of Agriculture from the former Division of Forestry, established in 1881.

"An Act Providing for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture."

1905, February 1 **Public Law 58-34 (33 Stat. 628)**

Administration of the forest reserves was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Also known as the "Transfer Act." On March 3, 1905, the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Forestry renamed the U.S. Forest Service effective July 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 861, 872-873.)

"An Act for the protection of American Antiquities."

1906, June 8 **Public Law 59-209 (34 Stat. 225)**

"The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation, historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments…"

"Forest Homestead Act."

1906, June 11 **Public Law 59-220 (34 Stat. 233)**

Excepting the forest reserves in southern California, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to identify lands in the forest reserves better suited for agriculture and open these lands for entry under the laws of the Homestead Act. Act repealed by the Forest Service Omnibus Act of 1962, (Public Law 87-869, 76 Stat. 1157.) Also known as the "June 11th Act."

"Midnight Reserves"

1907, March 1 & 2 **Presidential Proclamations (34 Stat. 3278 to 3301)**

President Theodore Roosevelt created 17 new forest reserves in the western United states setting aside over 16 million acres before the Fulton Amendment (see below, March 4, 1907) prohibiting new forest reserves in six western states became law. Two new forest reserves were created within today's Rocky Mountain Region, the Bear Lodge in Wyoming and the Las Animas in Colorado and land added to the following existing Forest Reserves: Holy Cross, Medicine Bow, Montezuma, Park Range, San Juan, Uncompahgre, and Yellowstone during this two day period.

Forest Reserves renamed National Forests. "An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight."

1907. March 4 **Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1269)**

Under "GENERAL EXPENSE, FOREST SERVICE: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, forest reserves, which shall be known hereafter as national forests, forest fires, and lumbering:…."

Fulton Amendment (Senator Charles W. Fulton of Oregon) prohibited the President from establishing new national forests or adding land to existing national forests in six western states.

Fulton Amendment (Senator Charles W. Fulton of Oregon) prohibited the President from establishing new national forests or adding land to existing national forests in six western states.

1907, March 4 **Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1271)**

"An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight." The Forest Service appropriation included a condition that "hereafter, no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by Act of Congress." California was added to this prohibition in 1912 (see below, under June 25 1910) and Arizona and New Mexico in 1926 (see below June 15, 1926.) Montana was exempted from the law July 20, 1939 (see below)

"Twenty-Fiver Percent Fund" established.

1908, May 23 **Public Law 60-136 (35 Stat. 260)**

"An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine." Under the chapter appropriating funds for the Forest Service the "Twenty-Five Percent Fund" is established. 25% of all money received from each forest shall be paid to the state or territory in which the forest is located for the benefit of public schools and roads in the county or counties in which the national forest is situated.

"Inspection Districts" [later Regions] are established.

1908, December 1 **Action by the Forester**

The Forester, Gifford Pinchot, decentralized the organization of the Forest Service regionally by mandating the creation of six Inspection Districts.

"An Act to authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases."

1910, June 25 **Public Law 61-303 (36 Stat. 847)**

Authorized the President to make temporary withdrawals of public lands for "water-power sites, irrigation, classification of lands or other public purposes specified in the orders of withdrawal." Withdrawals were to remain in effect until revoked by either the President or by Congress. The law specifically states, "That hereafter no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by act of Congress," thus repeating the restrictions of the Fulton Amendment of March 4, 1907 (see above.) The Act was amended by Public Law 62-316 of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497) adding among other provisions, the State of California to the list of states covered by the Fulton Amendment. This law allowed the President to temporarily withdraw land for classification purposes pending a determination as to the advisability of reserving the land so withdrawn for addition to the national forests, national parks and monuments, Indian Reservations, reservoir sites, and other public purposes. Many Forest Service ranger stations and other administrative sites were located on land withdrawn under this law. Also, land was withdrawn in advance of Congressional action, such as deeding property to cities and states for watershed protection and public parks. In some cases, land was withdrawn to settle land claims or to adjust inaccurate public land surveys.

"Weeks Law."

1911, March 1 **Public Law 61-435 (36 Stat. 961)**

Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states in the protection of watersheds of navigable streams including fire protection with matching funds. Funds were appropriated for the acquisition of land at the headwaters of navigable streams. Established the National Forest Reservation Commission to be the arbitrator upon such lands recommended for purchase by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such purchased lands were to be administered as national forest lands. By 1914, enough land had been acquired through the Weeks Law that a separate District 7 was established to administer these lands in the eastern United States.

National Park Service established.

1916, August 25 **Public Law 64-235 (39 Stat. 535)**

"That there is hereby created in the Department of the Interior a service to be called the National Park Service…"

First National Forest consisting of lands purchased under the Weeks Law proclaimed.

1916, October 17 **Proclamation 1349 & 1350 (39 Stat. 1811)**

Lands in North Carolina were designated by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 11 of the Weeks Law of 1911 as the Pisgah National Forest on September 29, 1916, Pisgah National Forest was formally proclaimed a national forest by President Wilson by Proclamation 1349. Pisgah Game Refuge was proclaimed the same day in Proclamation 1350.

"An Act To consolidate national forest lands."

1922, March 20 **Public Law 67-173 (42 Stat. 465)**

The Secretary of the Interior, acting with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, is authorized to exchange land within the exterior boundaries of national forests for private land or timber of equal value. This law is often referred to as the "General Exchange Act" and such exchanges were not subject to the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission. See below, Public Law 68-513 (43 Stat. 1090) February 28, 1925, for the "Weeks Law Exchange" Act.

First Wilderness established.

1924, June 3 **Action by the District Forester**

The first wilderness area was established on the Gila National Forest, New Mexico. Advocated by Aldo Leopold, the establishment of a wilderness in 1924 was a unilateral Forest Service action. Congress officially designated the Gila Wilderness as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964 (see below under September 3, 1964)

"Clarke-McNary Act."

1924, June 7 **Public Law 68-270 (43 Stat. 653)**

The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to cooperate more fully with the states to protect forest resources by fire suppression, research, examination of forest tax laws, forest husbandry, and extension services, and most importantly, amended the Weeks Law of 1911 by authorizing the purchase of land for timber production purposes as well as for the protection of rivers and streams used for navigation and for irrigation. This provision effectively extended the acquisition of national forest land to the cut-over areas of the Great Lakes states and southern pineries as the first purchase units proposed were the Tawas (Huron) and Mackinac (Hiawatha) Units on the Michigan National Forest and the Choctawhatchee and Ocala on the

Florida National Forest. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized in Section 7 of the law to accept donations of land from private parties to be included in the national forests and to identify which public lands would be valuable for protection of water supply and timber production and could be economically administered as parts of the national forests. Under Section 9, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish national forests within the boundaries of any Government reservation, except national parks, mineral reservations, Indian Reservations, and national monuments. This led to the creation of many national forests on military reservations in 1924-25.

"Exchange Act of 1925"
1925, March 3 **Public Law 68-591 (43 Stat. 1215)**
Amends Section 7 of the Weeks Law to permit land exchanges or exchanges of timber on federal land for private land upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission in order to beneficially consolidate national forest lands for more efficient and economical administration. These exchanges were called "Weeks Law Exchanges" now authorized for purchase units.

"An Act limiting the creation or extension of forest reserves in New Mexico and Arizona."
1926, June 15 **Public Law 69-392 (44 Stat. 745)**
"No forest reservation shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, within the limits of the States of New Mexico or Arizona except by Act of Congress."

"An Act authorizing the adjustment of boundaries of the Black Hills and Harney National Forests."
1927, February 15 **Public Law 69-622 (44 Stat. 1099)**
The law of March 2, 1922, "An Act To consolidate national forest lands" extended to include any lands suitable for forestry purposes in either the Black Hills or Harney National Forests of South Dakota situated within five miles outside of a national forest boundary by exchange. 1922 law allowed for the exchange of national forest lands only "within the exterior boundaries of the national forests"

"McNary – Woodruff Act."
1928, April 30 **Public Law 70-326 (45 Stat. 468)**
Appropriated 8 million dollars to purchase land under the Weeks and Clarke-McNary Acts during the 1929-1931 fiscal years inclusive. This authorization led to the establishment of the Lakes States District to administer land purchases in that region.

"Organization of Executive Agencies."
1933, June 10 **Executive Order No. 6166, Section 2**
Among many other changes, this Executive Order placed all national monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, transferring many from the management of the Forest Service. These transferred monuments included Mt. Olympus National Monument in Washington State, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument in New Mexico, and Lava Beds National Monument in California to name only a few. The Executive Order became effective 61 days after it was issued (Section 22) thus the official transfer of jurisdiction for all national monuments under U.S. Forest Service management occurred on August 10, 1933. For the Rocky Mountain Region, the National Monuments transferred from the Forest Service included the Holy Cross National Monument, within the Holy Cross National Forest, the Jewel Cave National Monument, within the Harney National Forest, and the Wheeler National Monument, within the boundaries of the Cochetopa and Rio Grande National Forests. It is interesting to note that the Holy Cross and the Wheeler National Monuments were both discontinued and their lands added back to the national forests in 1950.

To establish fish and game sanctuaries in the National Forests.
1934, March 10 **Public Law 73-120 (48 Stat. 400)**
Authorized the President to establish fish and game sanctuaries within national forests upon the recommendation of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce upon the approval of the state legislature in which the forest was situated.

The "Taylor Grazing Act of 1934."
1934, June 28 **Public Law 73-482 (48 Stat. 1269)**
Authorized, among other actions, the Secretary of the Interior to organize 80 million acres of unreserved public lands into grazing districts. Section 13 allowed the President to reserve, in states where it was permitted to do so, through Executive order, unappropriated public lands within watersheds administered by the national forests, lands more suitable for timber management, and to add those lands to existing national forests, and to transfer existing national forest land to the Department of the Interior, those lands being, in the Secretary's opinion, more suitable for grazing under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act. The Act was amended in 1935 to increase the acreage to be included in grazing districts to 142 million acres, and Executive orders in November 1934 and February 1935 effectively closed the public domain to entry. In 1934, such reservations and transfers were not possible for national forests in the states of Colorado and Wyoming in the Rocky Mountain Region due to the Fulton Amendment of March 4, 1907.

Forest Service regulations appear in the *Federal Register*.

1936, August 15 **1 Federal Register 1090-1103**

"Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Relating to the Protection, Occupancy, Use, and Administration of the National Forests" included the full text of L-20 on "Experimental Forests and Ranges" addressing the establishment of primitive areas (page 1100.) Oddly, regulation L-20 has been inadvertently undesignated.

"Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act."

1937, July 22 **Public Law 75-210 (50 Stat. 522)**

Title III of this act "Retirement of submarginal Land" ordered the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization which led to the acquisition of private lands that were sub-marginal agricultural lands or not primarily suitable for agriculture. These lands were later grouped into Land Utilization Projects for each state and in 1954, transferred to the Forest Service for management and disposal. Many were absorbed into existing national forests, later organized into National Grasslands, deeded or sold to states, or used to establish new national forests such as the St. Francis National Forest in Arkansas.

The President was allowed to create new national forest units and make additions to existing national forests in Montana.

1939, July 20 **Public Law 76-199 (53 Stat. 1071)**

Allowed the President to add unappropriated public lands to existing national forests or to create new national forests at his discretion by proclamation or executive order that, in his opinion were chiefly valuable for the production of timber and for the protection of watersheds. All previous Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this were repealed insofar as they apply to the State of Montana. Land transfers under the Taylor Grazing Act could now occur in the state.

Land use regulations affecting Wilderness, Wild, and other special areas announced and codified.

1939, September 19 **4 Federal Register 3994**

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, published in the *Federal Register* dated September 20, 1939, proposed land use regulations on the establishment, use, modification, and elimination of Wilderness Areas (Regulation U-1), Wild Areas (Regulation U-2), Recreation Areas (Regulation U-3), Experimental and Natural Areas (Regulation U-4), Public Camp Grounds (Regulation U-5), and Occupancy and Use (Regulation U-6.) These later appear in the 1939 supplement to the *Code of Federal Regulations* Chapter 36, Part 2, Section 251.20 through 251.25. Wilderness Areas were defined as areas being over 100,000 acres and Wild Areas were those under 100,000 acres. The first edition of the Code of Federal Regulations issued in 1938 and its supplement did not include regulations on primitive or wilderness areas, perhaps because they were in revision at the time.

"Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve public lands."

1942, April 24 **Executive Order 9146 (7 Federal Register 3067)**

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to sign all orders withdrawing or reserving public lands and all orders revoking or modifying such orders, provided that such orders had the prior approval of the President's Budget Office, the Attorney General, were published in the *Federal Register*, and with the advance concurrence of the executive agency concerned. The effect of this order expanded and increased the use of the Public land Order issued by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior as the instrument for most boundary modifications to the national forests and decreased the reliance on the President's Executive Orders and official Proclamations.

"Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve lands of the public domain and other lands owned or controlled by the United States."

1943, April 23 **Executive Order 9337 (8 Federal Register 5516)**

A restatement of the delegation of authority to reserve or withdraw public lands from the President to the Secretary of the Interior. Superseded Executive Order 9146 of April 24, 1942, but had the same effect.

"Delegating to the Secretary of the Interior the authority of the President to withdraw or reserve lands of the United States for public purposes."

1952, May 26 **Executive Order 10355 (17 Federal Register 4831)**

A restatement of the delegation of authority to reserve or withdraw public lands from the President to the Secretary of the Interior. Superseded Executive Order 9337 of April 23, 1943, but had the same effect.

"Delegations of Authority and Assignment of Functions" for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

1953, December 24 **Federal Register Notice (19 Federal Register 74-77)**
(effective January 2, 1954)

Under "Forest Service" on page 75 of the Notice, in Section 300H, the Forest Service was given the authority for the "Protection, management and administration under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act (7 U.S. C. 1010-1012), of lands under the administration of the Department of Agriculture including the custodianship of lands under loan to states and local agencies" and in Section 301, the Forest Service was given the authority to issue rules and regulations

relating to the national forests and other lands administered for national forest purposes and to lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act. Thus, lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act, or the Land Utilization Project lands, 7,278,800 acres, were transferred from the Soil Conservation Service to the U.S Forest Service for administration. The Notice was published in the January 6, 1954 issue of the Federal Register.

"To authorize the interchange of lands between the Department of Agriculture and military departments of the Department of Defense and for other purposes."

1956, July 26 **Public Law 84-804 (70 Stat. 656)**

The effect of this law on national forest land allowed the transfer of the jurisdiction of public lands between U.S. Army and the U.S. Forest Service. Good examples of land transfers made under this law would be 1) land exchanged between the Los Padres National Forest and the Army's Fort Hunter-Liggett in the coast range of California in 1956; 2) the transfer of 27,456 acres from the U.S. Army to the national forest in conjunction with the Lake Ouachita project in Arkansas; 3) lands exchanged between the U.S. Army and the Kootenai National Forest in October, 1969, July 1971, and July 1974 connected to the Libby Dam and Reservoir project being constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

"Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956."

1956, August 3 **Public Law 84-979 (70 Stat. 1032)**

Among a host of other authorizations, this law's Section 11 authorizes the Department of Agriculture "to acquire land or interest therein, by purchase, exchange, or otherwise, as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work." Section 11 of the Organic Act of 1956 has been invoked along with the "Acceptance of Gifts Act of 1978" to support the acquisition of forest land from non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

"To provide for the establishment of townsites and for other purposes."

1958, July 31 **Public Law 85-569 (72 Stat. 438)**

Allows the Secretary of Agriculture to set aside and designate an area not to exceed 640 acres for any single application, as a townsite from any national forest land after a satisfactory showing of a need for such a designation by any county, city or other local governmental division. Includes provisions and procedures.

"To facilitate administration and management by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain lands of the United States within National Forests."

1958, September 2 **Public Law 85-862 (72 Stat. 1571)**

Confers Weeks Law status to about 1.4 million acres of federal land within the external boundaries of the National Forests.

"Administration of lands under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act by the Forest Service."

1960, June 20 **Federal Register Notice (25 Federal Register 5845)**

Converted 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in this notice by the Secretary of Agriculture to National Grasslands administered by the Forest Service. The Notice was published in the June 24, 1960 issue of the *Federal Register*. This part was amended by the addition of two more Land Utilization Projects in Texas, namely, Boggy Creek (TX-22) and McClellan Creek (TX-24) on December 6, 1962, 27 *Federal Register* 12217-12218) Boggy Creek is now part of Black Kettle National Grasslands and McClellan Creek is the McClellan Creek National Grasslands.

"Grouping of the National Grasslands into administrative units and providing specific designations therefore."

1961, March 16 (effective April 1, 1961) Federal Register (26 Federal Register 2467)

Grouped 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in the June 20, 1960 edition of the *Federal Register* and designated national grasslands into 18 named National Grasslands in a new Section of Title 36 of the *Code of Federal Regulations,* namely Section 213.5, but currently part of Section 213.1.

"Depository Library Act of 1962."

1962, August 9 **Public Law 87-579 (76 Stat. 352)**

The most significant legislative revision of the depository library program since the Printing Act of 1895 significantly expanding the scope of publications distributed to depository libraries to include documents produced in agency printing plants. The immediate effect was to increase the number of depository libraries from 592 in 1962 to 993 by the end of the decade principally due to the creation of new regional depositories (2 in each state) and revising the qualifications for libraries to become depositories.

Policies and procedures regarding the selection, establishment, and administration of National Recreation Areas.

1963, March 26 **Circular #1, President's Recreation Advisory Council**

Circular #1 sets forth the Council's findings, definitions, selection criteria, the establishment and administration of National Recreation Areas for all agencies to follow. States that "National Recreation Areas shall be established by an act of Congress."

"Wilderness Act."
1964, September 3 **Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890)**
Established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined "wilderness," and began a ten year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. [78 Stat. 891] "Sec. 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe" are hereby designated as wilderness areas." For Region 2, this meant that wilderness status was conferred upon the La Garita, Maroon Bells-Snowmass, Mount Zirkel, Rawah, and West Elk Wild Areas and the North Absaroka, and South Absaroka (later Washakie) Wilderness Areas in 1964. The Act also provided for a formal review of 34 remaining National Forest Primitive Areas occupying 5.5 million acres by 1974 under the RARE (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) process.

"Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965."
1964, September 3 **Public Law 88-578 (78 Stat. 897)**
Effective January 1, 1965, the Act establishes a land and water conservation fund in the U.S. Treasury to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to outdoor recreation resources. Proceeds from offshore drilling fees, entrance fees collected by federal agencies, federal surplus property sales, and motorboat fuel taxes shall be deposited into the fund and funds distributed to the states and to federal agencies. Includes provisions for land acquisition by federal land management agencies including the National Forest System. The fund can be used in support of outdoor recreation, under a few provisions, to purchase private lands within the boundaries of established national forests, wilderness areas, and purchase units approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Purchases can be made outside the boundaries of the national forests of up to 500 acres in the case of any one forest which would comprise and integral part of a forest recreational management area. The LWCF was extended for another 25 years in 1990 and expired in 2015. The legal authorization of the LWCF expired on Sunday, September 30, 2018. The Land and Water Conservation Fund was permanently reauthorized as part of the bipartisan John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, signed into law on March 12, 2019. It requires at least 40% of funds to be used by federal agencies and at least 40% to be allocated to the states.

"Wild and Scenic Rivers Act."
1968, October 2 **Public Law 90-542 (82 Stat. 906)**
Established a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, defines 'wild and scenic,' immediately designated eight rivers as Wild and Scenic and identified 27 additional rivers as potential additions to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

"National Trails System Act."
1968, October 2 **Public Law 90-543 (82 Stat. 919)**
Instituted "a national system of recreation and scenic trails," designated the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail as initial components of that system, and prescribed the methods by which, and standards according to which, additional components might be added to the system. 14 other potential trails were authorized to be studied and examined for possible inclusion in the national system of trails. Eleven National Scenic Trails have established since 1968, five administered by the U.S. Forest Service (Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, established 1978, Florida National Scenic Trail, established 1983, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, established in 1968, the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail and the Arizona National Scenic Trail designated in 2009.) Nineteen National Historic Trails were in place with only one such trail administered by the Forest Service, the 1,170 mile long Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail, from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana, established on October 6, 1986 (Public Law 99-455, 100 Stat. 1122.) All other National Scenic and National Historic Trails are administered by agencies of the U.S. Department of the Interior, even though many run through or across the National Forests. The Act was amended by Public Law 100-470 of October 4, 1988 (102 Stat. 2281) which recognized that state and local governments had a role to play under the National Trails System Act and to establish guidelines and principles in the case of abandoned rights of ways.

"National Environmental Policy Act of 1969."
1970, January 1 **Public Law 91-190 (83 Stat. 852)**
Established a national policy for the environment and a Council on Environmental Quality. Mandated "Environmental Impact Statements" in particular circumstances.

"Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974."
1974, August 17 **Public Law 93-378 (88 Stat. 476)**
Directs the Forest Service to protect, develop, and enhance the productivity and other values through long-range planning to ensure the future supply of forest resources while maintaining a quality environment. The law requires that a renewable resource assessment and a Forest Service plan be prepared every ten and five years, respectively, in order to prepare

for the future of the natural resources under its care. The law's Section 10 (88 Stat. 480) defines the "National Forest System."

"Federal Land Policy and Management Act"
1976, October 21 Public Law 94-579 (90 Stat. 2743)
The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, or FLPMA governs the way in which the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management are managed. However, because the law addresses land use planning, land acquisition and dispositions (FLPMA, Title II), it necessarily includes the National Forest System in sections that deal with these topics and has a section on "National Forest Townsites," revising the Act of July 31, 1958 (72 Stat. 438, see above.) Updated by the "Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 1988" (PL 100-409, 102 Stat. 1086) and the "Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000" (PL 106-248, 114 Stat. 613.)

"National Forest Management Act of 1976."
1976, October 22 Public Law 94-588 (90 Stat. 2949)
Act amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Significantly, revises Section 10 of the 1974 law (now renumbered Section 9) that "Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1897, no land now or hereafter reserved or withdrawn from the public domain as national forest [under various laws] shall be returned to the public domain except by an act of Congress." Section 17 repeals Section 4 and 5 of the Weeks Law by transferring all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture and prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into any agreement to purchase or to exchange land for or in the National Forests valued at over $25,000 until after 30 days of submitting a report to the committees of the House and Senate which have oversight responsibilities over the National Forest System among other provisions.

"Acceptance of Gifts Act of 1978."
1978, October 10 Public Law 95-442 (92 Stat. 1065)
Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture "to accept, receive, hold, utilize and administer on behalf of the United States gifts, bequests or devices of real and personal property made for the benefit of the United States Department of Agriculture or for the carrying out of any its functions." This law, along with Section 11 of the Organic Act of 1956, has been invoked to support the acquisition of forest land from non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

"To designate certain National Forest System lands in the States of Colorado, South Dakota, Missouri, South Carolina, and Louisiana for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and for other purposes."
1980, December 22 Public Law 96-560 (94 Stat. 3265)
Designates 20 wilderness areas in the national forests of Colorado, one in South Dakota, and other wilderness areas in the Mark Twain, Francis Marion, and the Kisatchie National Forests.

"The Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984."
1984, October 30 Public Law 98-550 (98 Stat. 2807)
Designates 8 new wilderness areas in the national forests of Wyoming both in Region 2 and Region 4; authorizes 5 additions to existing wilderness areas; authorizes studies in three areas of the national forests in Wyoming for suitability for wilderness status; releases other national forest lands for multi-use management.

"Nebraska Wilderness Act of 1985"
1986, October 20 Public Law 99-504 (100 Stat. 1802)
Establishes the 8,100-acre Soldier Creek Wilderness and the 6,600-acre Pine Ridge National Recreation Area, both on the Nebraska National Forest.

"Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988."
1988, August 20 Public Law 100-409 (102 Stat. 1086)
The purpose of the law is to facilitate and expedite land exchanges pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other laws administered by the Department of the Interior and Agriculture by providing uniform rules and regulations pertaining to land appraisals and to establish procedures and guidelines for the resolution of disputes. Also by providing sufficient resources for land exchange activities and to require a study and report on the handling of information related to federal lands.

"National Forest System Month, 1991."
1991, June 28 Proclamation 6311 (195 Stat. 2631)
Recognizes the Centennial of the National Forest System and proclaims the month of June 1991 as National Forest System Month and encourages all Americans to join in the celebration of 100 years of natural resources stewardship by the Forest Service.

"Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993."
1993, August 13 **Public Law 103-77 (107 Stat. 756)**
Designates 9 new Forest Service administered wilderness areas; 10 land additions to 9 existing wilderness areas in Colorado. Changes the name of the Big Blue Wilderness Area to the Uncompahgre Wilderness Area. Also establishes Fossil Ridge Recreation Management Area in the Gunnison National Forest and the Bowen Gulch Protection Area in the Arapaho National Forest.

"Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000."
2000, July 25 **Public Law 106-248 (114 Stat. 613)**
Acknowledges that Federal land management agencies of the Interior and the Agriculture Departments have the authority under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to sell, exchange, and acquire land and also acknowledges that the sale or exchange of land between the federal government and private landowners would facilitate and make more efficient federal land management. This law provides for a more expeditious process for disposal and acquisition of land.

"Education Land Grant Act."
2000, December 28 **Public Law 106-577, Title II (114 Stat. 3070)**
Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey National Forest System lands to a public school district for use for educational purposes at the discretion of the Secretary acting under certain guidelines outlined in the law. Such a conveyance not to exceed 80 acres at any one time. Allows for subsequent applications for additional land conveyances.

Centennial of the Forest Service, 2005.
2005, February 7, 2005 **Proclamation 7865 (119 Stat. 3699)**
Presidential Bush proclaimed February 1, 2005 as the Centennial of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, calling upon the people of the United States "to recognize this anniversary with appropriate programs, ceremonies and activities in honor of the Forest Service's contributions to our country.

"Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005."
2005, August 2 **Public Law 109-54, Title V (119 Stat. 559)**
Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey an administrative site, facility or improvement at fair market value and to use the proceeds for the acquisition, improvement, maintenance, reconstruction, or construction of a facility for the National Forest System and, where applicable, reasonable brokerage fees.

"Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009."
2009, March 30 **Public Law 111-11 (123 Stat. 991)**
A landmark piece of public lands legislation that combined 159 separate bills considered by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources during the 110th and earlier Congresses. The law expanded the National Wilderness Preservation System by two million acres, conveyed and exchanged lands, added to the National Trails System and to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, designated 10 new National Heritage Areas, dealt with ocean exploration, domestic water rights, and included many other provisions. Section 3401 of the law (123 Stat. 1139) authorized the Colorado Northern Front Range Study.

IV. Mapping the National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region

The maps produced for the federal forests of the Rocky Mountain Region reflect all the cartographic policies, standards, developments, and traditions as examined in the essay, *The Mapping of Our National Forests* found elsewhere on this web site. Even so, the Rocky Mountain Region's map making diverged in a few noteworthy respects from the cartographic record of other regions of the Forest Service. Where it diverged, the Rocky Mountain Region imparted to many of its maps unique characteristics that distinguish them from all the other maps made by other regions of the Forest Service.

By 1900, the General Land Office had produced individual maps for all eight forest reserves within Colorado and Wyoming boundaries that later came to be a part of District 2, including the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve which was administered for a time by District One. When the North Platte Division of the Nebraska National Forest was returned to the public domain in 1913, the General Land Office mapped the area in two maps at a scale of 1:80,000. The U.S. Geological Survey, charged by Congress with evaluating and mapping the forest reserves in the Organic Act of 1897, had mapped all proclaimed forest reserves of the Rocky Mountains in the volumes of its *Annual Report* series for 1899, 1900, and 1901 (19th through 21st *Annual Reports.)* The Geological Survey made thematic and general maps for the Battlement Mesa, Big Horn, Black Hills, Pikes Peak, Plum Creek, South Platte, and White River Forest Reserves, and the agency used its existing topographic quadrangles for the Big Horn Mountains, and the Black Hills as base maps to carry thematic information on forest conditions in those two Wyoming forest reserves. In addition, the Geological Survey

made one map showing the distribution of timber in northwestern Nebraska in 1898 and issued the map in its *19th Annual Report* for 1898/1899. This 1898 map covers the present day Oglala National Grassland, Soldier Creek unit, and the Pine Ridge unit of the Nebraska National Forest. All General Land Office and Geological Survey maps are listed under each forest reserve.

Until the forest reserves of District 2 could be, borrowing a phrase of the time, "put under administration," that is, a U.S. Forest Service District Office organized and staff recruited, mapping would be done from the Washington headquarters office. The decentralization theme, long a mark of the Forest Service, influenced the cartographic priorities of each district office as did the map standards issued by the Washington D.C. headquarters office of the Forest Service.

A. Folios and administrative maps, the early years.

Every District of the Forest Service had a different experience with the folios of the *Forest Atlas,* largely due to the fact that before it could be fully completed, the program's architect and principal advocate, Gifford Pinchot, left the Forest Service. His overall plan for the *Forest Atlas* -- professional foresters in the field being supplied with best available maps of their forest from Forest Service Headquarters; foresters noting changes and corrections to sheets from first-hand observation; revised maps being returned to Washington, D.C. for corrections and updating; new atlas sheets being printed with the new information and returned to foresters in the field – was still in place but it appeared not to be fully enforced largely because of Pinchot's other vision of a decentralized administrative arrangement for the Forest Service. From the publication record, the Rocky Mountain, Southwestern, Intermountain, and North Pacific Districts simply did not continue with the plan at all. Others such as the Northern and California Districts (now Pacific Southwest Region) attempted to keep their *Forest Atlas* series relevant and up-to-date, but did so to meet their own specific requirements apart from Pinchot's uniform national plan.

The Washington, D.C. headquarters of the Forest Service furnished District 2 with 25 separate folios of the *Forest Atlas*, compiled and issued between 1907 and 1909. These 25 atlases for as many national forests were part of the first uniform national set, sharing those characteristics common to all the other folios compiled and printed for the national forests by the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington, D.C. Forest Service policy dictated that the folios in the *Forest Atlas* series were to be considered internal documents and not released to the public, which means that the atlases now accessible to the public were no doubt donated to institutional libraries once they lost their relevance to the operations of the Forest Service. Under each *Forest Atlas* citation can be found information on institutions and libraries holding that particular atlas.

According to plan, new editions of the atlases were to be made after Forest Service staff in the field made revisions to the atlases and sent the information back to Washington, D.C. District 2 issued only one new edition with revised information after the initial set had been finished, namely, a second edition of the Bonneville National Forest dated September 17, 1913. Also of note, once the southern portion of the Black Hills National Forest became the separate Harney National Forest in 1911, an extract from the original 1909 atlas for the Black Hills National Forest was made for the Harney. Similarly, when the Cheyenne National Forest in Wyoming was renamed the Medicine Bow National Forest, a new atlas was compiled and issued in 1913. A separate seven-page "Grazing Atlas" compiled between 1911 and 1913 covering the grasslands on the Medicine Bow National Forest, and an experimental 10-page "Pocket Folio" dated 1911 for the White River National Forest were made for these two national forests. Otherwise, no other forest atlases were issued for District 2.

But the legacy of the atlases remains. 16 of the 25 atlases had been issued in both a colored (thematic information) and black & white (base) set of atlas sheets within their portfolios while nine were issued only in black & white, totaling 211 color and 338 black & white atlas pages covering the national forests of the Rocky Mountain Region. The Pike and the Bonneville National Forests had the largest number of atlas sheets at 21 while the Las Animas National Forest had the fewest at three sheets. An amazing amount of early information on the original land base of the Forest Service can be found in these atlases. These atlas sheets were later used to compile administrative maps. For more information on the atlases themselves please see the essay, *Mapping Our National Forests* elsewhere on this web site.

Administrative map production record for District 2 up to about 1917 indicates that almost all were made in the Washington, D.C. office of the Forest Service for the District. Most of these early maps lack names of cartographers involved in their drafting, however, many proclamation diagrams carry the names of cartographers working in Washington, D.C., such as Hofer S. Meekham and Ellen L. Mehurin. District 2 transitioned from a dependence on Washington, D.C. cartographers for its mapping to map production originating in Denver around 1917 as illustrated by compilation information found on the administrative map of the *Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1917*: "Traced from compilation furnished by District 2; traced by E.L.M., July, 1917" Over the next five years the District Office in Denver would be credited with over 20 administrative maps of the national forests of the Rocky Mountain District.

Charles B. Gosorn, was named in the 1910 edition of Ballenger & Richards *Annual Denver City Directory* as "Chief Draftsman, Forest Service." Gosorn had also been identified in later editions of the *Denver City Directory* as the manager for the Commercial Copying Company, sometimes listed as the Commercial Copying and Map Company. This could have been his own or a jointly owned business, but it indicates that he was actively involved with the mapping and drafting community in Denver. Indeed, several new cartographers working in the District Office after 1917 came from this community, including five from the well-known Denver cartographic firm, the Clason Map Company: John W. Elliott, Lewis S. Good, Herbert F. Hedge. Charles Donald Jackson, Jr., and Herman E. Sealing. Gosorn built the initial cartographic staff for District 2 beginning in 1909 from local sources and many went on to productive careers in mapping.

The administrative maps made for the national forests of the Rocky Mountain Region during this early period up to about 1950 have two distinctive characteristics. The first is the lack of color. While other regions of the Forest service made their administrative maps showing national forest land in green, or exchange areas in a patterned green, alienated lands within national forest boundaries in light red, or simply showing water features in blue, the Rocky Mountain Region produced only black and white administrative maps. There were a few maps issued with a red compass rose, but the overwhelming majority of Region 2's maps were uncolored. The 1950s witnessed the introduction of color onto all administrative maps of the Rocky Mountain Region. Regions one, three, five, and six all considered the topographic map to be essential to their mapping and forest management programs. Region 2 did not make topographic maps for its forests which is the second distinguishing characteristic of the Region's administrative mapping. Because of the absence of this type of map from the Rocky Mountain Region's mapping record, we might presume that the expense in making topographic maps was too prohibitive or that the value of topographic maps to the region's mission did not justify the cost. Another possibility that would explain the absence of topographic mapping might be that U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle mapping coverage for the Region's national forests was sufficient for the Region's purposes.

The Rocky Mountain Region made few maps of individual ranger districts. The exception being a set of six ranger district map covering the Bighorn National Forest in 1956, a few ranger district maps for the Pike and the Roosevelt National Forests made in the 1960s, and two photomaps of the two divisions of the Nebraska National Forest, the Bessey and Niobrara Divisions, made in 1941. Before World War II, the Northern and North Pacific Regions shared an early interest in producing small scale administrative maps of its ranger districts and after the war, the Northern Region continued to produce ranger district maps as did the California Region. In fact, the California Region made the production of ranger district maps its major mapping program from about 1950 well into the 1960s. Few ranger district maps have been located in libraries and archives for forests of the Rocky Mountain Region, but what have been found are listed under their national forest.

B. Forest Visitor Maps from 1913 to the 1950s

The first maps made for the forest visitor in District 2 were issued between 1913 and 1915. Only one, the folded forest visitor map covering both the Black Hills and Harney National Forests on one map, was made in Denver, drafted by the District's Chief Draftsman, Charles B. Gosorn; all others were constructed in Washington, D.C. according to national standards. Folded forest visitor maps were made for the Pike National Forest, issued in 1913 and again in 1915, the Routt National Forest and the Sopris National Forest in 1913. The maps, printed by the U.S. Geological Survey, were all subtitled, "*Directions to Hunters and Campers."* Forest visitor maps for forests in districts other than the Rocky Mountain District from this early era (1911-1920) either did not have a subtitle or had "*Directions to Campers and Travelers"* or *"Information for Mountain Travelers."*

District 2 itself did not continue making these folded forest visitor maps for individual national forests as other districts did. For instance, District 5, later the California District, would strive to complete a folded forest visitor maps for each of their forests or other districts would, at the very least, make maps for their most visited forests. Also, unlike other districts, District 2 did not produce visitor's maps covering the entire district until 1940 when the first one appeared. Instead, District 2 took another route by initiating a series of booklet-type forest visitor publications of the national forests in Colorado between 1917 and 1919. Ten booklets with maps folded into the back of the publications were made for these Colorado forests and one additional booklet for the Superior National Forest[7] of Minnesota in the same format:

1917-1919 Forest Visitor's Booklets Issued by District 2 by the Government Printing Office

Vacation Days in the Battlement National Forest. 1919
1919. 13 pages. Booklet 24 x 16 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel
Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Island Lake."

[7] The national forests of Minnesota were at this time administered from Denver by the Rocky Mountain District.

Vacation Trips in the Cochetopa National Forest. 1919
1919. 14 pages. Booklet 24 x 16 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel illustration, captioned , black & white photograph, "Motoring into mountain land along the Monarch Pass Road."

Out-Door Life in the Colorado National Forest. 1919
1919. 19 pages. Booklet 22 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, Arapaho Glacier from Rim Rock Cliffs.

Vacation Trips in the Holy Cross National Forest. 1919 **See Figure 11 below**
1919. 15 pages. Booklet 22 x 13 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel illustration, captioned inside front cover, "…Castle Peak Lookout, in the Holy Cross National Forest."

Mountain Playgrounds of the Pike National Forest. 1919
1919. 18 pages. Booklet 22 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel illustration, captioned, "His Majesty – Pikes Peak."

Vacation Days in the Routt National Forest. 1917
1917. 13 pages. Booklet 24 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Inside title: Vacation Days in the Routt National Forest: a Colorado Playground. Panel illustration, captioned, "Fisherman's Luck" (fish, rods, and creel on the forest floor.)

Out-of-Door Playgrounds of the San Isabel National Forest. 1919
1919. 19 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel title.

Out-of-Door Playground of the San Juan National Forest. 1919
1919. 19 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel title.

A Summer Vacation in the Sopris National Forest. 1919
1919. 15 pages. Booklet 24 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel illustration, "…Mount Sopris, 12,823 feet in elevation, located in the Sopris National Forest."

The Ouray Mountains of the Uncompahgre National Forest. 1919
1919. 14 pages. Booklet 25 x 16 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Yankee Boy Basin and Gilpin Peak."

A Vacation Land of Lakes and Woods, The Superior National Forest. 1919
1919. 12 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "A lake shore camp."

District 2 issued a publication covering all national forests in Colorado in 1919 and included sections on the seven forests that were not provided with their own individual visitor booklets. *Vacation Days in Colorado's National Forests,* pictured below in Figure 12, had a small map on the last page of the booklet entitled, "The National Forests in Colorado and principal towns and railroads." In 1920 the Rocky Mountain District issued another forest visitor booklet with maps entitled, *National Forest Road Logs – Colorado.* This was a paper-bound, 120 page booklet containing point to point strip maps with road logs, for example, "Fort Collins to Poudre Tunnel." It can be said that the booklet-type format for the forest visitor carrying text and supporting maps was one of the principle characteristics of Rocky Mountain Region's cartography for the public during its formative early years. In 1926 when the Wichita National Forest was added to the Rocky Mountain District, the District produced another booklet and forest visitor map, **The Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve** in 1928 with the map made in Denver. This was a second edition of the booklet first published in 1925.

By the early 1920s the Rocky Mountain District had completed the task of compiling a black and white, 4-inch administrative maps (1:253,440-scale) conforming to national standards for every forest it administered as well as 2-inch maps (1:126,720-scale) for the majority of its forests. Once completed, the District mounted an effort to issue forest visitor maps using the 1:253,440-scale or 4-inch administrative maps as their base. Between 1923 and 1925, 21 forest visitor maps were issued by the District using 4-inch administrative maps dated between 1917 to 1923. However, the maps had two problems. The first problem was the discrepancy between the compilation date and the publication date. For instance, the Pike National Forest map pictured in Figure 13 carries the compilation date of 1918 and a publication date of 1919, yet much additional information has obviously been added. Since these maps were issued by the Government Printing Office an examination of the GPO's *Monthly Catalog* notes that this map was issued in the summer of 1925, a date that is confirmed by Library acquisition stamps with the date in which the map had been received, in this case, the National Archives' copy carries a date stamp of July 25, 1925 and the Library of Congress' copy is stamped September 5,

1925. The map is clearly a 1925 map not a 1919 map, but without a publication date on the forest visitor map, it takes a bit of extra research to discover the real publication date. This is true for all 21 of these folded forest visitor maps from the Rocky Mountain District. In every case, *Monthly Catalog* citations and date stamps have been researched and noted for each map, thereby providing an authoritative publication date. Forest visitor map dating would again be a problem for the Rocky Mountain District during the 1950s and 1960s.

The second problem these maps have is that the heavy black lines indicating roads and highways added to the administrative base maps are far too wide to the point that they obscure map information. Game Refuges are shown in a coarse dot pattern that also obscures information. This group of forest visitor maps issued in the early 1920s seems hastily and roughly done with an overall unfinished appearance. The photographs and text on the verso of the Pike National Forest map are quite good and include "Six Rules for Preventing Fire in the Forest" and "Six Rules for Health Protection" two themes always addressed in early maps made for the public. Forest visitor maps made after this first set of 21 will use color, will not obscure information on the base map below, and will look far more finished, such as the Cochetopa National Forest, Medicine Bow, and San Juan National Forest maps pictured below in Figure 13. However, the forest visitor maps from 1926 to the mid-1950s will not use the standard 4-inch (1;253,440-scale) administrative map as their base (see below Figure 14.)

The divergence of administrative mapping from forest visitor mapping in format, symbology, scale, and map content was not unusual and resulted from the different challenges faced by each region. Administrative maps closely followed the national standards set by the Washington, D.C. office. Early mapping years of the Rocky Mountain, Southwest, and Intermountain Regions displayed an astonishing variety of maps made for the public. The forest visitor maps issued by the Rocky Mountain Region from the late 1920s to about 1950 would not provide geographic coordinates, only the grid of township and range lines. Red ink carried a great deal of road information as well and forest improvements such as campgrounds and ranger stations, and in the 1948 forest visitor's map for the San Isabel National Forest, red would be used to highlight and locate "recreational points of interest." The type font would be different from that used on administrative maps as would symbols for built-up areas. Administrative and forest visitor maps compiled from the mid-1950s onward would again converge in the 1950s with scale being the only feature separating the two.

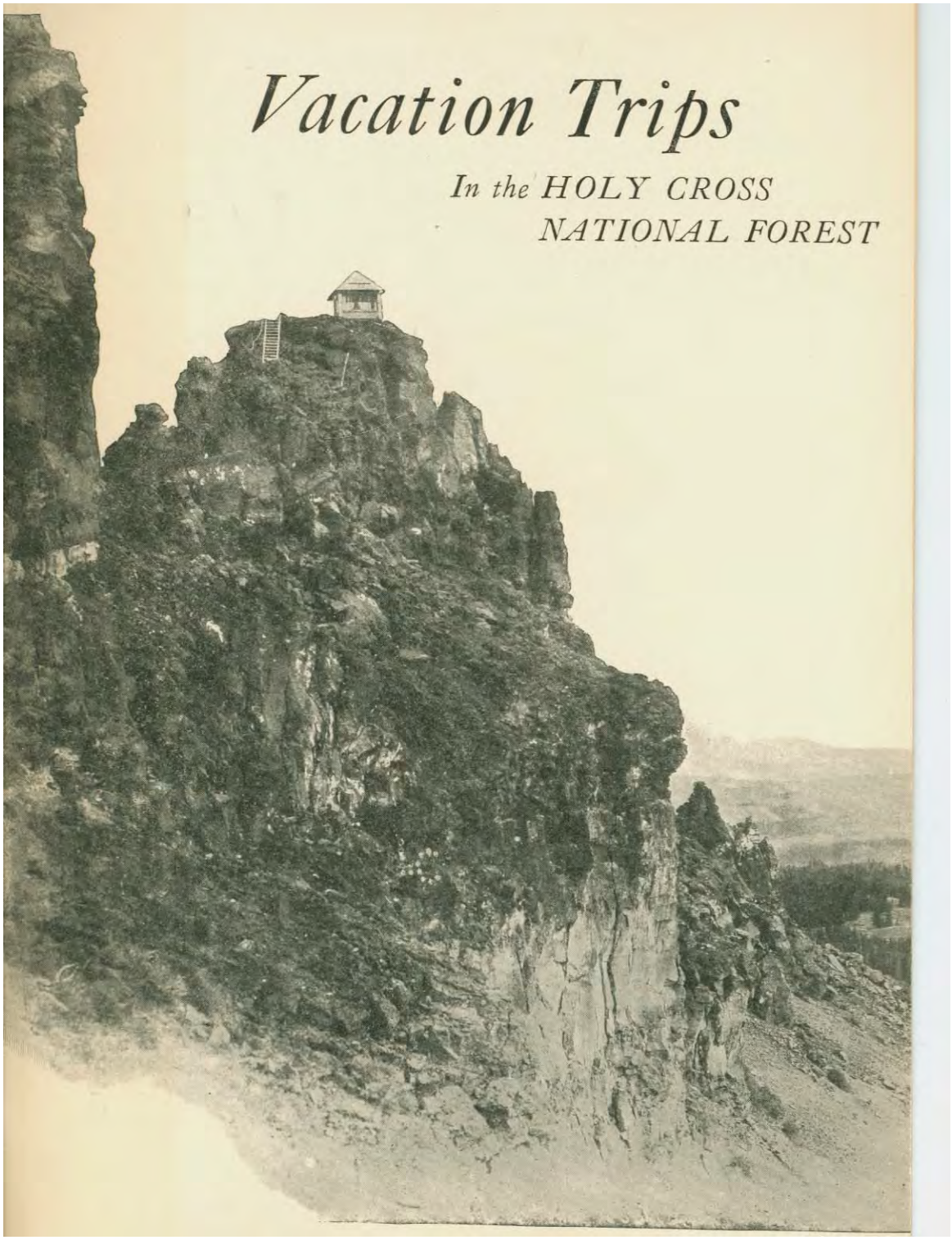


Figure 11: An example of a front cover of the booklet-type forest visitor publication issued between 1917 and 1919 by District 2 for ten national forests in the District, plus one uniform to the series for the Superior National Forest in Minnesota, which, at the time, was part of and administered by District 2. Printed by the Government Printing Office, the booklets included a map of the forest inserted behind the booklet's back cover. The Holy Cross National Forest was discontinued in 1945 and all its lands transferred to the White River National Forest. A complete citation for each booklet-type publication can be found listed under their respective national forests.

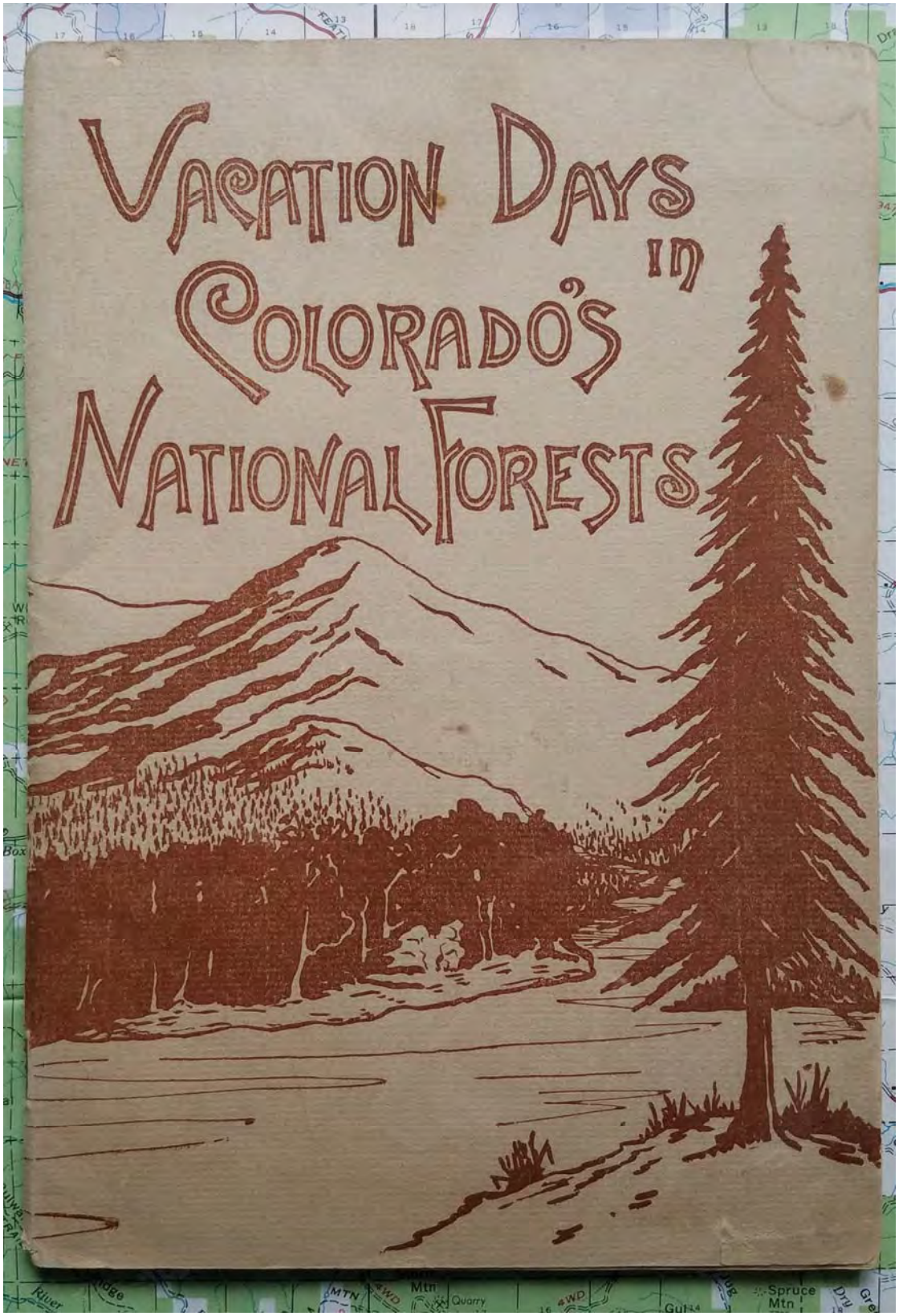


Figure 12: In addition to the 10 booklets on individual national forests of District 2, a 60-page booklet on just the national forests of Colorado was also issued in 1919 with a map of the state behind page 60. All 17 national forests of Colorado are given a place in the booklet along with a section on "Fire Prevention and Camp Sanitation" the twin concerns of the Forest Service with regard to the general public entering the national forests. The booklet was a part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's "Department Circular, Contributions from the Forest Service" series and is cited in the bibliography below.

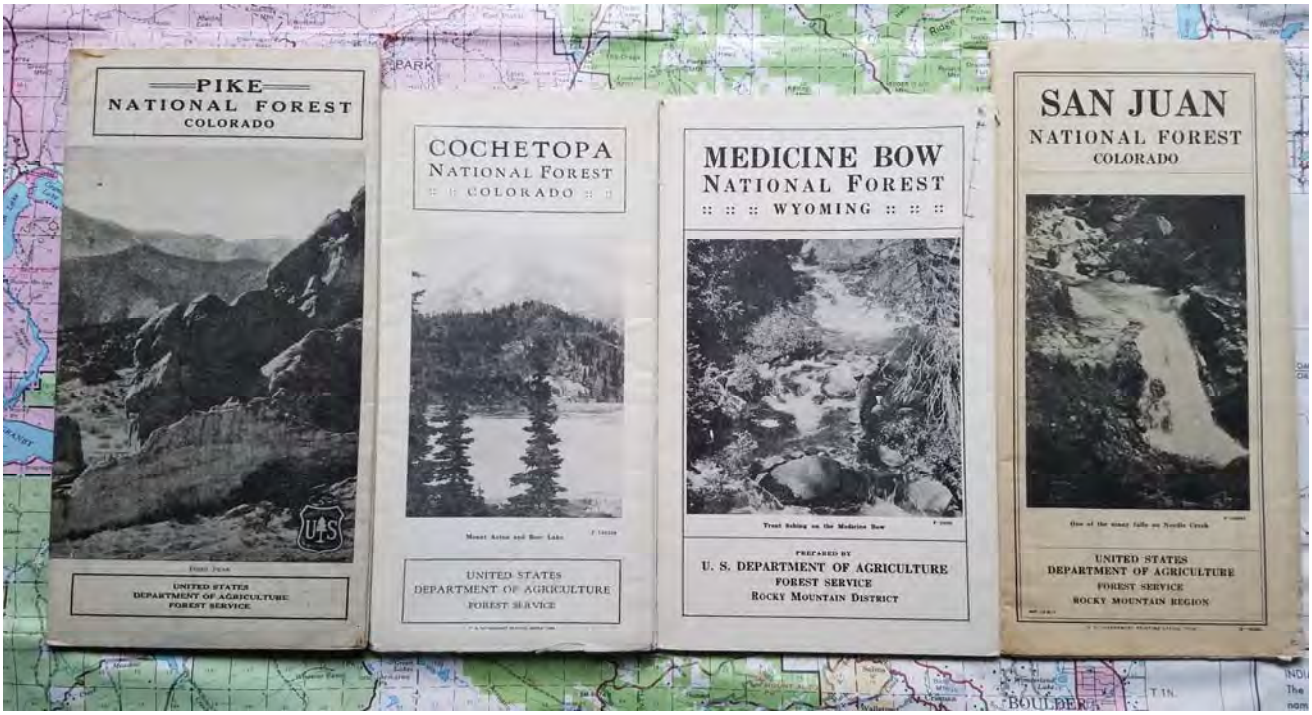


Figure 13*:* From left to right, Pike National Forest, Colorado without publication date [1925] part of the outpouring of District 2 forest visitor maps between 1923 and 1926; Cochetopa National Forest of 1928; Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming dated 1930; San Juan National Forest map compiled in 1933 and published in 1934. Excepting the Pike National Forest map of 1925, the other three bear the distinct characteristics of the forest visitor maps issued by the Rocky Mountain Region from the late 1920s to 1950.

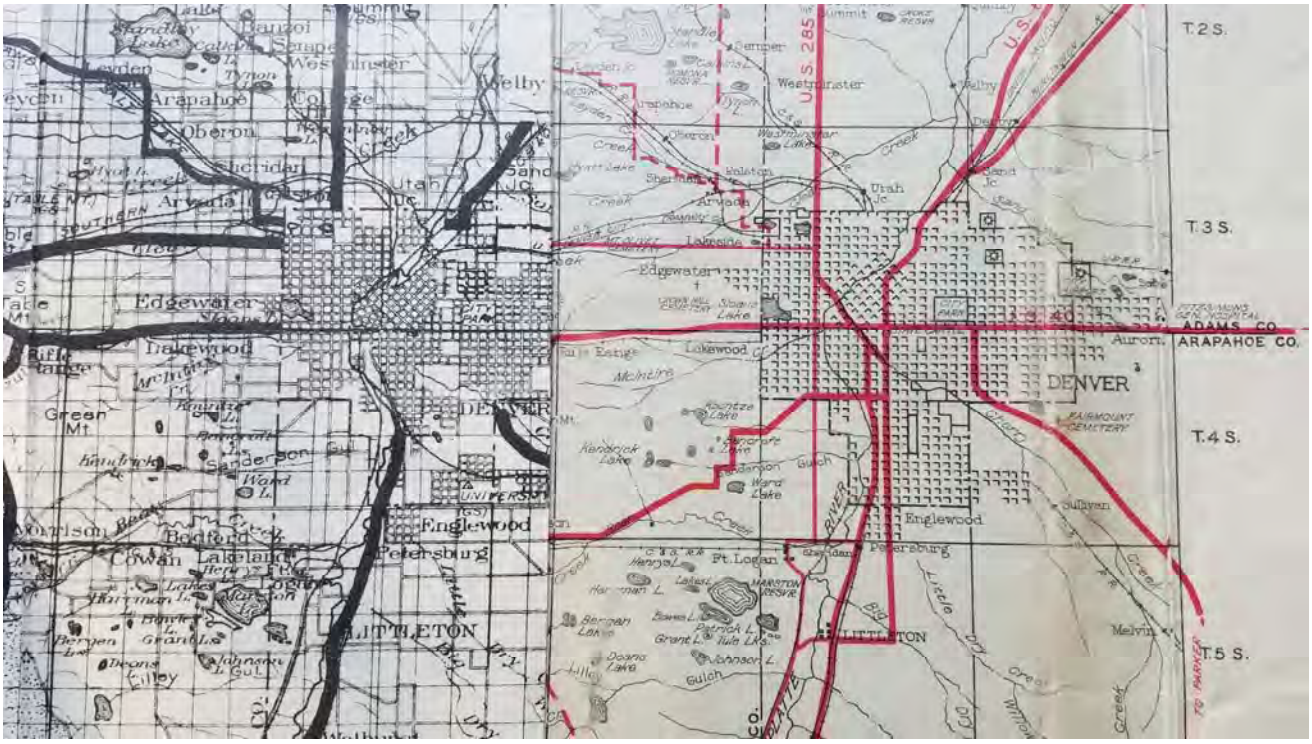


Figure 14: District 2 mapping of the Denver area as shown on the Pike National Forest visitor's map of 1925 (left) using the Forest Service 1:253,440-scale administrative map for its base (with added heavy black road lines obscuring map information) and the 1931 Pike National Forest visitor's map of 1931 (right) showing how forest visitor maps diverged in format and appearance from the standard administrative maps of the time.

The Rocky Mountain Region in the 1930s and 1940s maintained regular issuances of forest visitor maps. Front covers evolved to a more modern look as illustrated in Figure 15 with photographs that fill the cover space and with a variety of bold map titles. There was also the continuation of the booklet-style type of forest visitor publications as illustrated in the 1937 Holy Cross National Forest map shown below in Figure 15. This was not a map brochure that completely folded out into one whole sheet with text on the verso, but a booklet with numbered pages, a small fold-out map in its middle pages, stapled together in the center. A similar such booklet and map was issued for the Rio Grande National Forest in 1929 and again in 1937. Similarly, the California Region made several booklet-style map folders for its national forests during the 1930s. The simplified maps folded into the middle of the booklet, not based on administrative maps of the period, were called "Recreation maps."

Further, the Rocky Mountain Region issued four forest visitor booklets with maps uniform to many other such booklets then being made for national forests in all other regions of the Forest Service, except the California and North Pacific Regions, from 1939 to 1942 and again for a short period after World War II. Figure 16 below shows a typical booklet issued for many national forests of the time. The Rocky Mountain Region issued booklets such as this for the Routt, San Juan, Shoshone, and the White River National Forests, printed and distributed throughout the nation to depository libraries by the U.S. Government Printing Office. The maps found in these booklets were not based on Forest Service administrative maps. For Region 2, they very much followed in the tradition of the separately published forest visitor maps made from 1926 to about 1950 such as the portion of the Pike National Forest map of 1931 illustrated above in Figure 14.

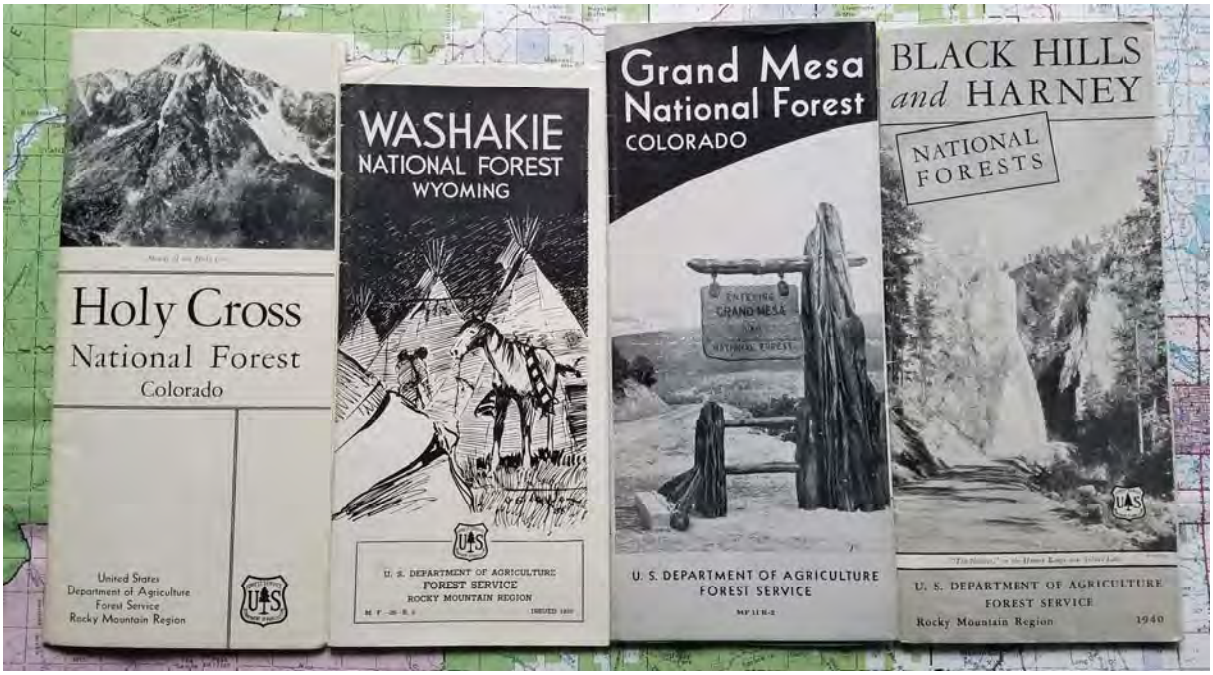


Figure 15: A sampling of forest visitor maps made by the Rocky Mountain Region from 1935 to 1940. The Holy Cross National Forest map of 1937, pictured above, can be seen as a continuation of the Rocky Mountain Region's tradition of booklet-style forest visitor publications as it unfolds to a booklet with a fold-out map between its center pages. The other three (Washakie, 1938, Grand Mesa, 1939, and Black Hills & Harney, 1940) fully fold out into a flat sheet and resemble most other forest visitor maps then being produced nation-wide.

After World War II, new forest visitor maps were made for the Rio Grande National Forests in 1947, the San Isabel and Uncompahgre National Forets in 1948, and the White River National Forest in 1949 all exhibiting the boundary changes brought by the reorganization effort of the mid-1940s. In some ways these maps are transitional works, mid-way between the brochure style of map shown in Figure 15 above and the forest visitor maps that were to come in the 1950s (see Figure 19). All four maps used red to show roads and trails, recreation information, and Forest Service administrative locations and lacked geographic coordinates and any other color, similar to the forest visitor maps starting in 1926. They no longer had the typical 9 or 10 inch x 5 or 6 inch uniform folded format like the maps of the 1950s. See Figure 17 below.

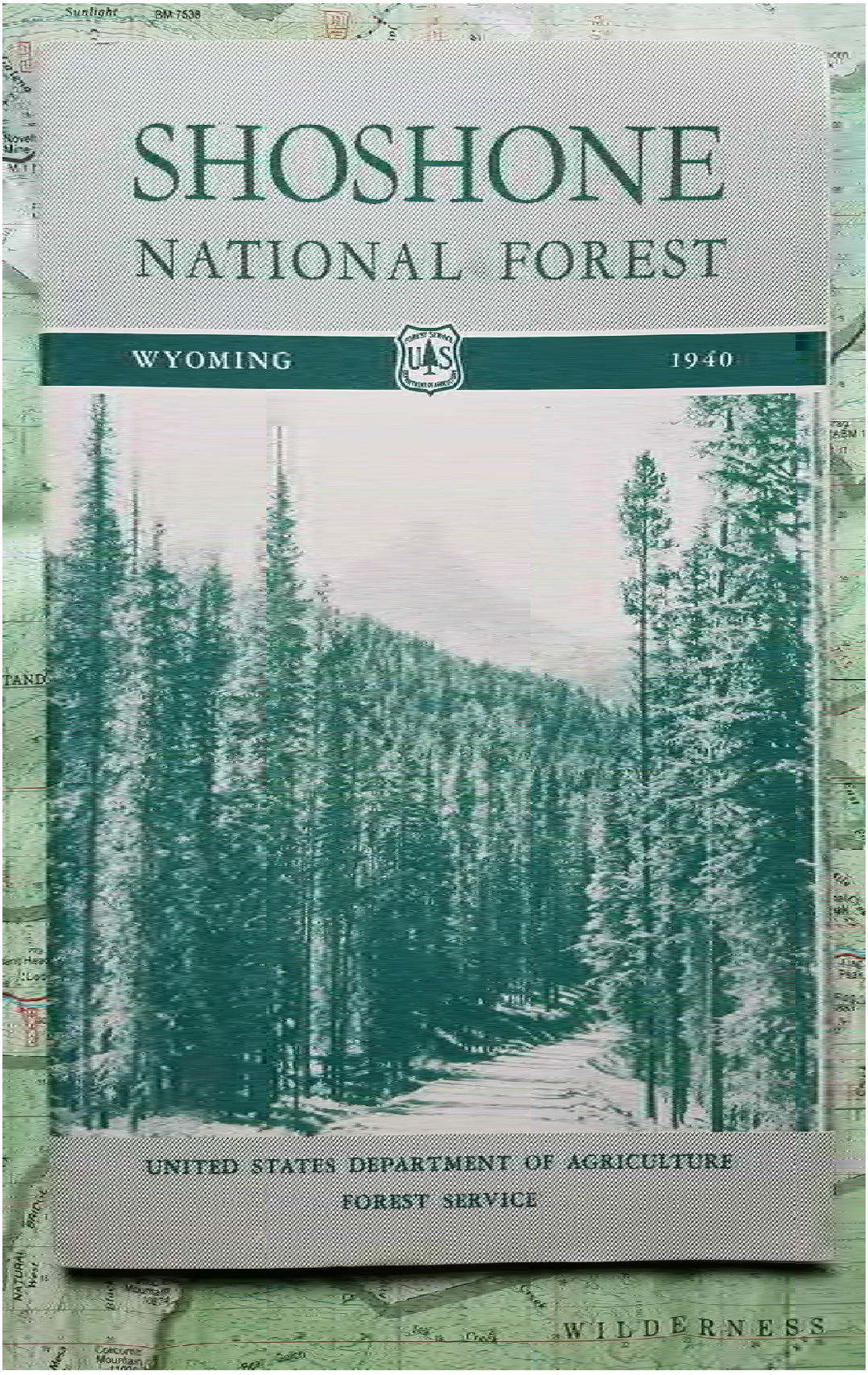


Figure 16: The Rocky Mountain Region produced 4 booklet type Forest Visitor's maps (Routt 1941; San Juan 1942; Shoshone 1940; White River 1941) The cover of the Shoshone National Forest booklet features Index Peak from the Beartooth Pass Highway between Red Lodge and Cooke City, now US Highway 212.

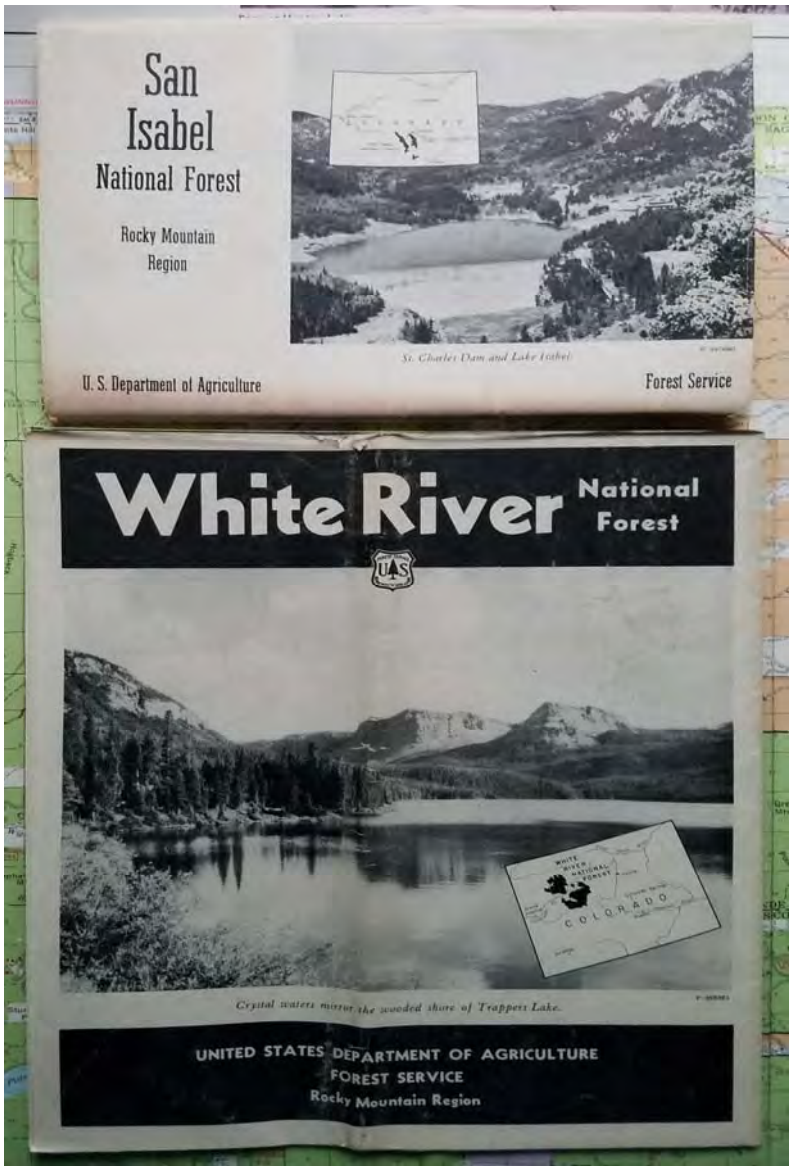


Figure 17: Transitional forest visitor's maps for the San Isabel National Forest of 1948 and the White River National Forest of 1949.

C. Aerial Photography

The Rocky Mountain Region readily adopted aerial photography into their cartographic program in the 1930s as exhibited in a series of large format planimetric quadrangles for national forests in Region 2 and issued at 1:63,360 (1 mile to 1 inch) scale. Aerial photography served as the source material for the planimetric quadrangles, which in turn were used to make administrative maps of national forests. On the back of each quadrangle are numbered photo centers printed backwards so that if placed on a light table, the photo center would project onto the map right side up. The following is a descriptive inventory of the quadrangles for each of the four national forests for which they were made, the Medicine Bow, Routt, San Isabel, and Uncompahgre, along with the library holding copies and the actual administrative map made from the photographs/quadrangles. The citation below includes a supplied title (in brackets) and information found on all quadrangles followed by the inventory. After the inventory is the administrative map that was made from the planimetric quadrangles.

[Large format quadrangles for the forests of Region 2 at 1:63,360-scale].
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by Forest Service Region 2 from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Forest Service. Field examination [date given below after quadrangle name] Blueline prints. Verso of the quadrangles have numbered photo centers for the aerial photographs used to compile the quadrangles.

MEDICINE BOW NATIONAL FOREST

Casper Quadrangle S ½ - 159 & Difficulty Quadrangle N ½ - 134. 1937.	Colorado School of Mines; NA
Glenrock Quadrangle – 158. 1937.	Colorado School of Mines; NA
Jetsom Quadrangle – 136. 1937.	Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Washington; NA
Toltec Quadrangle – 135. 1937.	Colorado School of Mines; NA

Medicine Bow National Forest, Laramie Peak Division, Wyoming, 1939. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reduced from planimetric maps compiled at Regional Office, Denver, entirely from aerial photographs, with land lines projected from found corners as located in the field.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º10' – W105º10'/N42º45' – N42º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 74 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Extensive legend includes many symbols not found on the map, such as glaciers, river rapids, etc. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 43435636

ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST

Elkhead Quadrangle – 77. 1938.	Colorado School of Mines; NA
Hahns Peak Quadrangle – 76. 1938.	Colorado School of Mines; NA
Kremmling Quadrangle – 66. (Routt & Arapaho National Forests) 1938.	Colorado School of Mines; NA
Northwest Quarter, Kremmling Quadrangle – 66. (Routt & Arapaho National Forests) 1938. 1:31,680-scale.	NA
North Park Quadrangle – 75. (Routt & Roosevelt National Forests) 1938	Colorado School of Mines; NA
Rabbit Ears Quadrangle – 65. 1938.	Colorado School of Mines; NA

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reduced from planimetric maps compiled at Regional Office, Denver, entirely from aerial photographs, with land lines projected from found corners, as located in the field.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°30' – W105°50'/N41°00' – N40°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, oil wells, campgrounds, corrals, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Some maps with the date of 1940 have a red note hand stamped appearing between the bar scale and the legend reading, "SUPERSEDES copies of same date not identified by this stamp."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Colorado; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 11228673

SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FOREST

Cannon City Quadrangle – 28. 1940.	Colorado School of Mines; LC
Fort Garland Quadrangle – 8. 1940.	Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
Hooper Quadrangle – 14. 1940.	Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
Huerfano Park Quadrangle – 13. 1940.	Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
Silesia Peak Quadrangle – 27. 1940.	Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
Spanish Peaks Quadrangle – 9. 1940.	Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
Walsenburg Quadrangle – 12. 1940.	Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service aerial surveys, and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; drawn by R.F. Burrus, 1942.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º10' – W104º30'/N38º35' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: NA: Region 2

UNCOMPAHGRE NATIONAL FOREST

Coventry Quadrangle – 22. 1939.	Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
Delta Quadrangle – 39 & Montrose Quadrangle – 23. 1939.	Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
Gateway Quadrangle – 40. 1939.	LC; NA
Paradox Valley Quadrangle – 21. 1939.	Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA

There was no immediate administrative map made from these Uncompahgre National Forest quadrangles. These maps provide coverage for the Uncompahgre Plateau area of the national forest and can easily stand in for administrative maps themselves.

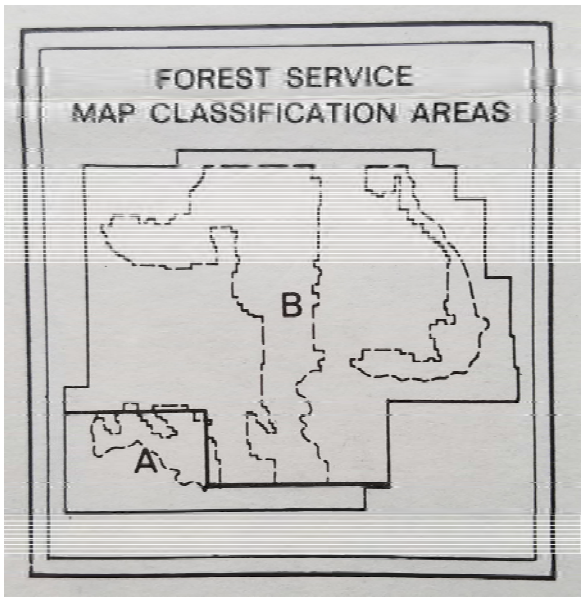
The Rocky Mountain Region also made a set of black and white photomaps covering the two divisions of the Nebraska National Forest published in 1941. These were entitled *Nebraska National Forest (Bessey Division), Nebraska* and *Nebraska National Forest (Niobrara Division), Nebraska*, being a "controlled [photo] mosaic, constructed by Surveys and Maps, Regional Office, Denver, Colorado, Nov. 1940." Applied to the photomap were national forest boundaries, public land grid, roads, trails, railroads, Forest service administrative facilities and other structures, windmills, walls, camps, ranches and lookout stations. The Niobrara Division became a national forest in its own right, when, on October 15, 1971, it was named the Samuel R. McKelvie National Forest.

Other regions of the Forest Service were quickly adopting aerial photography into their mapping programs as did the Rocky Mountain Region. Region Two experimented and used the technology in several innovative ways.

D. Post-War Mapping

Like other Forest Service regions after the war, the Rocky Mountain Region faced the need to produce newer more accurate maps while having to contend with a shortage of funding for aerial photography acquisition. A few regions met this challenge by partially revising and reproducing decades old administrative maps to serve until new more accurate maps based on aerial photography could be produced. Many of these hastily revised maps remained as blue line or sepia prints. The Rocky Mountain Region chose to issue new administrative maps beginning in the late 1940s using whatever base map material was available at the time and generally only in a four-mile (1:253,440-scale) edition. This decision resulted in new maps being produced with a wide array of accuracy. No doubt because of this, the Forest Service adopted a system for classifying map base material with a "Class A" rating as the highest for accuracy and "E" or "EE" for accuracy unknown. How this classification system was applied to base data is difficult to determine since the definitions for each of the alphabetical designations could not be found after many years of research and inquiries of Forest Service cartographers. From the map record itself one can conclude that the classification system began around 1951 and ended about 1980 when most every national forest had been accurately mapped with aerial photography and carried an "A" classification.

The first "Class A" maps produced by the Rocky Mountain Region were those administrative maps at 1:253,440-scale of the Medicine Bow (1956) and the Bighorn (1957) National Forests of Wyoming. The publication of Class A maps at multiple scales was a unique characteristic of Region 2 mapping after the war. Other regions of the Forest Service published their first Class A administrative maps exclusively at the scale of 1:126,720. A "Class A" rating can be understood by reading the compilation statement on the maps, "Compiled…from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs" with "Control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic & U.S. Geological Survey." Up to date aerial photographs serving as the base material over the entire map area with adequate control would earn the map a Class A rating. For Region 2, if a map used base material of mixed accuracy, no classification letter was provided, but a classification diagram was supplied. Class A maps did not carry an inset map showing "Forest Service Map Classification Areas" as shown in Figure 18.



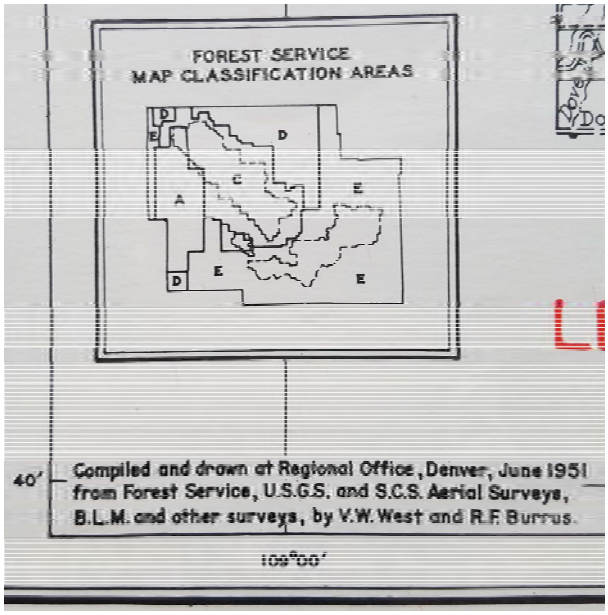


Figure 18: "Forest Service map classification areas" diagrams found on maps of the Routt National Forest map of 1958 (left) and of the Uncompahgre National Forest map of 1951 (right) together showing the five classifications of map accuracy from the most accurate "A" to the least accurate/accuracy unknown, "E." Maps compiled using base material of mixed accuracy ratings would not be given a classification letter as in the examples shown here. The compilation statement for the Uncompahgre National Forest notes the use of U.S. Geological Survey and the Soil Conservation Service (USDA) aerial surveys. At this point, the aerial photography that went into making the four quadrangle maps for the Uncompahgre National Forest in 1939 (see above) was 12 years old, accounting perhaps for the "C" classification for the Uncompahgre Plateau area in the diagram.

Not every forest had both an administrative and a forest visitor edition issued simultaneously as was the case with the Gunnison National Forest mapping of 1965. The first Class A map for the Uncompahgre National Forest was made in 1968, but a Class A forest visitor map was not finished until 1972. At times a forest visitor map was issued with a Class A rating but a corresponding administrative map was not, as in the case of the Shoshone National Forest. Both Class A administrative and forest visitor map editions were produced for the north half of the Shoshone National Forest in 1969. A Class A forest visitor map covering the south half of the Shoshone came out in 1971 but the Class A administrative map did not. Perhaps in this case the administrative map was kept in manuscript form while the fate of the many primitive areas on the south half of the Shoshone was being decided, or the Forest Service simply printed a limited number of unfolded forest visitor maps for their internal needs as a cost saving method.

While in the midst of acquiring aerial photography and mapping its national forests, Region 2 was given the additional task of mapping nearly 2.5 million acres of newly added national grasslands, an increase of 11% in the Region's total land area. Between 1965 and 1973, Class A Forest Service administrative maps at the scale of 1:126,720 were made for each of the Region's national grasslands at the same time as the region continued the effort to produce Class A maps for its national forests.

Once a new administrative map was made for a national forest of Region 2, a folded forest visitor map soon followed at the same or at a smaller scale. Thus, the divergence of administrative mapping from forest visitor mapping, commenced in 1926 now ended in the mid-1950s with both kinds of maps being issued using the same symbology, typeface, format and often scale. Also, administrative maps now had color, generally green showing Forest Service lands and red for the road system. Green was also used for the first time on the forest visitor's maps.

In Figure 19 below are pictured five forest visitor maps issued for the Roosevelt National Forest from 1955 to 1974, which can serve as an example of Rocky Mountain Region mapping for the public for this time period. It is important to mention a forest visitor map that had been issued for the Roosevelt National Forest in 1951 without an administrative map equivalent. However, the 1951 map carried a "Class E" rating due to its accuracy being unknown. Since the last forest visitor map was made in 1938, the 1951 map was one probably issued out of necessity for the popular Roosevelt National Forest. Four years would pass until another set of maps for the Roosevelt National Forest were made.

CLASS A NATIONAL FOREST MAP PRODUCTION IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Forest/Sheet Name	Date First Edition Published / with scale	Date New Map Issued/Scale (up to 1975)
Arapaho	1974* / 1:126,720	
Bighorn	1957 / 1:253,440 & FVM	1974* / 1:126,720
Black Hills North Half	1962 / 1:126,720	
Black Hills South Half	1962 / 1:126,720	
Black Hills		1972* 1:126,720
Grand Mesa	1959 / 1:126,720 & FVM	
Gunnison	1965 / 1:253,440 & FVM	
Medicine Bow	1956 / 1:253,440 & FVM	1973* / 1:126,720
Nebraska	1964 / 1:63,360	
Pike	1964 / 1:126,720	1970* / 1:126,720
Rio Grande	1964 / 1:253,440	
Roosevelt	1974* / 1;126,720	
Routt	1975* / 1:126,270	
San Isabel North Half	1967 / 1:126,720	
San Isabel South Half	1967 / 1:126,720	
San Isabel		1972*
San Juan	1961 / 1:253,440 & FVM	1974* / 1:126,720
Shoshone North Half	1969 / 1:126,720	
Shoshone South Half	1969* / 1:126,720	
Uncompahgre	1968 / 1:126,720	1972*
White River	1959 / 1:253,440	1973* / 1:126,720

*Published as a forest visitor map

CLASS A NATIONAL GRASSLAND MAP PRODUCTION IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Grassland Forest/Sheet Name	Date First Edition Published / with scale	Date New Map Issued/Scale (up to 1975)
Buffalo Gap East Half	1965 / 1:126,720	
Buffalo Gap West Half	1965 / 1;126,720	
Buffalo Gap	1974* / 1:126,270	
Cimarron	1971 / 1:126,720	
Comanche North Half	1969 / 1:126,720	
Comanche South Half	1970 / 1:253,440	
Oglala	1968 / 1:126,720	
Pawnee	1969 / 1:126,720	
Thunder Basin	1973 / 1:126,720	

*Published as a forest visitor map

Table 1: Region Two Class A (Forest Series) Map Production.

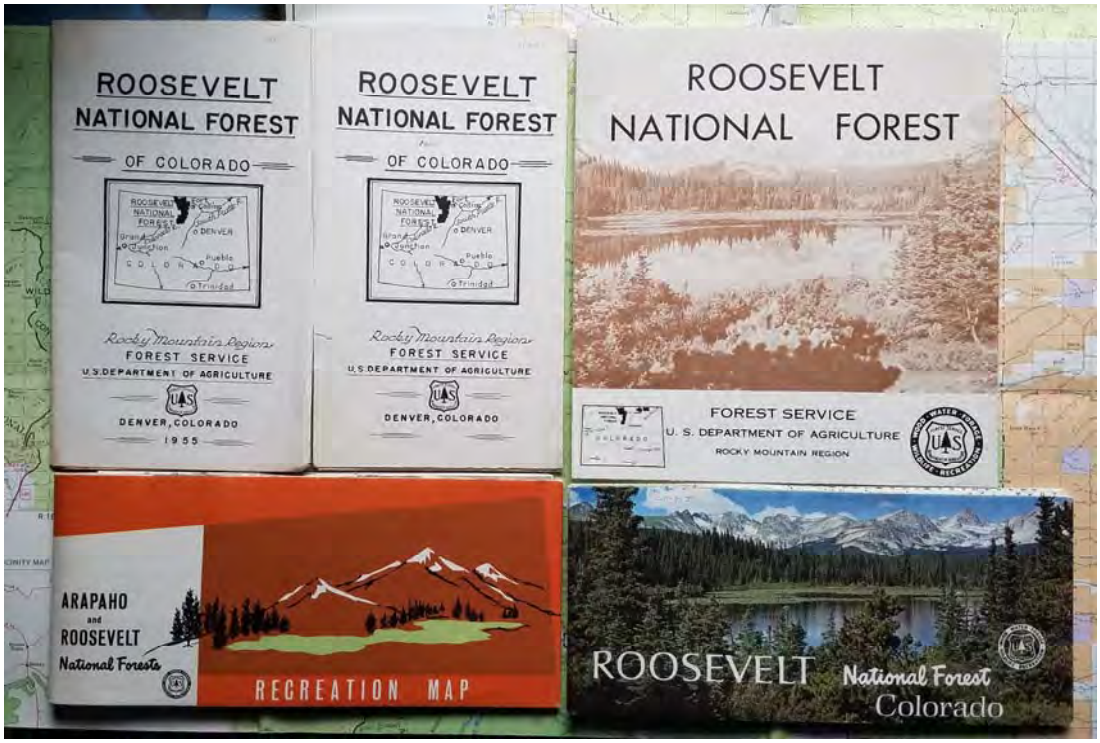


Figure 19: Twenty-year sequence of forest visitor's maps issued for the Roosevelt National Forest from 1955 to 1974.

The first map shown in the upper left corner of Figure 19 is the forest visitor map dated 1955 issued at a slightly smaller scale than its administrative twin. Both used green to show federal forest land and red for the road grid. The folded visitor map also used red numbers within circles to locate camp and picnic grounds which were keyed by number to the text on the verso. The map next to the right is a reprint of the 1955 map without a date other than the compilation statement. The reprint uses a darker shade of green to show forest land, carried a U.S. Government Printing Office job number, and had the date "1955" removed from the front cover. Like the forest visitor maps issued in the early 1920s, many maps made for the public by the Rocky Mountain Region between 1955 and the late 1960s are difficult to date, especially the reprints. Both the administrative and visitor maps of 1955 had been compiled using base material of mixed accuracy and thus carried a "Forest Service Map Classification Areas" diagram similar to those shown in Figure 18, and because of the mix of accuracy of its base materials, it carried no classification letter for the entire map.

Another reprint of the 1955 Roosevelt National Forest visitor's map was released in 1961, a reprint of which is shown in the upper right corner. On the first printing the date "1961" is found on the front cover. On its two reprints, each with a different U.S. Government Printing Office job number, the date has been dropped from the front cover. The map of this popular national forest, close to many population centers and wrapped around Rocky Mountain National Park, was printed three times in the 1960s all with the sepia print of the Red Rock Lake with Indian Peaks in the background. It has no map accuracy letter rating or classification diagram, but it does have an inset or key map of "Roosevelt National Forest and Pawnee National Grassland" showing the forest and the grasslands in their true geographic relationship. However, without additional compilation information it remains a 1955 map with different text.

An interesting departure from Forest Service mapping came in the late 1960s when the cartographic firm of Jeppesen & Company of Denver prepared three forest visitor maps for the Rocky Mountain Region. The one made in 1968 for the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests is pictured in Figure 19 in the lower right corner. Jeppesen made similar maps for the Routt and White River National Forests both on one map in 1968, and for the Medicine Bow National Forest alone in 1969. These three maps do not have an accuracy rating and are quite different in appearance than the standard Forest Service mapping of the time. The Rocky Mountain Region also produced its last installment of a booklet style map for the public in 1962. Pictured below in Figure 20 is the booklet, more like an atlas, of the Black Hills National Forest. Nothing like it has come from the Rocky Mountain Region before or since and so it boldly stands out in the Region's mapping history.

Modern Class A mapping arrived for the Roosevelt National Forest in 1974 when the Rocky Mountain Region compiled a new forest visitor map at 1:126,720 or two miles to the inch. The map is pictured in the lower right corner of Figure 19. An separate administrative map was not made, but most likely, the Region printed a number of these maps flat, not folded for administrative use. Before the decade of the 1970s was over, Class A maps for all the national forests and grasslands

of the Region had been mapped with a scale of two miles to the inch. Also in the 1970s, Forest visitor maps and administrative maps would be in conformity. Over the years, maps issued for the public ceased to have that local quality, or those unique characteristics of the Forest Service Region in which they were produced. The only difference between the administrative maps and the forest visitor maps from the mid-1970s onward was that most maps made for the public included descriptive text, photographs, and were folded.

Figure 20: The very last booklet/atlas forest visitor publication issued by the Rocky Mountain Region in 1962. The maps are somewhat reminiscent of the forest visitor's maps of the 1926-1950 period but with the added color of green showing national forest lands. This booklet, stapled together on the left margin includes 4 maps (index on the left hand side) along with text and black and white photographs. The booklet is folded in half along the center line. It stands out as an anomaly from the Region's forest visitor mapping from this time period. In 1967 a conventional folded forest visitor's map superseded this booklet/atlas of 1962.

E. The Cartobibliography, Citation Key, and Index to Cartographers

1. Scope and Arrangement

The cartobibliography appearing after the administrative history of each national forest in the regional chapters includes forest mapping published by the federal government from 1891 until about 1975. The ending date was chosen for two reasons. First, the Government Printing Office adopted the MARC (MAchine Readable Cataloging) record format, a standard descriptive cataloging format, early in 1976 and began to catalog Forest Service maps directly into the OCLC national bibliographic utility. The Library of Congress created the MARC format for books, maps, and other non-book formats. These MARC cataloging records were published in paper in the Government Printing Office's *Monthly Catalog of Government Publications.* With common descriptive rules for maps, libraries too, began in earnest to contribute their own map records, both current and historical, to the national database along with the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office. Because more is known about Forest Service maps after these developments of the mid-1970s, both those printed by the Government Printing Office and those printed locally by regional offices of the Forest Service, there is less of a need to list here what has already been gathered together in the national bibliographic database. Second, the Forest Service in and around 1975 began to bring its forest visitor's maps into conformity with its administrative maps, the majority of which were published at a scale of 1:126,720 or 2 miles to the inch with a high accuracy rating of "Class A," so much of what was unique in the visitor maps issued by the various Forest Service regions soon disappeared.

Some types of maps will not appear in the cartobibliography. Only published maps and maps that have been personally examined or found on WorldCat (OCLC's internet catalog) are to be found in the listing. The map holdings of the National Agriculture Library, Library of Congress, National Archives, as well as academic libraries have been the main source of map citations. There are several categories of maps that are not found here: manuscript maps, drawings,

cadastral maps, published maps with manuscript annotations, all being unique and not commonly held, are left off as are most every Forest Service thematic maps, maps made to illustrate environmental impact statements and forest management plans, and commercial reformatting of Forest Service maps. Internal engineering maps and drawings made for forest improvements such as roads, trails, telephone systems, and fire protection facilities as well as timber sale maps are not included here. As a general rule, the cartobibliography lists the maps that are available for review by the public in libraries, government agencies, and institutions. Specifically for the Rocky Mountain Region, the cartobibliography does not include a series of maps of individual national forests issued to show designated charge areas as authorized under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, with regulations relating to the designated areas on the verso. Modern black & white travel maps, campground directories in booklet format, planimetric series maps, or special atlases made in the late 1950s and early 1960s are not included as are "Land Status Base Plats" for various forests in Region 2.

Every effort has been made to include as many significant regionally produced special area maps, such as recreation areas, trails, driving tours, and the like, as was possible. Yet due to their numbers, singularity, and ephemeral nature, this type of map was difficult to identify and gather. Other maps for wilderness areas and national grasslands were widely distributed. These are included here in separate sections. Before World War II, when the Forest Service produced a new administrative map, the agency usually issued the map at two scales, 1:253,440-scale and 1:126,720-scale or a 4-inch map and a 2-inch map. There were occasions when the Forest Service issued a "suite" of maps, that is, a set of administrative maps at both 1:126,720 scale and at 1:253,440-scale accompanied by a forest visitor folded map all issued in the same year. The 1928 maps covering the San Juan National Forest are an example of this uncommon occurrence. As appealing as this symmetry is, however, one cannot assume that the presence of one edition means the existence of the others. For instance, an administrative map and a forest visitor map were compiled at 1:253,440-scale in 1933 for the San Juan National Forest, yet a complimentary administrative map at 1:126,720-scale for the same year could not be located in any research institution or found cataloged in any bibliographic database. A two-inch map for 1933 has not been seen nor has it appeared in any database so therefore, it does not appear in this map listing, although one may be discovered later.

Due to the unique mapping characteristics found in each region of the Forest Service, the cartobibliography is arranged in a slightly different way for each region. This is especially true for the early maps of the Forest Reserves produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. But in general, the first maps to be listed are those showing the whole region and then by smaller areas in the region not identified with a particular national forest. Next to be listed are General Land Office state maps included in whole or in part of the particular region followed by the largest segment of the map listing, the maps of individual forest reserves and national forests. Under each individual national forest a few descriptive paragraphs and an administrative history in chronological order by event are provided. The cartobibliography concludes with a separate listing of special mapping: wilderness areas, national grasslands, and miscellaneous areas. Finally, indexes to the names of the cartographers that appeared on maps differentiated by federal agency and a bibliography of sources used in the compilation of this work concludes each regional chapter.

Internal arrangement of the cartobibliography is by date of publication. In order to preserve this chronological arrangement and, at the same time, maintain a strong link between a national forest's administrative history and its maps, under each forest the first maps to be listed are those that accompany Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders. Most every proclamation diagram is found reproduced in the pages of the *United States Statutes at Large* and these are noted with an * in the administrative history itself. But the proclamation diagrams described in citations are those printed separately and not the smaller page-sized diagrams found in the volumes of the *U.S. Statutes at Large*. Executive Order maps were, for the most part, only issued separately and do not include maps. After the proclamation and executive order maps come any General Land Office maps produced for the forest reserve, then Geological Survey mapping, *Forest Atlas* citations, and finally U.S. Forest Service mapping up to the mid-1970s.

The order of map entries within each agency category is first by date. If two or more maps have the same date, then by scale, the larger scale map listed first. If two or more maps have the same date and scale, then by map type in this order: administrative, topographic, forest visitor or recreation map. Maps of a forest's ranger districts will always follow an administrative map of the entire forest if both map types have the same date. Information enclosed with brackets is information derived from a source other than the map itself or if accompanied by a "?" it is the author's best estimate.

2. Use

Since many of these early forest reserves were later broken up into smaller national forests and renamed, it is important for a researcher to note that if they are examining the modern day Roosevelt National Forest, for instance, the first entry in the administrative history for the Roosevelt notes that the forest was established from lands of the Colorado National Forest. At that point, our user should examine the map listings for the Colorado National Forest 1910-1932 to discover additional mapping resources and administrative history made previous to the establishment of the Colorado in 1910. The first entry in the administrative history for the Colorado National Forest notes that the Colorado National Forest was created from the Colorado portion of the former Medicine Bow National Forest. More map citations such as the *Forest Atlas*

of the Medicine Bow National Forest can then be found for areas now embraced by the Roosevelt National Forest. Similarly, in reviewing the administrative history and mapping of early forest reserves, note the last entry in each that specifies how that early national forest was reorganized or renamed. Then follow up by surveying these newer national forests for maps covering the area of interest. Cross references are provided, but users should rely on the administrative histories to take them back and forth in time to other areas in this work to gain the complete administrative and map record of any given national forest or specific land area.

3. Sample Map Entry See Figures 21, 22, and 23 below.

1) **Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, 1932.** (Forest Visitor's map)
2) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by L.S.G. and F.E.W; drawn by V.W. West, Denver, Colo. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
3) 1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 57 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
4) Motor roads and road numbers, trails, camp grounds, lookout stations, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest, primitive area, state and county boundaries, railroads, towns and settlements, lakes, rivers and streams. Includes mileage table. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
5) Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Cloud Peak" and "One of the Middle Seven Brothers Lakes, Mather Peak in the Background." Title panel has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region." Title panel also has, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1932."
6) Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 453 (September 1932), page 165.
7) Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; Wyoming State Library; Natrona County (Wyo.) Public Library; NA
8) OCLC (Book): 38985596

Figure 21: Front and back illustrated panels for the 1932 forest visitor's' map for the Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming as described in the sample citation.

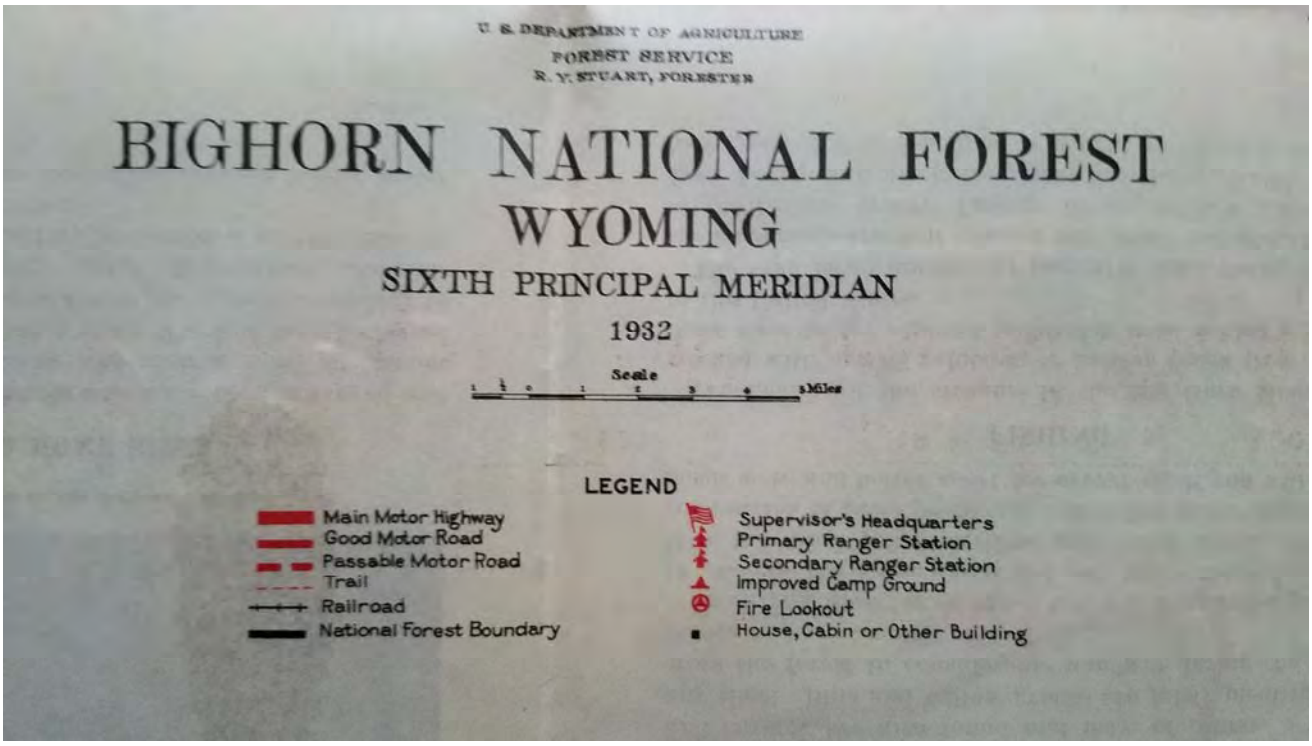


Figure 22: Unfolded map showing title block, lower left corner, for the 1932 Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming.

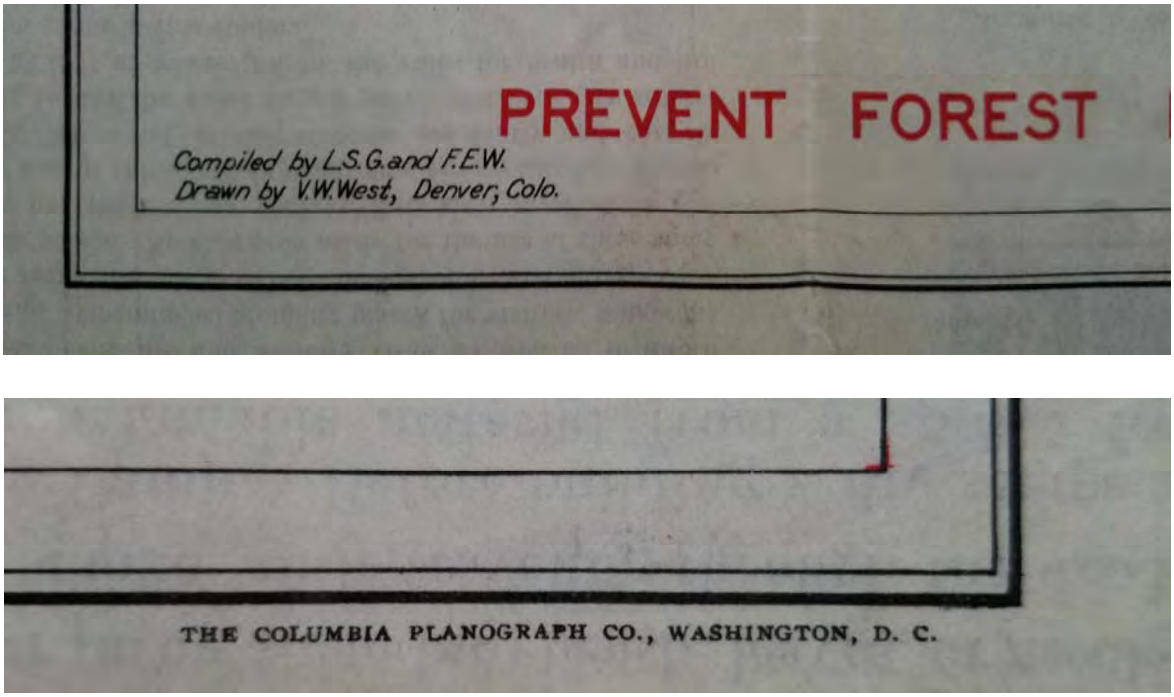


Figure 23: Compilation and printing statements from the unfolded 1932 Bighorn National Forest map. The compilation statement appears at the lower left corner inside the neat line; printing statement appears in the lower right corner outside the neat line. The compiler's names, given here only with initials, have been deciphered as Lewis S. Good and Frank E.
Washburn, and along with Vallum W. West, three of the most productive cartographers in the Rocky Mountain Region.

Explanation:

First line, title information:
Title of the map as it appears open and flat. (Type of map if not obvious from the title)

Second line, statement of responsibility:
Agency and/or author information as it appears on the map. Revisions if any. Printing information if available on the map. Reprinting information if any.

Third line, mathematical data:
Date, [Date verified], [? Date not verified], scale, geographic coordinates only if printed on the map, Public land grid shown or not shown, color or black & white, physical dimensions, height by width in centimeters, and if folded, dimensions folded, how relief is depicted or not (if a topographic map, the contour interval is provided).

Fourth line, descriptive information found on the main map:
Explanation of color or colors, boundaries, transportation, cultural features such as towns and structures, physical features. Also includes special attributes of the map such as map class, principal meridian, index, inset maps, key maps, special areas shown, and other information.

Fifth line, descriptive information found on the verso and folded title panel of the map, if necessary:
Existence of text or photographs or other characteristics such as location maps, etc. Panel title information. Panel illustration. Other important information found on the folded title panel such as date and printing information. Usually, only applies to forest visitor maps.

Sixth line, map reference:
Whenever a specific reference is found in an index or annual report of another agency for an individual map or *Forest Atlas*, it is provided here as are *Monthly Catalog* citations.

Seventh line, holding information:
Listing of institutions holding this map in its collections. Most commonly used are: NA= National Archives; NAL = National Agricultural Library; LC = Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division; university and public libraries are spelled out. If held by more than 10 Libraries, the map is considered commonly held, and only the holdings of the Library of Congress, National Archives, or National Agricultural Library are indicated.

Eighth line, national cataloging information:
OCLC catalog number when available. Libraries will sometimes catalog a forest visitor map as a book and not as a map. Where possible, both cataloging formats (book and/or map) represented by OCLC catalog numbers are provided as well as relevant holdings information. If no OCLC cataloging is available, then there will be no OCLC reference.

4. Cartographers

In the course of this project, for all regions, over 300 individual cartographer's and draftsmen's names have been identified on Forest Service mapping from about 1905 until the early 1960s when the practice of including cartographer's names in the map's credit lines ceased. This includes cartographic staff both in the Washington Office and those in all regional offices of the Forest Service. The practice of naming cartographers on the maps came to an end earlier in some regions, notably the Pacific Northwest Region that stopped including names by the mid-1940s. Much like other regions, the Rocky Mountain Region ended the practice of naming those responsible for compiling and tracing map work by the early 1960s. In each regional chapter, the names of the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. General Land Office cartographers are also listed for maps made for that region.

It was customary for engineering staff, not just in the Forest Service but also in many other federal agencies to identify themselves with initial letters of their first and middle names and then with their full last names. In some cases, names of cartographers were expressed entirely with initials. Even the veteran Forest Service engineer who served as Chief of the Engineering Division from 1920 to 1947, Theodore W. Norcross, expressed his name as T.W. Norcross on all Forest Service publications, directories, and maps. One will never see his first name on any of his work. Importantly, this custom not only disguised the identity of the cartographer, the custom also hid the identity of women cartographers. The work of women cartographers of the Forest Service has been revealed, especially those working in regional offices, by this examination of Forest Service mapping. Early Forest Service staff directories issued by the agency itself did not reach down to fully list the rank and file and so are of limited use in identifying its cartographers up to about 1940. After this date most all Forest Service staff came to be listed. Even so, initials continued to be used in place of full first and middle names.

To obtain the most complete name possible for the index of cartographers, city directories for Washington, DC and for all the cities where regional offices are located were consulted. Many names could not be located in the directories, but most

every important one has been identified, some with interesting stories as the city directories often included the person's occupation or employer. Typical are the results from the Rocky Mountain Region. Of the 44 Forest Service cartographers identified on Region 2 maps, only eight, or 18%, remain known only by their initials or last names. Three of these seven unknowns all appeared on one map of a special area only touching upon Region two, namely, *The High Country Showing the Beartooth Primitive Area* map of 1954. This perhaps indicates that this map was obtained from a contractor outside of Washington, DC, Denver, Colorado, and other cities where regional offices were located. Without these three names from the one map, the percentage of unknowns drops to 9% for the Rocky Mountain Region.

Many women cartographers were identified system-wide including three who had changed their last names due to marriage. Most cartographers were locally hired and only a handful of cartographers moved from one regional office to another. Each regional chapter in this reference work will include an index of cartographer's names, the form(s) of the name found on Forest Service maps, a listing of the maps that carry their name in the credits, and a short sketch of their careers if revealed by their entries in the city directories. A complete listing of U.S. Forest Service cartographers can be found in the "Mapping of Our National Forests" chapter elsewhere on this website. The list is not an attempt to be a comprehensive directory or biography of all Forest Service or other agency cartographic or engineering personnel. Only those names that appear on maps are included.

V. Maps of the Region

A. Maps of the Region as a Whole

National Forests, District No. 2, 1914. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by the Office of Geography, District No. 2; drawn by C.B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1914. Scale, ca. 1:1,250,000. W111º00' – W98º00'/N45º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 89 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National forests shown in green; state and county boundaries shown in pink. Also shows county names, cities and towns, railroads, Indian Reservation, and national park boundaries, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota showing national forests in the Great Lake states then administered by District 2. National Archives' copy has printing and distribution history of this map (420 printed and distributed in 1914.) "Smith Riley, District Forester." "420 maps received from U.S.G.S. March 23, 1914" in manuscript on NA copy.
Reference: *35th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1913/1914), page 148.
Holdings: NA

National Forests, District 2, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:1,900,800. W111º00' – W99º00'/N45º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 82 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National forests of Region 2 shown in three shades of green; national forests in adjacent Regions shown in a different shade of green; state and county boundaries, national park, national monuments, military reservations, Indian Reservation, county names, regional and Forest Supervisor's headquarters shown in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows state capitals, county seats, and other towns and settlements and railroads. Includes inset of northern Minnesota showing the location of the Minnesota and Superior National Forests and an inset of northern Michigan showing the location of the two units of the Michigan National Forest. Public land grid for the main map based on the Sixth Principal Meridian and the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Public land grid for Michigan based on the Michigan Meridian and for Minnesota, public land grid based on the Fifth Principal Meridian.
Reference: *40th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1918/1919), page 168.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Wisconsin; LC; NA
OCLC: 40452027

National Forests, District 2, Showing Main Highways, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:1,900,800. W111º00' – W99º00'/N45º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 82 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National forests of Region 2 shown in three shades of green; national forests in adjacent regions shown in a different shade of green; state and county boundaries, national park, national monuments, military reservations, Indian Reservation, county names, regional and Forest Supervisor's headquarters shown in purple; water features shown in blue; main highways in red. Also shows state capitals, county seats, and other towns and settlements and railroads. Includes inset of northern Minnesota showing the location of the Minnesota and Superior National Forests and an inset of northern

Michigan showing the location of the two units of the Michigan National Forest. Public land grid for the main map based on the Sixth Principal Meridian and the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Public land grid for Michigan based on the Michigan Meridian and for Minnesota, public land grid based on the Fifth Principal Meridian.
Reference: *40th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1918/1919), page 168.
Holdings: NA

National Forest Road Logs – Colorado. (Forest visitor's booklet and maps)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Denver, Smith-Brooks Print. Co., 1920.
1920. Scales vary. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white strip maps. 120 pages. 27 x 12 cm.
A paper-bound, 120-page booklet containing point to point strip maps (road logs) drawn by the Forest Service from point to point, such as "Fort Collins to Poudre Tunnel" or "Fort Collins to Tie Siding." Maps show main route in heavy black line, national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers and lakes, and black and white photographs illustrating the routes. Title from the front panel which also has "Compliments of Smith-Brooks Printing Co." Panel illustration, uncaptioned colorized photograph of automobile tourists camping on the side of a forest road.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District
OCLC: 12290666

National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region, Region 2, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver by F.E. Washburn and C.D. Jackson; traced by C.D. Jackson and G.T. Nordmark, Jr., February 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:1,267, 200. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 76 x 77 cm., on sheet 81 x 103 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Individual national forests are shown in three different shades of green; Indian Reservations in yellow; national parks in purple; national monuments in red; national forests of adjacent Forest Service Regions are shown in pale green. Includes "Index of larger cities and towns important to forest administration" in right margin and inset map for the Wichita National Forest, Oklahoma above title. Also shows principal federal and state highways.
Holdings: Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; NA
OCLC: 11717463

Rocky Mt. Region. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and checked by J.W. Elliott & F.E. Washburn.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:5,068,800. W111°00'-- W100°00'/ N45°00' – N36°00'. No public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 x 19 cm., on sheet, 27 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forests in the Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) in green, along with national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, and major cities, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs..
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; NA
OCLC: 77531072

National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region, Region 2, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, by F.E. Washburn and C.D. Jackson; drawn by C.D. Jackson and G.G. Nordmark, Jr., February 1932. Revised by F.F. & W.H.S., 1939.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:1,267,200. W111°00'-- W100°00'/ N45°00' – N37°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 77 x 76 cm., on sheet 81 x 103 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Individual national forests are shown in three different shades of green; Indian Reservations in yellow; national parks in purple; national monuments in red; national forests of adjacent Forest Service regions are shown in pale green. Includes "Index of larger cities and towns important to forest administration" in right margin. Shows principal federal and state highways. Wichita National Forest not shown on the map as it was abolished in 1936.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; NA; LC; Region 2
OCLC:10859370

National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region, Region 2, 1940. (Forest visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:1,500,000. W110º00' – W100º00'/N45º00' – N37º00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main highways and highway numbers shown in red; national forests shown in different patterns of gray. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, and rivers and streams.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of mountain landscape and back panel illustration, captioned, "Mystic Falls, Montezuma National Forest."
Holdings: Auburn Univ.; Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society;

Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Wyoming; LC
OCLC: 11540911

National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region, 1953. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, by V.W. West, Aug. 1952; drawn by V.W. West, 1952; edited by F.E. Washburn.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. W111º00' – W100º00'/N45º00' – N37º00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 50 cm., folded to 28 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, national parks, national monuments, Indian Reservations, Forest Service headquarters, highway numbers shown in red. Also shows individual national forests in green. Includes key map of Region 2 and mileage table.
Holdings: Region 2

National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region, 1953. (Forest visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, by V.W. West, Aug. 1952; drawn by V.W. West, 1952; edited by F.E. Washburn.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. W111º00' – W100º00'/N45º00' – N37º00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 50 cm., folded to 28 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, national parks, national monuments, Indian Reservations, Forest Service headquarters, highway numbers shown in red. Also shows individual national forests in green. Includes key map of Region 2 and mileage table.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of a mountain landscape.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Wyoming; Region 2
OCLC: 11540852

Rocky Mountain Region. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region Two. GPO 839525
1960. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. W111º00' – W94º40'/N46º00' – N37º00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forests and national grasslands of Region 2 in various shades of green. Also shows national parks, national monuments, Indian reservations, highways, and Forest Service supervisor offices in red. Water features shown in blue. Includes mileage table.
Holdings: Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Region 2
OCLC: 11541000

Wilderness, Wild and Primitive Areas of the Rocky Mountain Region. (Administrative map)
U.S. Forest Service, 1962. GPO 852889.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:2,000.000. W111º 00'– W102º00' /N45º00' – N37º00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map shows two Wilderness Areas (North & South Absaroka), five Wild Areas (La Garita, Maroon Bells-Snowmass, Mt. Zirkel-Dome Peak, Rawah, and West Elk), and ten Primitive Areas. Also shows national forest and grassland, national park and monument, state, and county boundaries, county seats and other major cities, major roads, and drainage. Map shows only the states of Colorado and Wyoming. Includes table of Wilderness, Wild, and Primitive Areas with location and acreage of each area. Map made just before the Wilderness Act of 1964, which established the La Garita, Maroon Bells-Snowmass, Mount Zirkel, Rawah, West Elk, North Absaroka, and South Absaroka (later Washakie) Wilderness Areas. Primitive Areas would have to wait for further study before being added to the National Wilderness Preservation System.
Holdings: private collection

National Forests and National Grasslands of the Rocky Mountain Region. (Forest visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:4,752,000. W111º 00'– W95º00' /N45º00' – N37º00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 36 cm. Relief not indicated. Map often reprinted, latest being 1989 (*U.S. GPO: 1989 675-443.)
Main federal highways, highway numbers, and regional boundary shown in red; national forests and national grasslands shown in different shades and patterns of green. Also shows county boundaries.
Holdings: Fort Lewis (Colorado) College; Cattaraugus Allegany School Library (New York); LC
OCLC: 5483755

National Forests and National Grasslands of the Rocky Mountain Region. (Forest visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *GPO 851-719.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:4,752,000. W111º00' – W95º22'/N45º52' – N37º00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 26 x 29 cm., on sheet 46 x 71 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated. Reprinted with *GPO 851-741.
Rocky Mountain Region is divided into 2 maps, one on each side of the sheet with campground and other information printed throughout. Provides coverage for the states of Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, and portions of Kansas.
Map of Colorado and Kansas continued on verso with map of Wyoming, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Often reprinted.
Panel title: *Campground directory of the National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region.*
Holdings: LC; Region 2
OCLC: 5483757

National Forests and National Grasslands of the Rocky Mountain Region. (Forest visitor's map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]. *GPO 671-943.
[1975] Scale, ca. 1:4,752,000. W111º00' – W95º22'/N45º52' – N37º00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 38 cm. Relief not indicated.
Provides coverage for the states of Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, and portions of Kansas. Areas administered by the Forest Service shown in shades of green; main highways shown in red. Also shows state and county boundaries and major cities.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Wichita Public Library; Eastern Michigan Univ.; Minnesota State Univ., Mankato
OCLC: 3102583

B. Sub-Regional Maps Including State Maps

1. U.S. Geological Survey mapping

Distribution of Timber in Northwestern Nebraska.
U.S. Geological Survey; by N.H. Darton, 1898. Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1898. Scale, ca. 1:875,000. W104°00' – W102°10'/N43°00' – N42°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid without values. Color. 10 x 20 cm. Relief not shown.
Main report title: Pine Ridge Timber, by N.H. Darton, page 357.
Shows the location of "Pine timber" and "Cottonwood, Boxelder, and other deciduous timber" in two shades of green for the future Nebraska National Forest (Pine Ridge Unit.) Map identifies the Soldiers Creek timber reserve (military) that later became the Soldiers Creek Wilderness administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Map also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and railroads in black and lakes and streams in blue. The area shown on this map is now the Pine Ridge Ranger District of the Nebraska National Forest.
(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V-Forest Reserves, Plate CX) to face page 388. Serial Set volume number 3763-1(55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5,part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: LC

Pikes Peak, Plum Creek and South Platte Forest Reserves, showing density of forests.
U.S. Geological Survey; by John G. Jack, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. W106°15' – W104°45'/N39°30' – N38°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 53 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.)
Main report title: Pikes Peak, Plum Creek, and South Platte Reserves, by John G. Jack (pages 39 – 115.)
Shows two classes of forest density in two shades of green: under 2000 feet B.M. per acre and 2000 to 5000 feet B.M. per acre. Also shows forest reserve boundaries, towns and settlements, principal roads and lumber roads, railroads, sawmills, camps, stations, and large ranches. Rivers and streams shown in blue; contours in brown.
(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V Forest Reserves, Plate VIII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Washington State Univ.; Central Washington Univ.
OCLC: 7669625

Pikes Peak, Plum Creek and South Platte Forest Reserves, showing range of principal timber trees, irrespective of burned areas.
U.S. Geological Survey; by John G. Jack, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. W106°15' – W104°45'/N39°30' – N38°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 53 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.)
Main report title: Pikes Peak, Plum Creek, and South Platte Reserves, by John G. Jack (pages 39 – 115)
Shows areas where Lodgepole pine, Englemann spruce, and Yellow pine/Douglas spruce predominated in two shades of green for Lodgepole pine and Englemann spruce areas, and yellow for the Yellow pine/Douglas spruce areas. Also

shows forest reserve boundaries, towns and settlements, principal roads and lumber roads, railroads, sawmills, camps, stations, and large ranches; rivers and streams shown in blue; contours in brown.
(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V Forest Reserves, Plate XI) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Univ. of Chicago; Washington State Univ.; Central Washington Univ.; Buffalo Bill Historical Center
OCLC: 34275194

Pikes Peak, Plum Creek and South Platte Forest Reserves, showing burned areas.
U.S. Geological Survey; by John G. Jack, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. W106°15' – W104°45'/N39°30' – N38°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 53 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.)
Main report title: Pikes Peak, Plum Creek, and South Platte Reserves, by John G. Jack (pages 39 – 115.)
Shows areas of "Timber showing very little or no trace of damage by fires" in green, areas "Much burned over by old or recent fires" in light brown, and "Badly burned" areas in dark brown. Also shows forest reserve boundaries, towns and settlements, principal roads and lumber roads, railroads, sawmills, camps, stations, and large ranches; rivers and streams shown in blue; contours in brown.
(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V Forest Reserves, Plate X) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Utah; Washington State Univ.; Central Washington Univ.
OCLC: 32145161

2. U.S. Forest Service mapping

Recreation Land, The National Forests in Colorado.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Rocky Mountain Bank Note Co.
[1915?]. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 60 cm. Relief shown by shading.
Poster-type graphic promoting travel and tourism to the national forests of Colorado. On a shaded relief base map of Colorado, map shows cities and towns, railroads, and major rivers, seventeen national forests are shown in green with dark green boundaries. Main auto roads are shown in red. Each national forest is identified by a red line drawn from the forest on the map to a red circle in the left and the lower margin. Within the red circle is the name of the National Forest and a unique attraction found in each, for example, "Pike Nat'l Forest – Pikes Peak Auto Drive." In the right margin is green tinted photograph of 3 figures enjoying a forested view of a distant mountain. Text, "Spend your summer in the mountain forests where you will be on your own property – 6,000 miles of streams and lakes," "The Fisherman's Mecca" – For detailed information on how to reach any mountain point and for free maps of the National Forests, write or call on The District Forester, New Federal Building, Denver, Colorado."
Holdings: LC

National Forests of Western Colorado, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°40' – W105°00'/N41°03' – N37°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 150 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, cities and settlements, railroads, minor roads, Forest Supervisor's Headquarter locations, selected buildings, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Sixth Principal Meridian." Shows the Arapaho, Cochetopa, Colorado, Gunnison, Holy Cross, Pike, and Routt National Forests and portions of the Medicine Bow (Wyoming), San Isabel, Uncompahgre, and White River National Forests.
Holdings: LC

The Black Hills Region, South Dakota – Wyoming. (Forest Visitor's map)
C.B. Gosorn 7-15. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1916] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 50 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief not shown.
Principal highways shown in red; secondary roads shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, Forest Service ranger stations and fire lookouts. Includes table of distances.

Text on verso. Panel title: *Map of the Black Hills of South Dakota comprising the Black Hills National Forest and Harney National Forest: Information of general interest.*
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 259 (July 1916), page 14.
Holdings: LC; NA

The Black Hills Region, South Dakota – Wyoming, 1927. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; drawn by L.S. Good 11-1-26. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington Barracks, D.C. 7460 1927. Variant printing: Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington Barracks, D.C. 7513.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 35 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map covers the Black Hills National Forest and the Harney National Forest in this two-state region. Shown in red are national forest boundaries, main motor highways, highway numbers and game refuges. Also shows state, national park, military reservation, state park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, lakes, streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and campgrounds. Includes "Table of Distances."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The National Forests of the Black Hills of South Dakota.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Among the Black Hills and the Pines." Title panel also has, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1927."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 390 (June 1927), page 916.
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; LC; NA
OCLC: 431921049

The Black Hills Region, South Dakota – Wyoming, 1930. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled & drawn by L.S.G & F.E.W 11-15-29. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 35 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map covers the Black Hills National Forest and the Harney National Forest in this two-state region. Shown in red are national forest boundaries, main motor highways, highway numbers and game refuges. Also shows state, national park, national monument, military reservation, state park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, lakes, streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and campgrounds. Includes "Table of Distances."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *National Forests of the Black Hills of South Dakota and Wyoming.* Panel illustration, black & white photograph of trees on a slope captioned, "Among the Black Hills and the Pines."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 427 (July 1930), page 7.
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; South Dakota School of Mines & Technology; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
OCLC (Book): 34039807; (Map): 57118652

Black Hills and Harney National Forests, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1934. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by F.E.W. and G.G.N., Jr.; drawn by G.G.N., Jr. 1934. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 50 cm., folded to 19 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads and road numbers, camp grounds, game refuge boundaries, and ranger stations shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Table of Distances." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *National Forests of the Black Hills of South Dakota and Wyoming: Black Hills National Forest – Harney National Forest.* Panel illustration: "Rough-Lock Falls, Little Spearfish Canyon." Back panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, "Custer Peak Lookout, Black Hills National Forest." Panel title also has: United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region. Back panel title has: U.S. Government Printing Office: 8-8876.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 487 (July 1935), page 746.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; NA
OCLC: 71203735

Black Hills and Harney National Forests, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1940. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 15**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office Denver; revised - November, 1939, by Flack; checked by Washburn.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:258,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Roads and road numbers, trails, game refuge boundaries, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Mileage Table." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian."
Text, key map of South Dakota highlighting the location of the two national forests, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Black Hills and Harney National Forests.* Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph: "The Needles," in the Harney Range near Sylvan Lake." Univ. of Arizona's copy has the caption to the panel illustration blocked out and in its place is typed "The White Gates." On title panel, "U. S. Department Of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, 1940." Back panel has: U.S. Government Printing Office 16-20220.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago
OCLC: 237202250

VI. U. S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office State Maps, 1891-1944

The state maps issued irregularly by the General Land Office (since 1946 the Bureau of Land Management) to show the progress of public land surveying, important federal land withdrawals, administrative organization, and growth of the territorial or state infrastructure, can prove to be important spatial records for the researcher in the history of the national forests. The G.L.O. state maps show state and county boundaries, military (red) and Indian (yellow) reservations, national parks, monuments, and game and bird refuges (purple), water features and federal water projects (blue), national forests (green), status of public land surveys, towns and cities, locations of United States land offices, roads and railroad lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. Unfortunately, the G.L.O. state maps do not show forest purchase areas established by the U.S. National Forest Reservation Commission. These maps provide a unique and essential state context for the national forests that individual national forest maps lack. In some instances, they can be the only cartographic representation of a few, early, short-lived forest reserves. The map listing that follows provides full citations only for those G.L.O. state maps with a scale of 1:1,000,000 or larger, issued from the beginning of the forest reserves in 1891 to the end of G.L.O. state mapping in 1944, that actually show the forest reserves / national forests for that state. The years that state maps were issued are provided ahead of the map citations. After 1945, researchers can rely on the colored base and topographic maps compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey of the several states showing public lands including national forests. These General Land Office state maps were widely distributed to depository libraries across the country.

1. Colorado

The General Land Office issued state maps for the state of Colorado for the years 1892, 1897, 1905, 1910, 1921, and 1934 and all show forest reserves and after 1907 the national forests.

State of Colorado.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office, 1892; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the supervision of A.F. Dinsmore, Principal Draughtsman, G.L.O.; compiled and drawn by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Naylor. Photo lith & print. by Julius Bien & Co. 139 Duane St. N.Y.
1892. Scale, ca. 1:780,000. W109°00' – W102°00'/N41°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 71 x 86 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition and in a black & white edition with blue drainage.
The White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve (Ex. Or. Oct. 16th 1891 [i.e. Proclamation]) and the Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve (no legal reference on the map) shown outlined in blue as are land grants and Indian Reservations; county boundaries shown in pink; G.L.O. land offices and military reservations shown in red; drainage in blue. The Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve was proclaimed on June 23, 1892, too late to make it onto this map. Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve was established on February 11, 1892.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; ; LC; NA
OCLC: 54647509

Map of the State of Colorado.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1897; compiled by A.F. Dinsmore; revised and corrected for reissue by M. Hendges. The Friedenwald Co. Photo-Lith. Balto.
1897. Scale, ca. 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W109°00' – W102°00'/N41°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 71 x 86 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition and in a black & white edition with blue drainage.
Shown in solid green are the Forest Reserves in Colorado as of 1897; Pikes Peak, Plum Creek, and White River Plateau Timber Land Reserves, and the Battlement Mesa (Dec.24, 1892) and South Platte (Dec. 6. 1892) Forest Reserves. Land

grants, G.L.O. land offices, county boundaries shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; lakes, rivers, and streams shown in blue.
Holdings: Arizona Hist. Society, Southern Ariz. Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; State Library of Massachusetts; Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 8664890

State of Colorado.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1905; compiled by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr. Brett Litho. Co.
1905. Scale, ca. 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W109°00' – W102°00'/N41°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 86 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shown in solid green are the forest reserves in Colorado as of 1905 reflecting the astounding expansion of the forest reserves in Colorado since 1897 when the last G.L.O. state map was made. Includes such short-lived forests as the Park Range and Wet Mountain Forest Reserves. Land grants shown in gray, G.L.O. land offices, county boundaries shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; lakes, rivers, and streams shown in blue. In top margin, three vicinity maps of Colorado cities, Leadville, Denver, and Cripple Creek.
Holdings: NA; LC and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 54633141

State of Colorado.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of L.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1910; compiled by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr. The Eckert Lithographic Co. Washington, D.C.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W109°00' – W102°00'/N41°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 85 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shown in solid green are the national forests in Colorado as of 1910 showing a reduction in the number of forests but an increase in national forest acreage, especially in the southwestern corner of the state. Map has notes: "Medicine Bow National Forest now Colorado National Forest" [as of July 1, 1910] and "Las Animas National Forest now part of San Isabel National Forest" [as of May 27, 1910] reflecting the fact that the General Land Office had difficulty revising their maps to keep up with the changes made by the Forest Service. U.S. Reclamation Projects are shown in light blue, land grants shown in gray, G.L.O. land offices, county boundaries shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; lakes, rivers, and streams shown in blue. In top margin, three vicinity maps of Colorado cities, Leadville, Denver, and Cripple Creek.
Holdings: NA; LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 10127052

State of Colorado.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled chiefly from the official records of the General Land Office with supplemental data from other map making agencies under the direction of L.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1921; compiled by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W109°00' – W102°00'/N41°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 86 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Map shows the Durango and the Sopris National Forests even though both had been absorbed by other national forests and were discontinued by the time this map was printed in 1921. The city plans of 1905 and 1910 have been replaced on this map with a "Township Diagram showing sections and quarter sections."
Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 8714327

State of Colorado.
United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources 1934; compiled and drawn by H. Ruh. No printing information.
1934. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W109°00" – W102°00'/N41°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 86 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
The Holy Cross, Montezuma, and Cochetopa National Forests are still on the map, destined to be gone within a decade, absorbed by other national forests. There are no vicinity maps or diagrams.
Holdings: NA; LC and 17 other libraries
OCLC: 7251376

2. Kansas

The General Land Office issued state maps for the state of Kansas for the years 1898, 1912, and 1925, however, only the map of 1912 shows federal forest land.

State of Kansas.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1912; compiled and drawn by I.P. Berthrong; traced and lettered by I.P. Berthrong. No printing information available.
1912. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W102°00' – W94°30'/N40°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 90 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition and in a black & white edition with drainage partially shown in blue.
Shows the Kansas National Forest (1908-1915) south of the Arkansas River among the sand hills southwest of Garden City, Kansas. The Garden City Forest Reserve and National Forest (1905-1908) was the predecessor forest of the Kansas National Forest.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Univ. of Chicago; Buffalo and Eire County Library; Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 37127740

3. Nebraska

The General Land Office issued state maps for Nebraska for the years 1908 and 1925 during this time period, and both show federal forests.

State of Nebraska.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1908; compiled and drawn by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr. Andrew B. Graham Co., Lithographers, Washington, D.C.
1908. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W104°00' – W95°00'/N43°00' – N40°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 99 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows the three national forests that were united in 1908 under the name of the Nebraska National Forest: Dismal River, Niobrara, and North Platte National Forests. Map also includes an inset of the City of Omaha.
Holdings: Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Denver Public Library; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of South Dakota; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 32518059

State of Nebraska.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled chiefly from the official records of the General Land Office with supplemental data from other map making agencies under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1922; compiled by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr.; revised by J.J. Black. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1922. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles.) W104°00" – W95°00'/N43°00' – N40°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 98 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows the two divisions of the Nebraska National Forest: the Niobrara Division and the Loup Division (former Dismal River Division and later the Bessey Division.) The North Platte unit was returned to the public domain for homesteading purposes in 1913 and is absent from this 1922 map. This edition omits the inset map of Omaha found on the 1908 map.
Holdings: LC; NA
OCLC: 35122407

4. South Dakota

The General Land Office issued state maps for South Dakota for the years 1892, 1901, 1910, and 1918, however, the map of 1892 does not show forest reserves.

Map of the State of South Dakota.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1901; compiled, drawn and lettered

by M. Hendges. A.B. Graham Photo. Lith. Washington, D.C.
1901. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W104°05' – W96°00'/N46°00' – N42°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 88 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition and in a black & white edition with drainage partially shown in blue.
Shows the Black Hills Forest Reserve occupying the Black Hills of South Dakota and adjacent area in Wyoming in green. This forest was destined to be administered by District 2.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of South Dakota; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 227477712

State of South Dakota.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1910; compiled by M. Hendges; revised by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr. Eckert Litho. Co. Wash., D.C.
1910. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W104°05' – W96°00'/N46°00' – N42°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 88 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
In addition to the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota, this 1910 map shows three units of the Sioux National Forest in Harding County, South Dakota, being the former Cave Hills, Short Pine, and Slim Buttes National Forests. The map also shows one of the Montana units of the Sioux National Forest, formerly the Long Pine National Forest and only partially, the Sundance National Forest in Wyoming.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Connecticut; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Kentucky; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 40497025

State of South Dakota.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from official records of the General Land Office, U.S. Geological Survey and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1918; compiled by M. Hendges; revised by G.A. Daidy; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr. The Eckert Litho. Co. Wash., D.C.
1918. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles.) W104°05' – W96°00'/N46°00' – N42°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 87 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
The Black Hills of South Dakota are now shown as being occupied by the Black Hills and the Harney National Forests. The four units of the Sioux National Forest are unchanged since the 1910 edition of this map.
Holdings: LC; NA; and 15 other libraries.
OCLC: 77620277

5. Wyoming

The first General Land Office issued for the state of Wyoming showing forest reserves was published in 1892 and thereafter state maps were issued for the years of 1900, 1905, 1907, 1912, 1923, 1931 and 1941.

State of Wyoming.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office, 1892; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under supervision of A.F. Dinsmore, Principal Draughtsman, G.L.O.; compiled and drawn by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Naylor. Photo. Lith. & print by Forbes Co. Boston & N.Y.
1892. Scale, 1:715,000. W111°00" – W104°00'/N45°00' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 90 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve "(Ex. Orders Mch 30 & Sept. 10, 1891)" outlined in red. These "Ex. Orders" noted on the map were actually presidential proclamations.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Ohio State Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 21843229

State of Wyoming.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1900; compiled, drawn and lettered by I.P. Berthrong. A.B. Graham Photo. Lith. Washington, D.C.
1900. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W111°00" – W104°00'/N45°00' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 85 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows the Big Horn Forest, Teton Forest, and Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserves outlined in green and the Black Hills Forest Reserve lands in Wyoming and adjacent areas in South Dakota.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of South Dakota; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wisconsin, Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 12380244

State of Wyoming.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1905; compiled and drawn by I.P. Berthrong; traced and lettered by I.P. Berthrong. Brett Litho. Co. N.Y.
1905. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W111°00" – W104°00'/N45°00' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 71 x 84 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows the greatly enlarged Yellowstone Forest Reserve in the western part of the state on both sides of the Continental Divide as well as the Big Horn, Black Hills, and Medicine Bow Forest Reserves and nearby forest reserves in adjacent states. Map also includes small insets of the cities of Evanston, Laramie, Sheridan, and Cheyenne.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Denver Public Library; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wisconsin, Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 29012713

State of Wyoming.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1907; compiled and drawn by I.P. Berthrong; traced and lettered by I.P. Berthrong. Andrew B. Graham Co., Photo-Lithographers, Washington, D.C.
1907. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W111°00" – W104°00'/N45°00' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 84 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows the new national forests established in the 1905-1907 period including the Bear Lodge, Crow Creek, and Sierra Madre along with earlier forest reserves now called the Big Horn, Medicine Bow, and the Yellowstone National Forests and nearby national forests in adjacent states. Map also includes small insets of the cities of Evanston, Laramie, Sheridan, and Cheyenne.
Holdings: LC; NA and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 30413767

State of Wyoming.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1912; compiled and drawn by I.P. Berthrong; traced and lettered by I.P. Berthrong. Map does not have printing information.
1912. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W111°00" – W104°00'/N45°00' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 86 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
The Yellowstone National Forest has been broken up and the Washakie National Forest is shown straddling both sides of the Continental Divide. Map also includes small insets of the cities of Evanston, Laramie, Sheridan, and Cheyenne.
Holdings: LC; NA and 16 other libraries
OCLC: 39812558

State of Wyoming.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled chiefly from the official records of the General Land Office with supplemental data from other map making agencies under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1923; compiled and drawn by I.P. Berthrong; revised, traced and lettered by J.J. Black. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1923. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles.) W111°00" – W104°00'/N45°00' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 83 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
The Washakie National Forest is located on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and thus the boundary between District 2 (Rocky Mountain) and District 4 (Intermountain) in Wyoming has been fixed on the Continental Divide.
Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 40417331

State of Wyoming.
United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources 1931; compiled and drawn by T.W. Gales. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1931. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W111°00" – W104°00'/N45°00' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 80 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
The Medicine Bow National Forest occupies its present position along the border with Colorado and the Bridger National Forest has been absorbed by the Wyoming National Forest, only to emerge again in 1941 as the Bridger National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 29011401

State of Wyoming.
----- 1941. Black & white reprint of the 1931 map.
Holdings: NA

VII. Administrative History and Mapping of Individual Forests

ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1908-Present

The General Land Office received a request in the summer of 1900 from Mr. W.H. Bryant of Denver, Colorado, asking that the bureau act to preserve a grove of silver spruce trees in Grand County, Colorado, which Bryant described as having "no equal between the big trees of California and the Missouri River." The creation of a forest reserve embracing this area of silver spruce was subsequently recommended by Mr. Henry Michelson, Vice-President of the Colorado Forestry Association, who urged immediate temporary withdrawal of Townships 1, 2, and 3 North, Ranges 74, 75, and 76 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado. The name of Mount Audubon Forest Reserve was suggested, named after the 13,223-foot peak on the Continental Divide on the eastern edge of the proposed reserve. This area was first included within the boundaries of the Medicine Bow Forest Reserve after an enlargement of the reserve in 1905 and, when the Medicine Bow was later reorganized, the area formed portions of the Arapaho and Colorado (later Roosevelt) National Forests as well as a part of the future Rocky Mountain National Park.

The Arapaho National Forest was named after the Plains Indian nation which frequented the region for summer hunting. Arapaho is actually a nickname given to the Algonquin peoples by their Siouan neighbors, the Crows. It means "many tattoos" or "tattooed-on-the-breast-people." The Forest is located at the headwaters of the Colorado River on the western slope of the Continental Divide. Created in 1908 from lands of the Pike, Leadville, and Medicine Bow National Forests in Colorado on 796,815 acres, the Arapaho was enlarged on May 26, 1930 with additional acres from the discontinued Leadville National Forest and other lands from the Holy Cross National Forest. The Arapaho was again enlarged on January 1, 1936 through the addition of parts of the Pike and Roosevelt National forests in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties. After the 1936 land addition, the Arapaho became situation on both the western and eastern slopes of the Continental Divide.

The Rocky Mountain National Park was created in 1915 from 74,943 acres of Arapaho National Forest land, but the largest part of the new national park was contributed by the Colorado National Forest (after 1932 the Roosevelt National Forest.) The Colorado National Forest lost 229,062 acres of its land base to the park along with several subsequent land donations and boundary adjustments. Rocky Mountain National Park now embraces 265,795 gross acres.

The 32,400 acre Gore Range Primitive Area was established under Regulation L-20 in 1932 exclusively on the Arapaho National Forest. The forest visitor map for the Arapaho National Forest of 1939 refers to the area in its text and on the map as the Gore Range Wilderness Area, now greatly enlarged to approximately 100,000 acres in Summit and Eagle Counties and spanning both the Arapaho and Holy Cross National Forests. In reality the area was still a "Primitive Area" because it had been established under the L-20 regulations not under the 1939 wilderness regulations. By 1941, Forest Service maps labeled the area as the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Wild Area, but by the dawn of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the area resumed its rightful designation as a Primitive Area and had been reduced to 61,275 acres. The area, now called the Eagles Nest Wilderness became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System on July 12, 1976 by an act of Congress. The enlarged 1976 wilderness measured 133,496 acres and included lands on both the Arapaho and the White River (inheritor of the Holy Cross) National Forests. With the transfer of the Dillon Ranger District of the Arapaho National Forest to the White River National Forest by Public Law 105-77 (111 Stat. 1465) on November 12, 1997, lands formerly a part of the Arapaho in Summit County, Colorado (389,146 acres) became part of the White River National Forest. The Eagle Nest Wilderness, once comprising lands from both the Arapaho and White River National Forests, thus became exclusively a White River National Forest wilderness.

Several new wilderness areas on the Arapaho National Forest were created between 1978 and 1993: October 11, 1978, the Indian Peaks Wilderness Area on the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests; December 22, 1980, the Comanche Peak, Mount Evans, and the Never Summer Wilderness areas; August 18, 1993 under the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993, the Byers Peak Wilderness, the Vasquez Peak Wilderness, and the Ptarmigan Peak Wilderness. The 1993 law also enlarged the existing Never Summer Wilderness.

The Forest Service created the 22,000-acre St. Louis Experimental Forest on St. Louis Creek, 5 miles south of the town of Fraser near the Byers Ranger Station in 1937. The facility is now known as the Fraser Experimental Forest.

Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were first established in Hot Sulphur Springs, Colorado, in 1908 where they remained for thirty years before being moved to Idaho Springs in 1938. In 1958, the headquarters for the Arapaho National Forest were again relocated to Golden, Colorado, but by 1975 were moved to Fort Collins. Fort Collins was much more central to the Arapaho National Forest after its administrative merger with the Roosevelt and the Pawnee National Grassland which occurred in that year.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 893	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Medicine Bow, Pikes Peak, and Leadville National Forests on 796,815 gross acres.
2) 1910, September 26	*Proclamation 1085, 36 Stat. 2743	2,561 acres eliminated. Total area now stands at 794,254 gross acres.
3) 1912, November 19	*Proclamation 1226, 37 Stat. 1770	South ½ of Section 10 and Sections 15 & 22 in T. 1 S. R. 75 W. eliminated. Area after resurvey of 1911 and this elimination: 759,440 acres.
4) 1915, January 26	Public Law 63-238, 38 Stat. 798	74,943 acres eliminated to establish the Rocky Mountain National Park. Area reduced to 684,497 acres.
5) 1917, February 28	Executive Order 2542	Small parcels of land eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 680,021 acres.
6) 1927, March 3	Public Law 69-743, 44 Stat. 1378	Extends the Exchange Act of 1922 to certain private lands described in the law and redraws the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest.
7) 1930, May 26	*Proclamation 1906, 46 Stat. 3021	Land added from the Holy Cross National Forest. Land added from the Leadville National Forest upon its discontinuation. Land transferred to the Routt National Forest. Area increased to 865,841 acres.
8) 1930, June 21	Public Law 71-404, 46 Stat. 791	Authorizes the President to add specified lands to the Rocky Mountain National Park.
9) 1930, July 17	Proclamation 1917, 46 Stat. 3029	14,597 acres transferred to the Rocky Mountain National Park under authority of Public Law 71-404 of June 21, 1930. Area reduced to 851,244 gross acres.
10) 1936, December 16 (effective January 1, 1937)	Executive Order 7513 1 Federal Register 2159	Land added from the Pike and from the Roosevelt National Forests. Gross acreage now tops one million acres: 1,054,453.
11) 1937, March 9	Executive Order 7572 2 Federal Register 520	Executive Order 7513 of Dec. 16, 1936 amended.
12) 1938, September 24	Secretary of the Interior Order 3 Federal Register 2445	Boundary between the Arapaho and Holy Cross National Forests adjusted to conform with survey.
13) 1939, November 28	Secretary of the Interior Order 4 Federal Register 4864	Boundary between the Arapaho and Holy Cross National Forests adjusted to conform with survey.
14) 1946, November 12 (effective July 1, 1946)	Public Land Order 331 11 Federal Register 13586	Land added from the Routt National Forest. Area increased to 1,102,974 gross acres.

15) 1954, October 26 (effective October 1, 1954)	Public Land Order 1023 19 Federal Register 7082-7084	Area transferred to the White River National Forest. Area reduced to 1,074,672 acres.
16) 1956, March 23	Public Land Order 1278 21 Federal Register 1990	7,650 acres of land eliminated in T. 2 & 3 N.,R. 75 W. Area reduced to 1,067,022 acres.
17) 1966, June 11	Public Law 89-446, 80 Stat. 199	Boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest extended to include public domain (BLM) and City of Denver lands around Dillon Reservoir area for recreational purposes. Area increased to 1,092,826 gross acres.
18) 1970, November 3	Public Land Order 4936 35 Federal Register 17257	1,963 acres of land eliminated in T. 2 S., R. 80 & 81 W., Summit County.
19) 1972, October 21	Public Law 92-258 86 Stat. 1050	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to review as to its suitability for preservation as wilderness, 71,000 acres known as the Indian Peaks area, in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests.
20) 1974, December 31	Public Law 93-575 88 Stat. 1878	Secretary of the Interior is authorized to transfer lands to the Arapaho National Forest for management.
21) 1976, June 4	Public Land Order 5586 41 Federal Register 23672	Land officially transferred to the Arapaho National Forest from the Department of the Interior under Public Law 93-575. Area increased to 1,135,751 gross acres.
22) 1976, July 12	Public Law 94-352 90 Stat. 870	Eagles Nest Wilderness established from Arapaho and White River National Forest lands formerly known as the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area established in 1932. Wilderness Area measures 133,496 acres.
23) 1978, October 11	Public Law 95-450 92 Stat. 1095	Arapaho National Recreation Area and the Indian Peaks Wilderness both established within the boundaries of the Arapaho and the Roosevelt National Forests with the authority to acquire private lands.
24) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-560 94 Stat. 3265	Congress establishes the Comanche Peak Wilderness, the Mount Evans Wilderness, and the Never Summer Wilderness.
25) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-602, Section 111a 94 Stat. 3265	Land transferred to and from the Rocky Mountain National Park and the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests. Area now measures 1,157,013 gross acres
26) 1993, August 18	Public Law 103-77 107 Stat. 756	"Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993" established the Byers Peak Wilderness, the Vasquez Peak Wilderness, and the Ptarmigan Peak Wilderness; also adds 6,990 acres (Bowen Gulch Addition) to the Never Summer Wilderness.
27) 1994, May 19	Public Law 103-253 108 Stat. 674	"Clear Creek County, Colorado, Public Lands Transfer Act of 1993" transfers 3,400 acres of public land to the Arapaho National Forest for administration and boundary adjusted. Amended by Public Law 107-211 of August 21, 2002 (116 Stat. 1050), noted below. Area increased to 1,159,564 gross acres.

28) 1997, January 21 (effective November 28, 1996)	Federal Register Notice 62 Federal Register 4719	90 acres donated by the Nature Conservancy, accepted by the Forest Service, and added to the Indian Peaks Wilderness Area.
29) 1997, November 12	Public Law 105-75, 111 Stat. 1462	Slate Creek Addition of 160 acres to the Eagles Nest Wilderness authorized if title can be obtained before December 31, 2000.
30) 1997, November 12	Public Law 105-77, 111 Stat. 1465	All National Forest System lands in Summit County, Colorado comprising the Dillon Ranger District of the Arapaho National Forest (389,146 acres) transferred to the White River National Forest; boundaries of the two national forests adjusted. Gross area of the Arapaho National Forest reduced to 770,584 acres.
31) 2002, August 21	Public Law 107-216 116 Stat. 1055	James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area established; 2,232 acres added to the Indian Peaks Wilderness, "Ranch Creek addition"; 963 acres of federal land added to the Indian Peaks Wilderness, "Fourth of July addition."
32) 2004, October 18	Public Law 108-346 118 Stat. 1379	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange lands in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests with the city of Golden, Colorado. Area in 2019 stands at 773,337 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 893.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 28 cm., folded to 31 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the three parts of other national forests transferred by this Executive Order to form the new Arapaho National Forest: "Part of Medicine Bow National Forest (Proclamation of Sept. 27, 1907) [627,335 acres]; Part of Pike's Peak National Forest (Proclamation of May 12, 1905) [156,680 acres]; Part of Leadville National Forest (Proclamation of May 12, 1905) [12,800 acres]." Also shows national forest boundary and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 226396372

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado; Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Sept. 26, 1910.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1085.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:220,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 50 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries, and land elimination as well as watershed boundaries and the location of Longs Peak and the town of Fraser, Colorado. Land eliminated: Section 31, T. 1 S., R. 78 W. and East ½ of T. 1 S., R. 79 W., "6th Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado; Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated November 19, 1912.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912; compiled by H.S. Meekham; G.T.T. – 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1226.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º30' – W105º30'/N40º45' – N39º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 50 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 2

OCLC: 11094336

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1930; Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 26, 1930.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º42' – W105º30'/N40º45' – N39º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 48 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
In three different patterns of red, shows lands "Transferred from the Leadville National Forest to the Arapaho National Forest," land "Transferred from the Holy Cross National Forest to the Arapaho National Forest," and land "Transferred from the Arapaho National Forest to the Routt National Forest." Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1906.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Arapaho Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps and Hayden Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Mar. 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W106º15' – W105º40'/N40º45' – N39º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "6th Principal Meridian and Base." General land classification shown in color keyed to separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas.
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 884592270

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Holy Cross Folio**, 1908 below for coverage of the lands of the former Holy Cross National Forest added to the Arapaho in 1930.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Leadville Folio**, 1908 below for coverage of the lands of the former Leadville National Forest added to the Arapaho in 1930.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey].
1910. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 35 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." Notes on map indicate that this map was printed by the U.S. Geological Survey in February of 1912 from a tracing received from the District Forester on Nov. 15, 1911.
Holdings: NA

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1917. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º30' – W105º30'/N40º45' – N39º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 114 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines, Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; NA
OCLC: 6897517

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest

Service and other surveys by V. Christensen, traced by V. Christensen, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º30' – W105º30'/N40º45' – N39º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 115 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library
OCLC: 6897549

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V. Christensen, traced by V. Christensen, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º30' – W105º30'/N40º45' – N39º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL; Region 2

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1924. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by V. Christensen, traced by V. Christensen, 1924. Williams-Webb Co. Inc., Wash. D.C.
[1925] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º30' – W105º30'/N40º45' – N39º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, auto highways, passable auto roads, and other roads not recommended for auto travel, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, game refuges, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." LC copy dated stamped, "Sep 21 1925."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Byers Canyon and Colorado River," and "Berthoud Pass Road."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 369 (September 1925), page 129.
Holdings: Pikes Peak Library District; Univ. of Kansas; LC; NA
OCLC: 49087569

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1928. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by F.E.W and M.A.S.; drawn by M. Scheaffer 1928. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Motor roads, national forest boundaries, and state game refuge boundaries shown in red. Also shows national park and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Byers Canyon and Colorado River," and "Berthoud Pass Highway."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 404 (August 1928), page 68.
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA
OCLC: 68802538

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good April, 1932. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 10062 1932.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º39'--W105º30'/N40º50'--N39º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other surveys, camp grounds, airfields, rivers, lakes, streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Shows the entire Rocky Mountain National Park.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado State Univ.; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Syracuse Univ.; NAL; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 11094498

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1932. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by L.S.G. and F.E.W. ; drawn by V.W. West, Denver, Colo.

1932. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933 8-8275.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographical coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 47 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, game refuge boundaries, trails, and campgrounds shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes mileage chart. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "The Cascades – on the Trail to Crater Lake," and " Lone Eagle Peak – a Sentinel of the Rockies." Panel title has: "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Issued 1933."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 463 (July 1933), page 8.
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 10596448

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good, April 1932; revised by Frank Flack, Jan. 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°42' – W105°18'/N40°35' – N39°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 124 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other surveys, camp grounds, airfields, rivers, lakes, streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Shows the entire Rocky Mountain National Park.
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good, April 1932; revised Jan. 1938 by Frank Flack. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°42' – W105°18'/N40°35' – N39°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp grounds, airfields, rivers, lakes, streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Shows the entire Rocky Mountain National Park.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Texas A & M Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 53952325

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1939. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver; drawn by V.W. West & Frank Flack; checked by F.E. Washburn. U.S. Government Printing Office 16 – 10594.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads and road numbers, trails, game refuge boundaries, camp ground, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest, primitive area (incorrectly named "Gore Range Wilderness Area"), and county boundaries, towns and settlements, airfields, buildings, fire tool caches, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes text and table of distances. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Arapaho National Forest.* Panel illustration: [Forest road and entrance sign]. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Issued 1939." Back panel title has key map showing the location of the Arapaho National Forest in the state of Colorado.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 541 (January 1940), page 17.
Holdings: LC; NA and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 8664721

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1954. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled 1954 at Denver, Colo. from U.S.G.S. – S.C.S. and F.S. Surveys.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°42' – W105°18'/N40°35' – N39°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Map reprinted in 1960.
Lands of the Arapaho National Forest shown in green; highways and good motor roads and highway numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, special area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service Administrative facilities and other structures, camp and picnic grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Arapaho National Forest in its

regional setting and diagram of "Forest Service Map Classification Areas." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NAL; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 27970903

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1954. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled 1954 at Denver, Colo. from U.S.G.S. – S.C.S and F.S. Surveys. 1955. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W106°42' – W105°18'/N40°35' – N39°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 53 cm., folded to 19 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
"Area within Arapaho National Forest exterior boundary" shown in green; highways and good motor roads and highway numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, wild area, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures rivers, lakes and streams. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" highlighting the location of the Arapaho National Forest in its Region and diagram of "Forest Service Map Classification Areas." "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map shows that the boundary between the Arapaho and the White River National Forests has been placed along the Summit County boundary as per the Public Land Order of October 26, 1954 and effective October 1, 1954. Note: On some maps, the "1" in the date below the title is actually a faintly printed "4" coinciding with the compilation date of 1954.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Arapaho National Forest of Colorado.* Panel title includes location map and "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado, 1955."
Holdings: University of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Kansas
OCLC: 11094671

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1954. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled 1954 at Denver, Colo. from U.S.G.S., S.C.S and F.S. Surveys. GPO 833317.
[1960?] Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W106°42' – W105°18'/N40°35' – N39°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 53 cm., folded to 19 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted [1964?] with GPO 849-276 and reprinted [1966?] with *GPO 857137. On some maps the date below the title appears to be "1951" and not 1954.
Shows the boundary of the Arapaho National Forest outlined in green; highways and good motor roads, highway numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved forest camps and picnic grounds, wild and special area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Arapaho National Forest in its regional setting and diagram of "Forest Service Map Classification Areas." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and blue & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Arapaho National Forest of Colorado.* Panel title includes location map and "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado." This edition differs from the 1955 edition described above in that it has a GPO number, has only the national forest boundary outlined in green not the entire forest in green, and the date "1955" has been eliminated from the title panel.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Texas A & M Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 6897449

Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 19**
Map prepared for U.S. Forest Service by: Jeppesen & Co., Denver, Colorado, 1968.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates or Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 65 cm., folded to 11 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map later reprinted [1971?] by the Government Printing Office with "GPO 842-505 (*780-783.)"
Lands of the Arapaho and the Roosevelt National Forests shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; state forest land shown in purple; national parks shown in maroon; paved and gravel roads, road numbers, Forest Service recreation areas and index numbers, Forest Service headquarters, vista points, special area boundaries, and ski areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, and ranger stations. Includes map showing "Location of Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests in Colorado" and index to recreation areas keyed by number to the map.
Text and one-color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests, Recreation map.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of snow-capped mountains, forest park, and trees.
Holdings: LC and 21 other libraries
OCLC: 5440476

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1974. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1972 from U.S. Geological Survey and USFS quadrangles. *GPO 1974-781-700. Reprinted with limited revisions in 1979.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°40' – W105°10'/N40°25' – N39°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Printed on both sides of sheet 66 x 106 cm., folded to 12 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Arapaho National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; state lands shown in purple; national park lands shown in pink; National Recreation Areas shown in a patterned pink; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, urban areas, recreation sites and other places of interest to forest visitor's shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness or primitive area, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, railroads, trails, minor roads, dams and mines. Printed on both sides of sheet in a [North Half] and [South Half], each side includes location map, recreation directory, text and illustrations. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian." Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "The Continental Divide from Squaw Peak."
Holdings: 13 libraries; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 7366541

BATTLEMENT MESA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1892-1908

This Forest Reserve, one of the very first in Colorado, was named for the mesa that gives the appearance of a medieval battlement when seen at a distance. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of December 24, 1892 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Colorado of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green. The Archives also has a copy of a typed Executive Order of October 7, 1901 with an accompanying cut out section of a G.L.O. map of Colorado hand drawn in green to show the area eliminated from the forest by that order. Copies of the Presidential Executive Orders of April 7, 1902 and May 19, 1903 and Proclamations of May 16, 1904 and June 5, 1905 together with cut out sections of G.L.O. maps of Colorado hand drawn to show land and boundary changes ordered by the proclamations are also included in the National Archives collection of U.S. Forest Service maps. The forest was headquartered in Collbran, Colorado. The General Land Office and the U.S. Geological Survey provided the early mapping for this Forest Reserve.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1892, December 24	Proclamation 27 Stat. 1053	Established Forest Reserve on approximately 864,000 gross acres.
2) 1901, September 23	Executive Order	Sections 23 and 24 of T. 7 S., R. 93 W. (1,280 acres) eliminated.
3) 1901, October 7	Executive Order	This is a duplicate of the Executive Order of September 23, 1901 with a different date.
4) 1902, April 7	Executive Order	Land in Sections 9 and 16 of T. 13 S., R. 95 W. (120 acres) eliminated.
5) 1903, May 19	Executive Order	Sections 4,5,6,7,8, & 9 in T. 11 S., R. 96 W. (3,840 acres) eliminated.
6) 1904, May 16	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2359	Boundary redescribed; Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve now set at 805,720 acres.
7) 1905, June 5	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3076	Land added and eliminated: Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve now measures 797,720 acres.
8) 1908, July 1	Executive Orders 870 & 894	Part transferred to Holy Cross National Forest (E.O. 870) and remainder used to establish Battlement National Forest (E.O. 894) with 759,002 gross acres.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve, Colorado, Created by Executive Order of December 24th 1892
This map has been prepared pursuant to an Order of Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office by letter dated October 26th, 1898, U.S. Surveyor General's Office, Denver, Colo. April 10th 1899; computer, L.M.N.; traced H. Ruh. 1899. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

42 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map shows forest reserve and county boundaries; populated places, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; NA
OCLC: 228303208

Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve, Colorado.
This map has been prepared pursuant to an Order of Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office by letter dated October 26th, 1898, U.S. Surveyor General's Office, Denver, Colo. April 10th 1899; computer, L.M.N.; traced H. Ruh.
[1904]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map shows the boundaries of the Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve as of 1899 and has been hand annotated in green to show the boundary according to the Proclamation of May 16, 1904: Former area 851,160 acres; deductions, 45,40 acres; present area (1904) 805,720 acres. Also shows roads, settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve, Colorado.
This map has been prepared pursuant to an Order of Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office by letter dated October 26th, 1898, U.S. Surveyor General's Office, Denver, Colo. April 10th 1899; computer, L.M.N.; traced H. Ruh.
[1905]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map shows the boundaries of the Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve as of 1899 and has been hand annotated in green to show the boundary according to the Proclamation of June 5, 1905: Former area, 805,720 acres; additions, 52,160 acres; deductions, 60,160 acres; present area (1905) 797,720 acres. Also shows roads, settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve, Showing Distribution of Commercial Timber, Burned Areas, etc.
U.S. Geological Survey; by George B. Sudworth, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. W108°17' – W107°14'/N39°32' – N38°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 41 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.)
Main report title: Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve, by George B. Sudworth (pages 181 – 243.)
Shows six classes of wooded areas in green, six classes of burned areas in dark orange, five classes of brush land in olive and bright green, two classes of agricultural land in yellow, and areas of "lava rock with stunted Englemann spruce and alpine fir" in dark blue. Also shows forest reserve boundary, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, sawmills, coal mines, rivers and streams in blue and contours in brown.
(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate LIX) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Syracuse Univ.; Washington State Univ.; Central Washington Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming; Buffalo Bill Historical Center
OCLC: 11947727

BATTLEMENT NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1908-1924

The namesake of this forest, Battlement Mesa, is now found on the White River National Forest and not in the Battlement's successor forest, the Grand Mesa National Forest. The mesa was transferred from the Grand Mesa to the October 26, 1954 when the boundary between the forests were placed on the drainage divide. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters continued after 1908 to be located in Collbran, Colorado, but were then transferred to Grand Junction early in 1919. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters remained in Grand Junction when the forest changed its name to the Grand Mesa National Forest in 1924.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 894	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Battlement Mesa National Forest, 759,002 acres.

2) 1910, May 6	*Proclamation 1026, 36 Stat. 2689	16,562 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 742,440 gross acres.
3) 1913, March 1	*Proclamation 1230, 37 Stat. 1772	68,960 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 677,340 gross acres.
4) 1918, November 27	Executive Order 3010	Land in Section 18, T. 11 S., R. 89 W. eliminated. 7.5 sections of land also eliminated in T. 11 S., R. 96 W.
5) 1919, February 25	Executive Order 3039	Amends Executive Order 3010 by postponing the date of homestead entries on lands eliminated by Executive Order 3010. Area now stands at 672,238 gross acres.
6) 1921, April 13	Executive Order 3430	Fruita Division of the Uncompahgre National Forest added to the Battlement National Forest.
7) 1924, March 11	Executive Order 3970	Name changed to Grand Mesa National Forest without boundary change.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Battlement National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 894.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 43 cm., folded to 31 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. "Formerly part of Battlement Mesa National Forest, Proclamation of June 5, 1905." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 226318197

Battlement National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 6, 1910.
Forest Service; U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1026.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:225,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows "National Forest boundary" and "Former National Forest boundary" thereby indicating which parcels of land have been eliminated from the Battlement National Forest by this Proclamation. Also shows drainage divide between Rock Creek and the Divide Creek/North Fork of the Gunnison watersheds where the divide forms the National Forest boundary. Includes inset of T.9 S., R. 97 W. showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Battlement National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1913.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913; compiled by H.S. Meekham; G.T.T. – 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1230.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108°20' – W107°10'/N39°35' – N38°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary" and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes two insets showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Battlement Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; July, 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W108º10' – W107º20'/N39º20' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 10 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. General land classification shown in color and type of alienated land within National Forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to separate map legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the

atlas. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
References: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71 has "Battlement Mesa" folio nearly completed; 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87 has "Battlement" folio completed. Name of the forest changed during the course of compiling the folio.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL. (LC has colored edition in a portfolio entitled "Battlement" and a black & white edition in a portfolio hand titled "Grand Mesa" with "Battlement" crossed out.
OCLC: 884593555

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Battlement National Forest, Colorado, 1917. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º20' – W107º10'/N39º30' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 89 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 6908619

Vacation Days in the Battlement National Forest. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1919. Washington : Government Printing Office : 1919.
1919. 13 pages. Booklet 24 x 16 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Island Lake."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 292 (April 1919), page 534.
Holdings: NA; LC and 31 libraries
OCLC (Book): 12791650

----- **Map of the Battlement National Forest**.
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]
[1919]. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid, without values. Black & white. 17 x 22 cm., folded to 24 x 14 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map extends from Newcastle in the north to the town of Delta in the south and from Grand Junction in the west to Glenwood Springs to the east. Map locates national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and drainage. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Map folded and follows page 13 at the end of the booklet.

Battlement National Forest, Colorado, 1922. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Colo., March 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H. Ellis Sealing (Projections and land lines by Byram W. Steele); traced by C.D. Jackson. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington Barracks, D.C. 4608-1
1922. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º50' – W107º10'/N39º30' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 83 x 123 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Sixth and Ute Principal Meridians" Map has note: "The Forest boundary on this map differs from the boundary shown on the latest Proclamation Diagram in T.7 S., R.94 W., T.7 S., R.95 W., T.8 S., R.95 W., and T.8 S., R.96 W. It is assumed to be more nearly correct than the boundary of the Proclamation Diagram but it is still in doubt and probably will be subject to correction if resurveys are made." Title "Battlement National Forest" later covered and obscured by a pre-printed label reading "Grand Mesa." Cataloged under "Grand Mesa"
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District
OCLC: 7811112

Battlement National Forest, Colorado, 1922. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Colo., March 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H. Ellis Sealing; (Projections and land lines by Byram W. Steele); traced by C.D. Jackson, Jr. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington Barracks, D.C. 4608-2 1922.
1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108°50' – W107°10'/N39°35' – N38°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national Monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Fruita Division now shown as part of the Battlement

National Forest. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map has same boundary note as above.
Holdings: LC; NA

BEAR LODGE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING
1907-1908

'Bear Lodge' is the Native American's name for Devil's Tower immediately west of this short-lived national forest. Devil's Tower National Monument was the nation's first national monument, proclaimed by Theodore Roosevelt on September 24, 1906. The National Monument pre-dates the Forest Reserve. The Bear Lodge was headquartered in the town of Sundance, Wyoming. The name continues as the area of the former forest is now the Bearlodge Ranger District of the Black Hills National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, March 1	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3287	Established Forest Reserve on 136,784 gross acres. A "Midnight Reserve."
2) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 850	Combined with a part of the Black Hills National Forest to establish Sundance National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Bear Lodge Forest Reserve, Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dep't of Agriculture, 1907; G.T.T.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 36 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve, state, and county boundaries. Indicates location of the 44°30' parallel and the point "27° West from Washington. "6th Prin. Meridian & Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Sundance National Forest, Wyoming, Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to the map accompanying Executive Order No. 850, see under Sundance National Forest, Wyoming.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sundance Folio** (1908, sheets 1-4) below for coverage of the lands of the former Bear Lodge National Forest in folio format.

BIG HORN FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING
1897-1908

The Big Horn Forest Reserve conforms, in a general way, to the long low curve of the Bighorn Range and gives this forest its name. (Urbanek, page 16-17.) The Big Horn River, Mountains, and Forest Reserve all were named after the abundant population of Rocky Mountain sheep, or "bighorns" found there.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of February 22, 1897 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Wyoming of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "1,127,680 acres." Copies of the Presidential Executive Orders of April 15, 1901 and June 25, 1901 and Proclamations of June 29, 1900, May 22, 1902, and December 23, 1904 together with cut out sections of G.L.O. maps of Wyoming hand drawn to show land and boundary changes ordered by the proclamations are also included in the National Archives collection of U.S. Forest Service maps.

The Big Horn was one of the Washington Birthday Reserves established by President Cleveland before leaving office in 1897. Interestingly, most of the boundary changes occurred on the Big Horn Forest Reserve between 1900 and 1904.

Since then, the boundaries of the forest have been quite stable up to the present day. The U.S. Geological Survey mapped the lands of the Big Horn Forest Reserve using three of its 30-minute topographic maps as base maps for the thematic information. The town of Big Horn, Wyoming served as the forest's headquarters.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1897, February 22 (effective March 1, 1898)	Proclamation, 29 Stat. 909	Established Forest Reserve, 1,127,680 acres. (A Washington Birthday Reserve)
2) 1900, June 29	Proclamation, 31 Stat. 1976	53,120 acres added.
3) 1901, April 15	Executive Order	5,440 acres eliminated in T. 58 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
4) 1901, June 25	Executive Order	27,500 acres eliminated in T. 55 N. R. 92 W., T. 55 N., R. 91 W., T. 54 N., R. 91 W., and in T. 53 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
5) 1902, May 22	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2004	69,120 acres added.
6) 1904, December 23	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2384	Land added and land eliminated setting the gross area of the Big Horn Forest Reserve at 1,151,680 acres.
7) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Name changed to Bighorn National Forest without boundary changes.

MAPS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Map of the Big Horn Forest Reserve, Wyoming, 1899: Proclamation of Dec. 23, 1904.
U.S. Surveyor General.
1904. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows boundary of the Big Horn Forest Reserve along with settlements, roads, principal rivers, streams, and summits.
Holdings: NA; Region 2

GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of the Big Horn Forest Reserve, Wyoming, 1899.
Surveyor General's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming, April 25, 1899; I hereby certify that the above map of the Big Horn Forest Reserve has been correctly compiled and drawn from the records of the official surveys on file in this office [signed] Alpheus P. Hanson, U.S. Surveyor General [for Wyoming]; F.M.
1899. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 39 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows forest reserve and state boundaries, settlements, roads, principal rivers, streams, and mountain peaks. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Map of the Big Horn Forest Reserve, Wyoming, 1900.
Surveyor General's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming, Aug. 25, 1900; I hereby certify that the above map of the Big Horn Forest Reserve has been correctly compiled and drawn from the records of the official surveys on file in this office [signed] Alpheus P. Hanson, U.S. Surveyor General [for Wyoming]; F.M. & I.B.M.
1900. Scale, 1:126,720 (2 miles = 1 inch.) No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows forest reserve and state boundaries, settlements, roads, principal rivers, streams, and mountain peaks. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Big Horn County, Wyoming.
[U.S. General Land Office].
[1905]. Scale, ca. 1:370,160 (1 inch = 6 miles.) No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 80 cm. Relief shown by shading.
The Big Horn Forest Reserve is shown in its entirely in green along with the Big Horn County portion of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve (Park County was created on February 15, 1909 after this map was published.) Yellowstone National Park and land office boundaries shown in purple, Wind River Indian Reservation shown in yellow; state and county boundaries and the proposed Burlington (railroad) extension shown in red, relief shown in brown. Public land grid

based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Map of Bighorn Forest Reserve, Wyoming, Showing Distribution of Woodland.
U.S. Geological Survey; by F.E. Town, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1899. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. W108°00' – W106°45'/N45°00' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 42 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.)
Main report title: Bighorn Forest Reserve (Wyoming), by F.E. Town, pages 165-190.
Shows wooded areas in green; contours in brown; water features in blue. Also shows forest reserve, state, and county boundaries, and principal towns
(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V- Forest Reserves, Plate XXXVII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 27861364

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Wyoming, Bald Mountain Quadrangle.
U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge; land classification by Frank Tweedy. [Topographic base map]: E.M. Douglas Geographer in charge; triangulation by W.S. Post; topography by Frank Tweedy. Surveyed in 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1901. Scale, 1:125,000. W108°00' – W107°30'/N45°00' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 34 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)
Main report title: Classification of lands including papers by C.H. Fitch, R.B. Marshall, E.C. Barnard, and John B. Leiberg, by Henry Gannett, pages 598-600
Shows six land classifications: 1 class of merchantable timber, scattering and second growth, burned not restocking, cultivated land, grazing land, and barren land on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map.
(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXXXIX) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 4109 (56th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 29676721

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Wyoming, Cloud Peak Quadrangle.
U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge; land classification by F.E. Matthes. [Topographic base map]: E.M. Douglas Geographer in charge; triangulation by T.M. Bannon; topography by H.S. Wallace and F.E. Matthes. Surveyed in 1897-99. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1901. Scale, 1:125,000. W107°30' – W107°00'/N44°30' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 34 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)
Main report title: Classification of lands including papers by C.H. Fitch, R.B. Marshall, E.C. Barnard, and John B. Leiberg, by Henry Gannett, page 600 – 601.
Shows six land classifications: 1 class of merchantable timber, barren rock and brush, cultivated land, burned areas not restocking, light timber and second growth, and grazing land on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map.
(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXL) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 4109 (56th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 29676747

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Wyoming, Dayton Quadrangle.
U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge; land classification by Frank Tweedy [Topographic base map]: E.M. Douglas Geographer in charge; triangulation by W.S. Post; topography by Frank Tweedy. Surveyed in 1899. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1901. Scale, 1:125,000. W107°30' – W107°00'/N45°00' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 34 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)
Main report title: Classification of lands including papers by C.H. Fitch, R.B. Marshall, E.C. Barnard, and John B. Leiberg, by Henry Gannett, pages 597-598.
Shows six land classifications: 1 class of merchantable timber, light timber and second growth, cultivated land, grazing land, burned areas not restocking, and barren rock and brush on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey

topographic map. (Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXXXVIII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 4109 (56th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 29676765

BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING
1908-Present

The Forest Supervisor's headquarters for the Bighorn National Forest of 1908 continued to be located in the town of Big Horn, Wyoming until 1909 when they were moved to Sheridan, Wyoming. The headquarters of the forest have been in Sheridan ever since. As of 2019, the Bighorn National Forest includes 1,112,877 acres, of which 1,105,311 are in Forest Service ownership.

The National Archives has text and plat maps to accompany the Secretary of the Interior's Orders of December 13, 1927 and December 11, 1937 in the Archive's Record Group 95, entry no. 3. A complete set of ranger district maps were made for the Bighorn National Forest in 1956, one of the few national forest in the Rocky Mountain District to have such a uniform set issued in the same year. The 1957 maps of the Bighorn National Forest were some of the first such maps to carry the "Class A" attribute because they had been compiled "from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs." But unlike other regions of the Forest Service where Class A maps were published at a scale of 1:126,720, these first Class A maps of the Rocky Mountain Region carried a smaller scale of 1:253,440. A good deal of time had elapsed between the 1957 forest visitor map and the next one, published in 1974. As the 1957 map grew older, the Forest Service stamped its cover with the note: "Since this map was published there have been some changes in land lines, roads, trails, and campground locations. Contact a local District Ranger's office for up-to-date information."

On March 5, 1932, the Chief Forester, Robert Y. Stuart designated 92,000 acres of highest and roughest part of Bighorn National Forest as the Cloud Peak Primitive Area under Regulation L-20. By 1940 and after further studying the highland area above 8,500 feet, the Forest Service proposed a 159,000-acre Cloud Peak Wilderness Area by including adjacent land that possessed the same wilderness qualities as the 92,000-acre primitive area. However, this enlargement and reclassification of the Cloud Peak Primitive Area to the Cloud Peak Wilderness did not occur. By the 1960s, the area of the Cloud Peak Primitive Area had slightly increased to about 94,000 acres. Even though the 1940 forest visitor map labeled the area the Cloud Peak Wilderness area at the time the proposed enlargement, the fact remained that because it was established under Regulation L-20, the area would retain its primitive area designation until reclassified as wilderness. In the few years before the Wilderness Act of 1964, the Forest Service once again used "Cloud Peak Primitive Area" name on its maps. The area remained a primitive area, but by the early 1970s, the study area had been enlarged to almost 137,000 acres. The Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984 created the Cloud Peak Wilderness Area as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. At its creation in 1984, the Cloud Peak Wilderness had grown to embrace 189,039 acres.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Big Horn National Forest without change in boundaries measuring 1,151,680 gross acres. 1911 resurvey reduced the gross acreage to 1,136,200.
2) 1927, December 13	Secretary of the Interior Order	Proclamation of December 23, 1904 amended to conform to new survey adding all of Sections 1, 12, and 13 and parts of Sections 2, 11, and 14 in T. 50 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal Meridian to the Bighorn National Forest.
3) 1928, February 18	National Forest Reservation Commission resolution	13,600 acres of public domain lands added to the Bighorn National Forest in T. 47 N., R.83 & 84 W., and T. 48 N., R. 83 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act. Area: 1,136,200 gross acres.

4) 1937, December 11	Secretary of the Interior Order	Proclamation of December 23, 1904 amended to add lands to the Bighorn National Forest in T. 49 N., R. 87 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
5) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-550 98 Stat. 2807	"Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes Cloud Peak Wilderness on 189,039 acres. Smaller Cloud Peak Primitive Area, created in 1932, abolished. Bighorn National Forest measures 1,115,150 gross acres.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Bighorn Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Feb., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W108º00' – W107º15'/N45º00' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 14 numbered sheets in portfolio, 55 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.)
Shows national forest, reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "6th Prin. Meridian and Base."
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NAL
OCLC: 884735806

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, 1917. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º10' – W106º40'/N45º05' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 104 x 100 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trials, Forest Service facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Also shows "Approximate projection of forest boundary by Proclamation dated Dec. 23, 1904" in dashed lines. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 40485168

Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, 1917. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º10' – W106º40'/N45º05' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 50 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trials, Forest Service facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Also shows "Approximate projection of forest boundary by Proclamation dated Dec. 23, 1904" in dashed lines. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Big Horn National Forest, Wyoming. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1924]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108°05' – W106°40'/N45°05' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 44 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." No date, but LC copy has date stamp "Jun 16, 1924."
Text and black & white illustrations, on verso. Panel title: *Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming: A Land of Riches and Romance.* Back panel title: *Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming: A Land of Wealth and Wonder.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of mountains from the forest floor with sparse tree cover printed over two panels, folded. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service," "Prevent forest fires, it pays," and "Government Printing Office."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 353 (May 1924), page 683.
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA

OCLC: 40691258

Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced by H.P. McConnell. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º10' – W106º40'/N45º05' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 104 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trials, Forest Service facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: LC; NA

Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced by H.P. McConnell. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º10' – W106º40'/N45º05' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trials, Forest Service facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 40676097

Big Horn National Forest, Wyoming, 1927. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.P.M. and F.E.W.; drawn by M. Scheaffer 1926. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1927.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 51 cm., folded to 19 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Three types of roads, all trails, and national forest boundaries shown in red. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes table of distances. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned "One of the Middle Seven Brothers Lakes, Mather Peak in background" – same photograph and caption on both front and back of folded map.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 394 (October 1927), page 208.
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Wyoming; Wyoming State Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 45004797

Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 10005.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º10' – W106º50'/N45º05' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition and in an edition showing grazing districts.
Map has red compass roses and center points for fire protection and/or air navigation. Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Harvard College Library; Syracuse Univ.; Wyoming State Library; LC; NA (has all three editions); NAL
OCLC: 62156512

Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, 1932. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figures 21, 22, and 23**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by L.S.G. and F.E.W; drawn by V.W. West, Denver, Colo. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 57 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Motor roads and road numbers, trails, camp grounds, lookout stations, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest, primitive area, state and county boundaries, railroads, towns and settlements, lakes, rivers and streams. Includes mileage table. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Cloud Peak" and "One of the Middle Seven Brothers Lakes, Mather Peak in the Background." Title panel has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region." Title panel also has, "U.S. Government Printing

Office: 1932."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 453 (September 1932), page 165.
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; Wyoming State Library; Natrona County (Wyo.) Public Library; NA
OCLC (Book): 38985596

Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S, G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and V.W. West; drawn by V.W. West, 1938.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108°10' – W106°40'/N45°05' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 103 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, lakes, streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and campgrounds. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Wyoming; Region 2
OCLC: 40485221

Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S, G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and V.W. West; drawn by V.W. West, 1938.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108°10' – W106° 40'/N45°05' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, lakes, streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and campgrounds. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; NA
OCLC: 52432431

Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, 1940. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; drawn by V.W. West & T.O. Thornton; revised by T.O. Thornton, Denver, Colo. 1939. U.S. Government Printing Office.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:258,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Motor roads and road numbers, trails, camp grounds, lookout stations, campgrounds, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest, special area, state and county boundaries, railroads, towns and settlements, lakes, rivers, and streams. Includes text and mileage table. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Bighorn National Forest.* Panel illustrations, (front) uncaptioned, black & white illustration of an unusual rock formation with a rushing stream below, and (back) captioned, black & white illustration, "Wolf Creek Falls, Bighorn National Forest." Panel title includes location map and "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Issued 1940."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 550 (October 1940), page 1437.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Utah State Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming; NA; NAL
OCLC: 43438415

Bighorn Nat'l Forest, Wyoming, Buffalo District. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-2.
1956. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows ranger district boundaries, roads, trials, settlements, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 45277769 (as a six-sheet set)

Bighorn Nat'l Forest, Wyoming, Goose District. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-2.
1956. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows ranger district boundaries, roads, trials, settlements, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 45277769 (as a six-sheet set)

Bighorn Nat'l Forest, Wyoming, Medicine Wheel District. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-2.
1956. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows ranger district boundaries, roads, trials, settlements, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 45277769 (as a six-sheet set)

Bighorn Nat'l Forest, Wyoming, Paintrock District. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-2.
1956. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows ranger district boundaries, roads, trials, settlements, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 45277769 (as a six-sheet set)

Bighorn Nat'l Forest, Wyoming, Tensleep District. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-2.
1956. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows ranger district boundaries, roads, trials, settlements, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 45277769 (as a six-sheet set)

Bighorn Nat'l Forest, Wyoming, Tongue District. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-2.
1956. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows ranger district boundaries, roads, trials, settlements, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 45277769 (as a six-sheet set)

Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, 1957. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colo. – 1956 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic & U.S. Geological Surveys.
1957. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108°10' – W106°40'/N45°05' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
National Forest land shown in green; highways and good roads shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, special area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, Forest camp grounds and picnic areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Bighorn National Forest within the region and relative to state boundaries. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian." Includes alternate statement of responsibility in lower left corner, "Compiled from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys, Denver, Colo.,1956."
Holdings: Harvard College Library; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 58416459

Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, 1957. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colo. – 1956 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic & U.S. Geological Surveys. GPO 833318.
1957. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108°10' – W106°40'/N45°05' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 50 cm., folded to 19 x 15 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest boundaries outlined in green; highways and good roads, highway numbers, main trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, camp and picnic grounds with their index numbers, and wilderness area boundaries shown in red. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads and trails, selected

structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "List of Camp and Picnic grounds" keyed to the map and "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Bighorn National Forest in relation to the region's boundaries and relative to state boundaries. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian." Includes alternate statement of responsibility in lower left corner, "Compiled from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys, Denver, Colo.,1956."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Bighorn National Forest of Wyoming*. Title panel has key map of the state of Wyoming and "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado."
Holdings: LC and 28 other libraries
OCLC: 6149141

Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, 1974. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1973 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1974 780-848.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108°00' – W106°50'/N45°00' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Printed on both sides of sheet 65 x 102 cm., folded to 12 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Bighorn National Forest shown in green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; state lands shown in purple; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, urban areas, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites and other places of interest to forest visitor's shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness or primitive area, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, railroads, trails, minor roads, and mines. Printed on both sides of sheet in a [North Half] and [South Half], each side includes location map, recreation directory, text and illustrations. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, [Bighorn National Forest entrance sign with the snow-capped Bighorn Range in the background].
Holdings: LC and 16 other libraries
OCLC: 367433008

BLACK HILLS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTH DAKOTA-WYOMING
1897-Present

The Sioux Indians called the mountains "Paha Sapa" which means Black Hills and refers to the dark appearance from a distance of the timbered hills which rise from the surrounding prairie to over 7,000 feet in elevation. The Black Hills National Forest takes its name from these forested hills. The original Forest Reserve as established in 1897 as one of the "Washington Birthday Reserves," included lands in both the states of South Dakota and Wyoming. Later, in 1908, the Wyoming portion of the Black Hills National Forest were combined with Wyoming's Bear Lodge National Forest to create the short lived Sundance National Forest. The Black Hills National Forest remained a strictly South Dakota forest until the Sundance National Forest was discontinued and its Wyoming lands added in 1915. Four years previous to this action, the southern half of the Black Hills National Forest was taken to establish the Harney National Forest in 1911 in the interest of more efficient administration, but these lands were added back to the Black Hills National Forest in 1954. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Black Hills National Forest before the Harney National Forest was added back was located in Deadwood, South Dakota and after 1954 in Custer, South Dakota, the former Headquarters of the Harney National Forest.

On February 28, 1898, the first sale of Government timber in the Black Hills National Forest was made to the Homestake Mining Company. Commonly known as "Case No. 1" the sale contract required that the cutting be done under the supervision of trained foresters and so, technically, the Black Hills National Forest was the first federal forest to be put under professional/scientific management. This first sale of stumpage from a national forest was on an area in the drainage basin of Jim and Estes Creek, about four miles southwest of the Nemo Work Center, South Dakota.

Both the Wind Cave National Park and Jewel Cave National Monument were established from lands of the proclaimed Black Hills National Forest. Nearly 2,000 acres of Black Hills National Forest land went to the creation of the Wind Cave National Park on January 9, 1903 and 1,280 acres of national forest land were proclaimed as the Jewel Cave National Monument on February 7, 1908. The Jewel Cave National Monument was administered by the U.S. Forest Service, first by the Black Hills National Forest, from 1908 to 1911, and then the Harney National Forest from 1911 to 1933 when the monument was transferred by executive order to the National Park Service. Land and boundary changes for both the park and the monument are listed below under the Harney National Forest between 1911 and 1954 and under the Black Hills National Forest thereafter.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of February 22, 1897 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of South Dakota of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "967,680 acres." Copies of the Presidential Proclamation of September 19, 1898 and the Executive Order of October 31, 1905 together with cut out

sections of G.L.O. maps of South Dakota hand drawn to show land and boundary changes ordered by the proclamation and executive order are also included in the National Archives collection of U.S. Forest Service maps. The U.S. Geological Survey inventoried the forest resources of the Black Hills Forest Reserve using six of its 30-minute, 1:125,000-scale topographic sheets as base maps in 1899. Between 1915 and 1940, the Forest Service produced five forest visitor maps which included both the Black Hills and the Harney National Forests on one sheet. These are fully described in the section in Sub-Regional maps (Section V. B 2) above and are cross-referenced in both the Black Hills and the Harney National Forests' cartobibliography.

Proclamation 1181 of February 15, 1912 (37 Stat. 1729) allowed the state of South Dakota to select lands within the boundaries of the Black Hills, the Harney, and the Sioux (part of District 1) National Forests to satisfy its common school grant. These lands were selected and deleted over time, but ultimately led to the establishment of the Custer State Park in the southeastern part of the Black Hills.

The only designated wilderness area on the Black Hills National Forest is the Black Elk Wilderness Area established on December 22, 1980 by Public Law 96-560. The law included adjacent roadless areas in the Custer State Park Sanctuary and the Norbeck Wildlife Preserve for a total of 13,426 acres. The many congressional actions promoting the creation of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial affected the Harney National Forest, 1911-1954, and can be found listed under that forest. The Black Hills Experimental Forest is located about 20 miles northwest of Rapid City, South Dakota, just west of the settlement of Merritt, and covers about 5.5 square miles in the ponderosa pine cover type near the center of the Black Hills National Forest. The area was designated as an experimental area in 1961. Past studies focused on management of ponderosa pine forests for multiple resource outputs including timber products, forage production for livestock and wildlife, wildlife habitat, and aesthetic values.

Previous to 1976, the year the National Forest Reservation Commission was disbanded by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the Commission was given the responsibility make decisions allocating the Forest Service's share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriated each year by Congress. Once a purchase received the approval of the Commission, the body would establish a purchase unit that would embrace the land area of the purchase. Four such small purchase units were established on the Black Hills National Forest largely to expand recreational opportunities on the forest but also for watershed protection and timber production. These four purchase units, in chronological order, were the Potter, the Summit Construction, the Painter, and the Lutheran Vespers Purchase Units. The Commission approved the purchase of a total of 647 acres on the Black Hills National Forest at a cost to the Land and Water Conservation Fund of $200,695.61 for an average price of $310.19 per acre. These purchases were not identified on Forest Service maps.

Section 3014 entitled "Ranch A Wyoming, Consolidation and Management Improvement" a part of the "Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015" (Public Law 113-291 – 128 Stat. 3292) transferred 10 acres in the Black Hills National Forest, specifically 10 acres in the SE ¼ of Section 24, T. 52 N., R. 61 West, Sixth Principal Meridian to the state of Wyoming. Wyoming would use the 10 acres, adjacent to the state's Ranch A National Historic Place to connect different, separated pieces of Ranch A. The law also removes some restrictions placed on the land that prevents the Ranch A Restoration Foundation from managing the site for some types of fundraising. Ranch A, near Beulah, Wyoming was built in 1932 as a vacation retreat for newspaper publisher Moses Annenberg. The ranch was deeded to the state of Wyoming in 1996 for educational purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1)	1897, February 22 (effective March 1, 1898)	Proclamation, 29 Stat. 902	Established Forest Reserve in the state of South Dakota only, 967,680 acres.
2)	1898, September 19	Proclamation, 30 Stat. 1783	Land added in both South Dakota and Wyoming. The Black Hills Forest Reserve now includes land in two states covering 1,211,680 acres.
3)	1903, January 9	Public Law 57-16, 32 Stat. 765	Wind Cave National Park established on 10,560 acres. 1,920 acres of Black Hills Forest Reserve land eliminated for the park.
4)	1905, October 31	Executive Order 365-B	160 acres Sections 26 & 35, T. 1 N., R. 3 E., Black Hills Meridian, eliminated.
5)	1908, February 7	*Proclamation 799, 35 Stat. 2180	1,280 acres transferred to establish Jewel Cave National Monument to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

6)	1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 851	Wyoming portion (46,320 acres) of the Black Hills National Forest combined with the Bear Lodge National Forest to establish the Sundance National Forest in Wyoming. Gross area reduced to 1,163,160 acres.
7)	1909, February 15	*Proclamation 844, 35 Stat. 2225	26,880 acres added. Gross area now measures 1,190,040 acres.
8)	1911, May 16 (effective July 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1124, 37 Stat. 1680	Southern part of Black Hills National Forest, (583,820 acres) including Jewel Cave National Monument, combined with other lands to establish the Harney National Forest. Black Hills National Forest boundary adjusted to measure a total of 600,480 acres.
9)	1912, February 15	Proclamation 1181, 37 Stat. 1729	State of South Dakota allowed to select 60,145 acres of land from the Harney, Black Hills, and Sioux National Forests in exchange for the state's school sections enclosed within the national forests. This exchange resulted in the establishment of Custer State Park in the Black Hills.
10)	1915, April 6 (effective July 1, 1915)	Executive Order 2161	The entire Sundance National Forest of 179,121 acres added upon the Sundance's discontinuation. Black Hills National Forest once again includes land in both South Dakota and Wyoming. Gross area now stands at 781,132 acres.
11)	1925, June 5	Executive Order 4244	Fort Meade Wood and Timber Military Reservation established in 1881 became the Meade District of the Black Hills National Forest under Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act.
12)	1927, February 15	Public Law 69-622, 44 Stat. 1099	Extends the Exchange Act of 1922 to any land within 5 miles of the external boundary of the Black Hills National Forest.
13)	1930, June 5	Proclamation 1913, 46 Stat. 3025	1,280 acres added.
14)	1933, June 10 (effective August 10, 1933)	Executive Order 6166	Jewel Cave National Monument transferred from U.S. Forest Service (Harney National Forest) to the National Park Service.
15)	1934, August 4	Executive Order 6809	1,556 acres of land added in the northern portions of the Black Hills National Forest.
16)	1938, June 15	Public Law 75-615, 52 Stat. 686	93,055 acres added and boundary adjusted in the Bear Lodge District in Wyoming. Any private land in the new area made eligible for exchange for other federal lands under the Exchange Act of 1922.
17)	1939, September 6	Executive Order 8240 4 Federal Register 3836-3837	Executive Order 4244 of June 5, 1925 amended.
18)	1947, March 14	Public Land Order 360 12 Federal Register 1944	Meade District formally added to the Black Hills National Forest.

19) 1954, October 4 (effective July 1, 1954)	Public Land Order 1016 19 Federal Register 6500	The entire Harney National Forest (720,477 acres) added upon the Harney's discontinuation. Enlarged Black Hills National Forest now embraces 1,525,024 acres.
20) 1959, February 19	Public Land Order 1798 24 Federal Register 1415	1,498 acres of land added along the south-west periphery and outside Hayward, South Dakota on the eastern edge of the forest.
21) 1965, October 9	Public Law 89-250, 79 Stat. 971	Jewel Cave National Monument boundary adjusted with the surrounding Black Hills National Forest.
22) 1967, January 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes the Potter Purchase Unit in order to use the Land and Water Conservation Fund to purchase 136 acres near the Dark Canyon Area near Rapid City.
23) 1968, June 27	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes the Summit Construction Purchase Unit in order to use the Land and Water Conservation Fund to purchase 136 acres near the ghost town of Spokane, South Dakota for timber production, watershed protection and for public recreation.
24) 1969, January 15	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes the Painter Purchase Unit in in order to use the Land and Water Conservation Fund to purchase 354 acres in Lawrence and Pennington Counties.
25) 1969, May 1	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes the Lutheran Vespers Purchase Unit in order to use the Land and Water Conservation Fund to purchase 19,375 acres for an overlook site near Stratosphere Bowl.
26) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-560, 94 Stat. 3268	Section 103 (a) establishes the Black Elk Wilderness on 13,426 acres
27) 1987, December 22	Public Law 100-202, Sec. 316 101 Stat. 255	Forest Service prohibited from transferring Hine Tract in Section 16, T. 1 N., R. 6 E. unless as provided to remove the encroachment of the Hine cabin located on the tract boundary.
28) 1990, November 28	Public Law 101-631 104 Stat. 4569	Authorizes the exchange of federal land in Summit County, Colorado for 12,500 acres in Spearfish Canyon belonging to Homestake Mining Company to be added to the Black Hills National Forest.
29) 1992, August 26	Public Law 102-348 106 Stat. 931	Forest Service property in Rapid City, South Dakota transferred to the Black Hills Workshop and Training Center.
30) 1999, December 7	Public Law 106-138 113 Stat. 1693	"Terry Peak Land Transfer Act of 1999" allows the Secretary of Agriculture to convey National Forest land in the Terry Peak Ski Area and use the proceeds to acquire other forest lands.
31) 2000, October 19	Public Law 106-329 114 Stat. 1296	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange administrative sites and other lands in the Black Hills National Forest and to use the proceeds from the sales or exchanges to acquire replacement sites or construct administrative improvements on the Black Hills National Forest.

32) 2014, July 25	Public Law 113-131 128 Stat.1725	Secretary of Agriculture ordered to convey without consideration title to 9 local cemeteries within the Black Hills National Forest described in the law and up to two additional adjoining acres to local communities now managing and maintaining them.
33) 2014, December 19	Public Law 113-291 128 Stat. 3292 (specifically 3759)	Transfers 10 acres of Black Hills National Forest land to the state of Wyoming without consideration and added to Ranch A National Historic Place for management by the state.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Black Hills Forest Reserve, South Dakota: Proclamation dated September 19, 1898.
U.S. Surveyor General's Office, Huron, S.D., February, 1899.
1899. Scale, ca. 1:190,080 (1 inch = 3 miles.) No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 36 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows forest reserve, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, "quartz mining claims," wagon roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Indicates location of the 44° north latitude. Public land grid based on the Black Hills Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Jewel Cave National Monument within Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota; Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated February 7, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Proclamation] No. 799.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:31,680. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. Map on sheet 32 x 32 cm., folded to 32 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national monument boundary as established by this Proclamation, locations of Jewel and Jasper Caves, houses, springs, and roads. "Black Hills Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 851.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:253 ,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 30 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest, national monument, and state boundaries. "Formerly part of Black Hills National Forest (Proclamation of Sept. 19, 1898.) "Black Hills Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 15, 1909.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 844.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 31 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows national forest and state boundaries and land "Additions" to the Black Hills National Forest. Also shows location of the Jewel Cave National Monument. "Black Hills Meridian and Base." From 1908 to 1915, the Black Hills National Forest administered land only in the state of South Dakota, its original Wyoming portion being used to create the short-lived Sundance National Forest.
Holdings: LC; NA

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 16, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1124.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 57 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers and streams. "Black Hills Meridian." The Proclamation was issued to re-establish the boundaries of the Black Hills National Forest after its southern half (See Harney National Forest, Proclamation No. 1125, 1911 below) was used to establish the Harney National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Black Hills Forest Reserve, South Dakota.
U.S. Surveyor General's Office, Huron, S.D., February, 1899.
1899. Scale, ca. 1:225,00. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 31 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows forest reserve, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Indicates location of the 44° north latitude. Public land grid based on the Black Hills Meridian.
Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, South Dakota, Black Hills Forest Reserve, Deadwood Quadrangle.
U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge; H.S. Graves, Forester. [Topographic base map]: A.H. Thompson, Geographer; E.M. Douglas, Topographer in charge; Triangulation by E.M. Douglas; Topography by R.A. Farmer and C.H. Fitch. Surveyed in 1891, 92. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1899. Scale, 1:125,000. W104°00 – W103°30'/N44°30' – N44°00'. Public land (Township& Range) grid. Color. 51 x 39 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)
Main report title: Black Hills Forest Reserve (South Dakota and Wyoming), by Henry S. Graves, pages 67-164.
Shows six land classifications: 3 classes of merchantable timber, scattering timber, areas cut over and timberless areas on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. Thematic data provided only for areas within or near the forest reserve boundary.
(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V-Forest Reserves, Plate XV) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: More than 10 libraries
OCLC: 44974302 (As a five map set)

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, South Dakota, Black Hills Forest Reserve, Harney Peak Quadrangle.
U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge; H.S. Graves, Forester. [Topographic base map]: A.H. Thompson, Geographer in charge; E.M. Douglas, Topographer in charge; Triangulation by E.M. Douglas; Topography by R.A. Farmer and J.M. Brannon. Surveyed in 1893. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1899. Scale, 1:125,000. W104°02' – W103°30/N44°00' – N43°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 39 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)
Main report title: Black Hills Forest Reserve (South Dakota and Wyoming), by Henry S. Graves, pages 67-164.
Shows seven land classifications: 3 classes of merchantable timber, scattering timber, areas cut over, recent burns, and timberless areas on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map with a slight western extension to coincide with the forest reserve boundary. Thematic data provided only for areas within or near the forest reserve boundary.
(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V-Forest Reserves, Plate XVIII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: More than 10 libraries
OCLC: 44974302 (As a five map set)

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, South Dakota, Black Hills Forest Reserve, Hermosa Quadrangle.
U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge; H.S. Graves, Forester. [Topographic base map]: A.H. Thompson, Geographer; E.M. Douglas, Topographer in charge; Triangulation by E.M. Douglas; Topography by R.A. Farmer. Surveyed in 1891, 92. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1899. Scale, 1:125,000. W103°30' – W103°00'/N44°00' – N43°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 39 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights. (contour interval 100 feet.)
Main report title: Black Hills Forest Reserve (South Dakota and Wyoming), by Henry S. Graves, pages 67-164.
Shows seven land classifications: 3 classes of merchantable timber, scattering timber, areas cut over, recent burns, and timberless areas on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. Thematic data provided only for areas within or near the forest reserve boundary.

(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V-Forest Reserves, Plate XVII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: More than 10 libraries
OCLC: 44974302 (As a five map set)

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, South Dakota, Black Hills Forest Reserve, Rapid Quadrangle.

U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge; H.S. Graves, Forester. [Topographic base map]: A.H. Thompson, Geographer in charge; W.D. Johnson, Topographer in charge; Triangulation by W.S. Post; Topography by R.A. Farmer. Surveyed in 1891. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1899. Scale, 1:125,000. W103°30' – W103°00'/N44°30' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 39 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 50 feet.)
Main report title: Black Hills Forest Reserve (South Dakota and Wyoming), by Henry S. Graves, pages 67-164.
Shows six land classifications: 3 classes of merchantable timber, scattering timber, areas cut over and timberless areas on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. Thematic data provided only for areas within or near the forest reserve boundary.
(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V-Forest Reserves, Plate XIV) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: More than 10 libraries
OCLC: 44974302 (As a five map set)

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Wyoming – South Dakota, Newcastle Quadrangle.

U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge; land classification by W.H. Herron. [Topographic base map]: E.M. Douglas Geographer in charge; triangulation by Frank Tweedy and R.H. Chapman; topography by W.H. Herron. Surveyed in 1899. Engraved Apr. 1901 by Julius Bien & Co.
1901. Scale, 1:125,000. W104°30' – W104°00'/N44°00' – N43°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 34 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 50 feet.)
Main report title: Classification of lands including papers by C.H. Fitch, R.B. Marshall, E.C. Barnard, and John B. Leiberg, by Henry Gannett, page 601.
Shows four land classifications: 1 class of merchantable timber, woodlands, cultivated land, and naturally timberless on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. Map adjoins the Harney Peak Quadrangle on the west and the Sundance Quadrangle on the south providing coverage of a portion of the Black Hills Forest Reserve that was not mapped and issued in the Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey.
(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXLI) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 4109 (56th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 29676790; 44974302 (As a five map set)

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Wyoming - South Dakota, Black Hills Forest Reserve, Sundance Quadrangle.

U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge; H.S. Graves, Forester. [Topographic base map]: Henry Gannett, Geographer; J.H. Renshawe, Topographer in charge; Triangulation by W.S. Post; Topography by H.S. Wallace. Surveyed in 1894. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1899. Scale, 1:125,000. W104°30' – W104°00'/N44°30' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 39 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 50 feet.)
Main report title: Black Hills Forest Reserve (South Dakota and Wyoming), by Henry S. Graves, pages 67-164.
Shows 5 land classifications: 3 classes of merchantable timber, scattering timber, and timberless areas on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. Thematic data provided only for areas within or near the forest reserve boundary.
(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V-Forest Reserves, Plate XVI) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 367743012; 44974302 (As a five map set)

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Black Hills Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by D.C. Harrison, 1909. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W104º02' – W103º30'/N44º30' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. [7] numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.)
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers lakes and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. This index identifies 12 sheets to the Black Hills folio, yet only sheets 1 through 6 and sheet 9 are included. Sheets 7-8 & 10 –12, the southern portion, cover areas that would in 1911, become the Harney National Forest. Some folios may contain additional numbered and unnumbered sheets from other folios. In 1909, when this atlas was compiled, the Black Hills National Forest covered lands only in South Dakota. "Black Hills Meridian and Base."
There is no U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual reports.
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 884780200

See also **Harney Folio** (1912) and the **Sundance Folio** (1908) below for coverage of the southern South Dakota portion and the Wyoming portion of the present-day Black Hills National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

The Black Hills Region, South Dakota – Wyoming. (1916 - Forest Visitor's map)
See under Section V, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 2 "U.S. Forest Service Mapping"

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1917. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced from compilation furnished by District 2; traced by E.L.M., July, 1917.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°35' – W103°15'/N44°50' – N43°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." "Black Hills Meridian." Map reflects the addition of the lands of the Sundance National Forest discontinued in 1915.
Holdings: LC; Region 2

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1924, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by A.C. Jacquith; revised 1924 by H.P. McConnell; traced August 1924 by H. P. McConnell. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°35' – W103°13'/N44°50' – N43°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 100 x 95 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, national monument, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Oregon; Region 2
OCLC: 41323728

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1924, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by A.C. Jacquith; revised 1924 by H.P. McConnell; traced Oct. 1924 by H. P. McConnell. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°35' – W103°13'/N44°50' – N43°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, national monument, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: NA; NAL

The Black Hills Region, South Dakota – Wyoming, 1927. (Forest Visitor's map)
See under Section V, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 2 "U.S. Forest Service Mapping"

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°35' – W103°15'/N44°50' – N43°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 97 x 92 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Wyoming; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 39486689

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°35' – W103°15'/N44°50' – N43°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: Denver Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 65669836

The Black Hills Region, South Dakota – Wyoming, 1930. (Forest Visitor's map)
See under Section V, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 2 "U.S. Forest Service Mapping"

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1934. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agricultures, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good; revised 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°35' – W103°15'/N44°50' – N43°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 100 x 95 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.
Compass roses centered on fire lookouts shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state park, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1934. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agricultures, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good; revised 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°35' – W103°15'/N44°50' – N43°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state park, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: Boston Public Library; Syracuse Univ.; LC; NAL; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 62156663

Black Hills and Harney National Forests, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1934. (Forest Visitor's map)
See under Section V, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 2 "U.S. Forest Service Mapping"

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1939. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised at Regional Office, Denver, 1939, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., F.S., and other surveys by V.W.W. and F.F.; checked by F.E.W.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°50' – W103°15'/N44°50' – N43°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, and streams. Shows area of the Black Hills National Forest administered by the Harney National Forest. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 57004665

Black Hills and Harney National Forests, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1940. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 15**
See under Section V, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 2 "U.S. Forest Service Mapping"

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1939. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised at Regional Office, Denver, 1939, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., F.S., and other surveys by V.W.W. and F.F.; checked by F.E.W.; folder map overlays by F.E.W. '53; all data pertaining to recreational features have been revised to 1953.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°50' – W103°10'/N44°50' – N43°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 58 cm., folded to 19 x 16 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Boundaries of the Black Hills National Forest shown in green; major roads and road numbers shown in red. Also shows national park, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation information. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian, 1939."
Typescript text, illustrations, and location map on verso. Panel title: *Black Hills National Forest of South Dakota & Wyoming.* Title panel has, "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver – 1953 – Colorado."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Mesa State College (Colorado); Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 26848009

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1955. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver by F.E.W. & R.F.B. '39; revised by F.E. Washburn 10-11-55.
1955 (revised from 1939 map.) Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°50' – W103°10'/N44°50' – N43°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, national monument, state park, state, and county boundaries; towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Black Hills National Forest in relation to both regional boundaries and state boundaries within the region. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian." An enlarged Black Hills National Forest with the addition of the lands of the Harney National Forest in 1954.
Holdings: LC; NAL; NA; Region 2

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1955. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver by F.E.W. & R.F.B. '39; revised by F.E. Washburn 10-11-55.
1956 (revised from 1939 map.) Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W104°50' – W103°10'/N44°50' – N43°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 39 cm., folded to 19 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries in green; main highways, highway numbers, camps, and ranger stations shown in red. Also shows national park, national monument, state park, state, and county boundaries; towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, other Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Black Hills National Forest in relation to both regional boundaries and state boundaries within the region. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian."
Text, illustrations, and location map on verso. Panel title: *Black Hills National Forest of South Dakota & Wyoming.* Title panel has, "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver – 1956 – Colorado."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 10727866

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1955. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver by F.E.W. & R.F.B. '39; revised by F.E. Washburn 10-11-55. GPO 839981
[1960?] (revised from 1939 map.) Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W104°50' – W103°10'/N44°50' – N43°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 39 cm., folded to 19 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries in green; main highways, highway numbers, camps, and ranger stations shown in red. Also shows national park, national monument, state park, state, and county boundaries; towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, other Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Black Hills National Forest in relation to both regional boundaries and state boundaries within the region. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Black Hills National Forest of South Dakota & Wyoming.* Title panel has a location diagram showing the location of the Black Hills National Forest in relation to the states of Wyoming and South Dakota and, "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver – Colorado." This edition lacks date "1956" on front cover and includes the phrase, "Multiple Use Management."
Holdings: private collection

(North Half) Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1962. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colo., 1960-61 from U.S.G.S. topographic maps and Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic, U.S. Geological surveys & Forest Service surveys.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°50' – W103°15'/N44°50' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 107 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Black Hills National Forest shown in green; main motor highways and good motor roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, and improved forest camps and picnic grounds. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Black Hills National Forest and the coverage of this "North Half" map in relation to both regional boundaries and state boundaries within the region. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 732898322 (As a two sheet map set)

(South Half) Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1962. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colo., 1960-61 from U.S.G.S. topographic maps and Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic, U.S. Geological surveys & Forest Service surveys.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°20' – W103°10'/N44°05' – N43°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Black Hills National Forest shown in green; main motor highways and good motor roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, and improved forest camps and picnic grounds. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Black Hills National Forest and the coverage of this "South Half" map in relation to both regional boundaries and state boundaries within the region. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 732898322 (As a two sheet map set)

Black Hills National Forest of South Dakota and Wyoming. (Forest Visitor's booklet & map) **See Figure 20**
Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado, 1962; VP '62. GPO 857272.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map in 4 separately titled sections, numbered 1 to 4 in booklet. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Black Hills National Forest are shown in green; paved and graveled roads, foot trails, Forest Service facilities, improved recreation sites and other visitor amenities shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state park, Mt. Rushmore National Memorial, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and guard stations. Public land grid based on the Black Hills and the Sixth Principal Meridians. From north to south, the map sections are titled, (1) Bearlodge Section, (2) Northern Hills Section

(3) Central Hills Section, and (4) Southern Hills Section.
Text and black & white illustrations appear opposite the maps with lists of visitor facilities, areas of interest and map legend. Back panel has a detailed index map entitled, "Orientation map of the Black Hills" showing the area covered by each of the 4 sectional maps.
Holdings: private collection

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming. (Forest Visitor's map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region]. GPO 835-416.
[1967] Scale, ca. 253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 76 x 52 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by locating and identifying mountain peaks.
Lands of the Black Hills National Forest shown in green; boundaries of Forest Service special areas, roads, forest trails, improved recreation sites, points of interest, and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to ranger stations. Insets: Sheridan Lake vicinity. – Deerfield Lake vicinity. – Pactola Lake vicinity, all at about 1:48,000-scale. Public land grid based on the Black Hills Meridian for areas in South Dakota and on the Sixth Principal Meridian for areas in Wyoming.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, black & white drawing of plains Indian with caption, 'Shadow of the Sioux."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 878 (March 1968), page 38.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Hawaii, Manoa; Univ. of Iowa; Brigham Young Univ., Idaho; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Minnesota State Univ., Mankato; Wyoming State Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 5495219

Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota – Wyoming, 1972. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1960-1961 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles constructed by photogrammetric methods from Aerial photographs; partial revision 1972. *GPO 781-311. Reprinted 1976 with partial revisions and a color photograph on the title panel, "Harney Peak…" *GPO 678-910. Also reprinted in 1980.
1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°45' – W103°15'/N44°45 – N43°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. map printed on both sides of sheet in a smaller northwestern section (Bearlodge and Sundance area) and a larger central and southern section, on sheet 114 x 66 cm., folded to 13 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Black Hills National Forest shown in green; national parks and monuments shown in pink; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; state lands shown in purple; roads, recreation sites and other visitor amenities shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, park and monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, rails, railroads, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes a "Key Map" on each side showing the area of the Black Hills National Forest covered by the map. Smaller, northern section includes, text, color illustrations, a "Vicinity Map" and three insets: Pactola Lake Vicinity – Sheridan Lake Vicinity – Deerfield Lake Vicinity. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, abstract drawing of green hills and three trees with black lettering and border. Back folded panel has "Recreation site directory."
Holdings: LC and 24 other libraries
OCLC: 5405369

BONNEVILLE NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING
1908-1916

The Bonneville National Forest was named for Mount Bonneville in the Wind River Range of Wyoming, which had been named earlier for Captain B.L.E. Bonneville who led an expedition west along the North Platte and Sweetwater Rivers in Wyoming and beyond in the early 1830s (Urbanek, page 21.) Mount Bonneville is well within the boundaries of the Bonneville National Forest. According to *The Report of the Forester for 1909,* Gifford Pinchot stated that the Bonneville National Forest was first placed within Inspection District No. 4 with headquarters in Ogden, Utah in 1908, but was transferred soon afterwards to District No. 2 (See Figures 2 and 3 above.) As other national forest boundaries were redrawn all over the system to conform with drainage basin boundaries, the Bonneville National Forest found itself in a similar position in that it embraced land on both the sides of the Continental Divide. This made the Bonneville National Forest an attractive opportunity for division. In 1911, the Bonneville National Forest was split; its lands on the western slope of the Continental Divide were used to establish the Bridger National Forest and its extreme southern portion on the eastern slope of the divide was used to create the new Washakie National Forest. What was left of the Bonneville National Forest was now located exclusively on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide and immediately to the south of the town of Dubois, Wyoming. The Bonneville along with the new Bridger and Washakie National Forests, or three forests on both sides of the Continental Divide, were all still administered by District 2. It wasn't until 1919 when the Bridger National

Forest was transferred from the Rocky Mountain District (District 2) to the Intermountain District (District 4) resulting in a new boundary between the two districts permanently placed along the Continental Divide. The remnant of the Bonneville National Forest was added to the Washakie when the Bonneville National Forest was discontinued in 1916. The Washakie itself was discontinued in 1945 with its lands becoming the southern portion of the Shoshone National Forest.

In its short eight year existence, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Bonneville were located in various places depending on its geographical extent. First, headquarters were located solely in Pinedale (1908-1909) on the west side of the Continental Divide. By June of 1909 the Bonneville was divided into three divisions, each with its own headquarters, perhaps in preparation for the administrative reorganization that would occur two years later: Green River Division headquartered in Pinedale, the Sweetwater Division with offices in Lander, and the Wind River Division with a supervisor in Dubois. With the Bridger National Forest established in 1911 from the Green River Division on the western slope of the Continental Division (Proclamation 1164) and the Washakie National Forest, created from the Sweetwater Division (Proclamation 1147), the greatly reduced Bonneville National Forest, or the former Wind River Division, made Dubois, Wyoming its Forest Supervisor's Headquarters. Not surprising, the new Bridger had its headquarters in Pinedale and the new Washakie was headquartered in Lander. In a final move, anticipating its merger with the Washakie National Forest next year, the headquarters of the Bonneville National Forest were relocated to Lander, Wyoming in the winter of 1914/1915. Lander remained the headquarters for the enlarged Washakie National Forest until its discontinuation in 1945. The area of the original Bonneville National Forest on the eastern slope of the Continental Division is now the southern part of the Shoshone National Forest while the lands on the western slope are a part of the Bridger National Forest, part of the Intermountain Region of the Forest Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 874	Established National Forest from 1,627,840 acres of the former Yellowstone National Forest, later reduced though a recalculation to 1,610,000 acres.
2) 1911, June 30 (effective July 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1158, 37 Stat. 1708	577,850 acres transferred to establish the Bridger National Forest and 393,950 acres transferred to establish the Washakie National Forest. Another 24,930 acres eliminated. Acreage now stands at 613,270.
3) 1916, June 30 (effective July 1, 1916)	*Proclamation 1338, 39 Stat. 1784	Forest abolished, all lands of the Bonneville transferred to the Washakie National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Bonneville National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 874.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 45 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. "Formerly part of Yellowstone National forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907.) "6th Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Bonneville National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1158.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary" and land "Eliminations." Also shows settlements, ranches, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 2 inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail and note, "The other eliminations from Bonneville Nat'l Forest are included on the diagrams forming parts of the Proclamations, effective July 1, 1911 for the Bridger and Washakie Nat'l Forests." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA

OCLC: 35814108

Washakie National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1916, effective July 1, 1916. Proclamation No. 1338.
See under Washakie National Forest for full citation.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Bonneville Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 21 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.)
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, ranches, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Public land grid based on the 6th Principal Meridian. Sheets 15 through 21 provide coverage for the future Washakie National Forest, established from the southern portion of the Bonneville National Forest in 1911 and administered as part of District [Region] 2; sheets 9-11, 13-15 provide coverage for the Bridger National Forest on the western slope of the Continental Divide established in 1911 and after 1919 administered by District [Region] 4; sheets 1-8, 11, 12, & 14 cover the remaining part of the Bonneville National Forest (1911-1916) or the Wind River Division, before it became part of the Washakie National Forest in 1916.
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: NA

---- **Another edition.** "First edition Jan. 30, 1909; First correction Aug 12, 1909; Second correction May 31, 1911; Third correction Dec. 9, 1911; Fourth correction March 6, 1913; Second edition Sept. 17, 1913 . Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. This edition consists of 11 black and white topographic maps. The folio atlas differs from the 1909 edition in that the portions of the Bonneville on the western slope of the Continental Divide have been detached and establish as the Bridger National Forest and the southern portion of the Bonneville National Forest were likewise detached and used to create the Washakie National Forest. This atlas represents the Bonneville National Forest as it existed from mid-1911 to 1916.
Holdings: NA; LC; NAL
OCLC: 884820458

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Bonneville National Forest, Wyoming. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 100 x 69 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," towns and settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and steams. Map has legend box for land "Eliminations" but none are shown. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." An administrative map created from the Proclamation Diagram of 1911.
Holdings: Region 2

CHEYENNE NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING
1908-1910

The Cheyenne National Forest was named for the Cheyenne Indians. Cheyenne is a corruption of the name given to them by the Sioux Indians in their language meaning "Aliens." (Urbanek, page 37) The headquarters for this short-lived forest were located in Saratoga, Wyoming, but were moved to Laramie in the Spring of 1909.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 30 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 861	Established National Forest from land formerly administered by the Crow Creek National Forest and from the Wyoming portion of the Medicine Bow

		National Forest with a gross area of 617,932 acres.
2) 1909, May 28	Executive Order 1080	That part of the Crow Creek Forest Reserve transferred to the War Dept. under the Executive Order of October 9, 1903 (see under Crow Creek Forest Reserve) diminished by eliminating lands in Section 6, T. 14 N., R. 71 W. and in Section 17, T. 15 N., R. 71 W. (320 acres) from the order.
3) 1910, April 19	Executive Order 1192	Entire Crow Creek Division transferred to the War Department. Area reduced to 521,747 acres.
4) 1910, July 1	*Proclamation 1067, 36 Stat. 2726	Portion eliminated. Remainder used to establish the Medicine Bow National Forest entirely within Wyoming. Cheyenne National Forest discontinued.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Cheyenne National Forest, Wyoming; Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 861.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:320,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 30 x 48 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the two sources of land for this newly created national forest: "Part of Medicine Bow National Forest (Proclamation of Sept. 27, 1907)[561,612 acres]; All of Crow Creek National Forest (Proclamation of Oct. 10, 1900.)" Also shows national forest and state boundaries. "6th Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 1, 1910.
See under the Medicine Bow National Forest for full citation to Proclamation No. 1067.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cheyenne Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography by U.S. Geological Survey; land lines by General Land Office; classification by Forest Service; Nov. 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W106º40' – W105º20'/N41º32' – N41º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 8 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black and white edition.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservations, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, ranches, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and identification of the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "6th Principal Meridian and Base."
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87. An extract from Medicine Bow Folio of 1908. Area shown on sheets 1-7 became Medicine Bow National Forest in 1910. Area shown on sheet 8 (former Crow Creek Forest Reserve) was transferred to the War Department in 1910. See below **Medicine Bow Folio** (1913) for later coverage of the former Cheyenne National Forest in folio format.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL. Univ. Wyo. copy lacks uncolored page 5.
OCLC: 40855179

COCHETOPAH FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1905-1908

The word, "Cochetopah" comes from the Ute language which means "buffalo gate." The name was applied to either Cochetopah Pass, on the Continental Divide between the Saguache and Cochetopah Creek watersheds, or to North Pass, which lies about 5 miles north, because large herds of buffalo annually crossed over these passes during their spring and fall migrations. As originally proclaimed, the Cochetopah Forest Reserve included 1,133,330 acres and was headquartered in Saguache, Colorado.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, June 13	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3101	Established Forest Reserve on 1,133,330 acres straddling the Continental Divide.
2) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 892	2,280 acres added from the Leadville National Forest. Land transferred to the Leadville and Gunnison National Forests. Land transferred to establish the Rio Grande National Forest. Name officially changed to "Cochetopa."

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Cochetopah National Forest, Colorado. (Administrative map)
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map shows national forest boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, populated places, rivers, lakes and streams. National Archives copy is annotated in color showing the reorganization of the Cochetopah National Forest by Executive Order No. 892 of July 1, 1908, showing land transfers to the Gunnison (39,040 acres) and Leadville (4,320 acres) National Forests in the north and to the Rio Grande National Forest (159,360 acres) in the south, leaving the reorganized and renamed Cochetopa National Forest with a land area of 932,890 acres. This map does not show the area within the Arkansas River watershed transferred from the Leadville to the Cochetopa National Forest by the same Executive Order.
Holdings: NA; Region 2

COCHETOPA NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1908-1944

The Cochetopa National Forest was located in south-central Colorado. It included the headwaters of the Arkansas River and the mountain region north and west of the San Luis valley on the east side of the Continental Division, and the Tomichi Creek drainage on the west side of the divide. Created in 1905 as the Cochetopah Forest Reserve, the spelling of its name was changed by dropping the final "h" by the Executive Order of July 1, 1908 which also revised the forest's boundaries. The forest was considerably enlarged in 1930 north of Salida, Colorado when the former Leadville National Forest was abolished and a part of its territory, the upper Arkansas River watershed, was added to the Cochetopa. Only small land additions and a boundary changes occurred in the 1930s. The Secretary of Agriculture Order of April 30, 1930 is found in the National Archives Boundary Atlas files for the Cochetopa. Richard W. Wilke, Director of Engineering in a letter dated October 2, 1975, asked that this order be included in the next edition of the work, *Establishment and Modification of National Forest Boundaries*, issued from time to time by the Forest Service. It has not been listed in that work, but is found here.

Within the former national forest, the "backbone" of the continent twists and turns for 175 miles and includes numerous peaks well above 14, 000 feet, including Mt. Ebert and Mt. Massive. The Cochetopa National Forest was discontinued in 1945; its lands divided between the Gunnison, Rio Grande, and San Isabel National Forests. The division of its lands was largely determined by drainage divides. Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Cochetopa were located in Saguache, Colorado, until 1921 when they were transferred to Salida, Colorado. There they remained until the abolishment of the Cochetopa in 1945.

In 1932, the Chief of the Forest Service designated two primitive areas on the Cochetopa National Forest, the 38,020 acre La Garita-Sheep Mountain Primitive Area and the 32,100 acre Mount Shavano Primitive Area. La Garita-Sheep Mountain takes its name from two high peaks in the area on the headwaters of Saguache River. La Garita is the Spanish tern for "the lookout" or "the overlook." When the Cochetopa National Forest was discontinued, the area on the eastern slope of the Continental Division that included the La Garita-Sheep Mountain Primitive Area was transferred to the Rio Grande National Forest. Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service announced in his 1961 annual report that the La Garita-Sheep Mountain Primitive Area had been reclassified and renamed the La Garita Wild Area under the wilderness

regulations U-2 of 1939. At 48,486 acres, the Wild Area had grown to include land on both sides of the Continental Divide and now within both the Gunnison and Rio Grand National Forests. Because it had been reclassified as a Wild Area well before the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the area became the La Garita Wilderness in 1964 and a charter member of the National Wilderness System. With additions, the La Garita Wilderness now embraces 129,626 acres and includes the former Wheeler National Monument which was abolished in 1950, its lands returned to the Rio Grande National Forest. The area is now called the Wheeler Geologic Area.

The Mount Shavano Primitive Area did not survive (see Figures 9 & 10 above.) The area was centered on the 14,239 foot high Mount Shavano, due west of Salida, Colorado and originally included 32,100 acres. Present on a 1943 Forest Service map of wilderness and wild areas, it had disappeared on a similar map dated 1947 leading one to conclude that the Mount Shavano Primitive Area was discontinued about the same time as the Cochetopa National Forest was abolished and its lands distributed among the Gunnison, Rio Grande, and San Isabel National Forests. The area is now located in the San Isabel National Forest and besides Mount Shavano, the primitive area include Aetna, Taylor, Granite, and Monumental Peaks.

The Presidential Proclamation 831 of December 7, 1908 established the Wheeler National Monument, or "certain volcanic formations in the State of Colorado within the Rio Grande and Cochetopa National Forests…." The map that accompanied Proclamation 831 shows one Township, namely T. 42 N., R. 2 E., New Mexico Meridian outlines the boundary of the Wheeler National Monument in black in Sections 17 and 20. However, it seems possible that this area high in the La Garita Mountains had not yet been properly surveyed at the time the monument was proclaimed, because the Wheeler National Monument was later found on maps to be entirely on the Rio Grande National Forest, just south of the ridge separating the Rio Grande and Saguache drainage divides. Reference is made to the official actions affecting the Wheeler National Monument both here in the Cochetopa National Forest until the forest's demise in 1945 and in the administrative history of the Rio Grande National Forest. Public Law 81-652 (64 Stat. 405) of August 3, 1950 abolished the Wheeler National Monument and returned its lands to the Rio Grande National Forest for management. The enlarged La Garita Wilderness Area now includes the former national monument that is now named the Wheeler Geologic Area.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 892	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Cochetopah and from 2,280 acres of the Leadville National Forests. Land also transferred to the Leadville and Gunnison National Forests. Redefined area of the Cochetopa National Forest set at 932,890 acres.
2) 1908, December 7	*Proclamation 831, 35 Stat. 2214	Wheeler National Monument established (300 acres) on lands of the [Cochetopa] and Rio Grande National Forests to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
3) 1910, June 9	*Proclamation 1046, 36 Stat. 2706	5,640 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 927,250 gross acres.
4) 1913, March 3	*Proclamation 1234, 37 Stat. 1775	9,920 acres added from the Leadville National Forest, much of what was transferred to the Leadville in the Executive Orders 890 and 892 of July 1,1908 (see also below under the Leadville National Forest.) After 1911 resurvey and this addition, area now stands at 930,220 gross acres.
5) 1930, April 30	Secretary of Agriculture Order	Lots 7 & 8 in fractional Section 25 and all of fractional Section 36 of T. 48 N., R. 4 ½ E. added to conform to official survey plat.
6) 1930, May 26	Proclamation 1907, 46 Stat. 3021	Land added from the Leadville National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Leadville. Other land transferred to the Gunnison National Forest. Area enlarged to 1,204,292 gross acres.
7) 1933, June 10	Executive Order 6166	Wheeler National Monument transferred

(effective August 10, 1933)		from U.S. Forest Service to the National Park Service.
8) 1934, May 3	Public Law 73-195, 48 Stat. 658	164,388 acres added throughout the Forest. Area enlarged to 1,374,796 gross acres.
9) 1934, October 22	Executive Order 6881	Boundary adjusted between the Cochetopa and the Gunnison National Forests with land transfers between these two forests. Area now stands at 1,369,238 gross acres.
10) 1938, December 29	Executive Order 8030 3 Federal Register 3187	Land transferred to the Rio Grande National Forest. Area reduced to 1,288,965 gross acres.
11) 1945, January 17 (effective July 1, 1944)	Public Land Order 258 10 Federal Register 1243	Forest abolished; all lands distributed among the Gunnison, Rio Grande, and San Isabel National Forests.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 892.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 46 cm., folded to 31 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows the two sources of land for the newly organized and renamed Cochetopa National Forest: "Part of Leadville National Forest (Proclamation of May 12th, 1905); Part of Cochetopah National Forest (Proclamation of June 13, 1905.)" Also shows national forest boundaries and where those boundaries coincide with watershed boundaries. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 226318227

Wheeler National Monument, within Cochetopa and Rio Grande National Forests, Colorado: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated December 7, 1908].
See complete citation under the Rio Grande National Forest (Proclamation 831.)

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 9, 1910.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1046.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:225,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 57 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries and land "Elimination." Indicates places where the national forest boundary and a drainage divide boundary coincide. Locates the town of Saguache, in 1910 the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 3, 1913.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913; compiled by H.S. Meekham; F.D.B. – 1912.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º20' – W105º55'/N38º40' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 57 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundary, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," and land "Transferred from Leadville National Forest" [added to the Cochetopa National Forest]. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Harvard College Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 7846678

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado, 1930: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 26, 1930.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º20' – W105º50'/N39º30' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 77 x 59 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
In two different patterns of red, shows lands "Transferred from the Leadville National Forest to the Cochetopa National Forest," and lands "Transferred from the Cochetopa National Forest to the Gunnison National Forest." Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Sixth Principal Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base map to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1907.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cochetopa Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Aug., 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W107º13' – W106º00'/N38º35' – N37º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Alienated lands within national forest boundary shown by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "New Mex. Prin. Mer. & Base."
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 885410877

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Leadville Folio** (1908) below for coverage of the lands of the former Leadville National Forest added to the Cochetopa in 1930.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, June 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O. Forest Service and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced by P.I. Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º20' – W106º00'/N38º40' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Vacation Trips in the Cochetopa National Forest. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service: 1919. Washington : Government Printing Office : 1919.
1919. 14 pages. Booklet 24 x 16 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned , black & white photograph, "Motoring into mountain land along the Monarch Pass Road."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 292 (April 1919), page 534.
Holdings: LC and 48 libraries
OCLC (Book): 12791638

----- **Map of the Cochetopa National Forest** (Forest Visitor's map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]
[1919]. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid, without values. Black & white. 17 x 22 cm., folded to 24 x 14 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map extends from Gunnison in the north to the town of Creede in the south and from Lake City in the west to Salida to the east. Map locates national forest and county boundaries, Continental Divide, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and drainage. Public land grid based on the New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridian. Map folded and faces page 14 at the end of the booklet.

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, June 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O. Forest Service and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced by P.I. Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

[1924] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º20' – W106º00'/N38º40' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 57 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." National Archives copy date stamped "JUN 6 1924"
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of mountain peaks beyond a lake and trees. Title panel has "The National Forests are for your use and enjoyment."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 354 (June 1924), page 796.
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; LC; NA
OCLC: 8620330

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, October, 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced by H.P. McConnell, December, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º20' – W105º55'/N38º40' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 110 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, October, 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced by H.P. McConnell, December, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º20' – W105º55'/N38º40' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado, 1928. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 13**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.P.M. & F.E.W.; drawn by H.P. McConnell. O U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 55 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Motor roads and highways and state game refuge boundaries shown in red; national forest boundaries highlighted with red dot pattern. Also shows adjacent national forest boundaries and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes table of distances. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, "Mount Aetna and Boss Lake." Title panel has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service" and "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 411 (March 1929), page 695.
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; NA
OCLC: 8607173

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good, May 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º00' – W105º50'/N39º22' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 142 x 92 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a grazing edition showing grazing districts.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airports, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; Region 2

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good, May 1930. Printed by the

U.S. Geological Survey.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º00' – W105º50'/N39º22' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airports, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

1931, Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by F.E.W. and L.S.G.; drawn by V.W. West 1931 Denver, Colo.
[1932] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 44 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved campgrounds, and state game refuge boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, primitive area and county boundaries, cities and settlements, railroads, selected structures, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes mileage table. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado.* Panel illustration, captioned, "Mount Shavano and the Snow Angel." Title panel has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 452 (August 1932), page 92.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Boston Public Library; NA
OCLC: 7846660

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; revised by L.S. Good, 1935.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º00' – W105º50'/N39º22' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 143 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airports, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago.
OCLC: 7480455

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; revised by L.S. Good 1935.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:235,440. W107º00' – W105º50'/N39º22' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 71 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airports, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado State Univ.; Pikes Peak Library District; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 52899498

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; revised by F. Flack.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:235,440. W107º00' – W105º50'/N39º22' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 71 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airports, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado, 1940. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver; drawn by Frank Flack, June, 1940; checked by F.E. Washburn. 7223 LR. U.S. Government Printing Office 16 – 20394.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 46 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, camps or picnic grounds, and wild area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes mileage table. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Cochetopa National Forest.* Panel illustration, captioned, "The

La Plata group of the Rockies, as seen across Twin Lakes when entering the Cochetopa National Forest on State Route 82." Title panel has inset map of Colorado showing the location of the Cochetopa National Forest and "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region 1941."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 558 (June 1941), page 784.
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; New York Public Library; Univ. of Wyoming; NA; NAL
OCLC: 50823392

COLORADO NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1910-1932

The Colorado National Forest (since 1932 the Roosevelt National Forest) was located along the eastern slope of the Continental Divide/Medicine Bow Range. Before 1910, this national forest was the last piece of the former two million acre Medicine Bow National Forest. At the same time that the Medicine Bow National Forest in Colorado changed its name to the Colorado National Forest, the Cheyenne National Forest in Wyoming changed its name to the Medicine Bow National Forest.

The Colorado National Forest consisted of two divisions, the largest one lying to the north of Estes Park and the Rocky Mountain National Park, and drained by the Cache la Poudre and Laramie Rivers, while the smaller division located south of Estes Park within the watersheds of the St. Vrain and North, Middle, and South Boulder Creeks and their tributaries. The most significant change that occurred during the Colorado National Forest's 22 years was the creation of the Rocky Mountain National Park from it land base. The 1915 law creating the new park deducted 229,062 acres from the Colorado National Forest with more land transfers coming in 1917 and 1932 along with several boundary adjustments. The Arapaho National Forest on the western slope of the Continental Divide also contributed 74,943 acres to the new Rocky Mountain National Park. Rocky Mountain National Park now embraces 265,795 gross acres.

The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Colorado National Forest were located in Fort Collins and remained there after 1932 when the Colorado National Forest was renamed the Roosevelt National Forest. In the words of President Hoover's Executive Order 5826, "In order to avoid the confusion arising from the fact that one of the several national forests in the State of Colorado bears the name of that State, it is hereby ordered that the name of the "Colorado National Forest," as defined by proclamation of June 12, 1917 (40 Stat. 1671) and subsequently modified by acts of Congress, be changed to "Roosevelt National Forest" in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States."

A photocopy of the order adding land in T. 1 S., R. 71 W. on November 25, 1930 is included in the Boundary Atlas file of Record Group 95 at the National Archives.

Just before the name change in 1932, the Chief Forester, Robert Y. Stuart, approved the creation of the 25,720 acre Rawah Primitive Area on the Colorado National Forest. The area was continued under the new Roosevelt National Forest and exists today as the 73,868 acre Rawah Wilderness Area on the Roosevelt and Routt National Forests.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1910, July 1	*Proclamation 1062, 36 Stat. 2720	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Medicine Bow National Forest in the state of Colorado on 659,780 gross acres.
2) 1915, January 26	Public Law 63-238, 38 Stat. 798	Portion eliminated and transferred to create the Rocky Mountain National Park. Area reduced to 528,039 gross acres.
3) 1916, September 8	Public Law 64-282, 39 Stat. 848	President authorized to add lands described in the Public Law to either the Pike or the Colorado National Forests by proclamation.
4) 1916, October 2	Executive Order 2466	Lands described in Public Law 64-282 withdrawn from public entry pending classification and for a determination of their suitability for inclusion in the national forests.

5) 1917, February 14	Public Law 64-316, 39 Stat. 916	Land transferred to Rocky Mountain National Park.
6) 1917, June 12	*Proclamation 1375, 40 Stat. 1671	Land added from the Pike National Forest. Other lands added under the Act of Congress of September 8, 1916. Area of the forest enlarged to 1,149,594 gross acres.
7) 1917, October 6	Executive Order 2726	Lands withdrawn by Executive Order 2466 and not added to the Colorado or Pike National Forests by Proclamation returned to the public domain for entry.
8) 1924, June 2	Public Law 68-172, 43 Stat. 252	Land added from Rocky Mountain National Park. Area: 1,150,010 gross acres.
9) 1926, June 9	Public Law 69-363, 44 Stat. 712	2,103 acres added from Rocky Mountain National Park to adjust park boundaries. Area: 1,152,113 gross acres.
10) 1930, May 26	*Proclamation 1910, 46 Stat. 3023	Land in Jackson County transferred to the Routt National Forest.
11) 1930, November 25	Secretary of Agriculture Order	Land added in T. 1 S., R. 71 W. to conform to resurvey of the Township.
12) 1932, January 11	Proclamation 1985, 47 Stat. 2498	3,075 acres of land in T. 4 & 5 N., R. 73 W. transferred to the Rocky Mountain National Park. Area now stands at 1,101,958 gross acres.
13) 1932, March 28	Executive Order 5826	Name changed to Roosevelt National Forest without change in boundaries.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Colorado National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 1, 1910.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1062.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 43 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, and indicates where national forest and drainage divide boundaries coincide. Also indicates location of Longs Peak. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." Diagram has note, "Name changed from Medicine Bow by this Proclamation." The Medicine Bow National Forest from the date of this Proclamation to the present time will only include land in the state of Wyoming.
Holdings: LC; NA

Colorado National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 12, 1917.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 51 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, lands "Eliminated from Colorado National Forest by Act of Jan. 26, 1915 (38 Stat. 798), and established as part of the Rocky Mountain National Park," lands "Subsequently eliminated from Colorado National Forest and added to Rocky Mountain National Park by Act of Feb. 14, 1917 (Public No. 316)," land "Additions by this Proclamation under authority of Act of Sept. 8, 1916 (39 Stat. 848)," and lands "Transferred from the Pike National Forest [to the Colorado National Forest] by this Proclamation." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base map to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1375.
Holdings: NA; Region 2

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1930: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 26, 1930.

Proclamation 1910.
See under Routt National Forest for full citation.

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Medicine Bow Folio** 1908 below for coverage of the Colorado National Forest in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Colorado National Forest, Colorado, 1917. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in District Office, Denver, 1917, from U.S.G.S., Land Office, and Forest Service data by H.E. Sealing; traced by H.E. Sealing. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º22' – W105º00'/N41º02' – N39º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA; Region 2

Out-Door Life in the Colorado National Forest. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Department Circular 34. "Contribution from the Forest Service." Washington : Government Printing Office: 1919.
1919. 19 pages. Booklet 22 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, Arapaho Glacier from Rim Rock Cliffs.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 295 (July 1919), page 7.
Holdings: Colorado College; Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Louisiana State Univ.; Boston Athenaeum; National Agricultural Library; LC
OCLC (book): 16658900

----- **Colorado National Forest** (Forest Visitor's map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]
[1919]. Scale, ca. 1:440,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid, without values. Black & white. 41 x 33 cm., folded to 22 x 13 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map extends the Colorado/Wyoming border in the north to the boundary of the Pike National Forest in the south and from the Arapaho National Forest in the West to the region around Boulder in the East and shows the entire Rocky Mountains National Park. Map locates national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and drainage. Map folded and inserted between pages 18 and 19 in the booklet.

Colorado National Forest, Colorado, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1923-1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by John Burgess and Viggo Christensen; traced by Viggo Christensen, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º22' – W105º05'/N41º02' – N39º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 123 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Syracuse Univ.; NA
OCLC: 7902573

Colorado National Forest, Colorado, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1923-1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by John Burgess and Viggo Christensen ; traced by Viggo Christensen, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º22' – W105º05'/N41º02' – N39º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Denver Public Library; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 7402654

Colorado National Forest, Colorado, 1917. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 27, below**

Compiled in District Office, Denver, 1917, from U.S.G.S., Land Office, and Forest Service data by H.E. Sealing; traced by H.E. Sealing. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1924]. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W106º22' – W105º00'/N41º02' – N39º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 43 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, auto highways, passable auto roads, and roads not recommended for auto travel, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." LC copy date stamped "Jul 7 1924."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "St. Vrain Glacier," and "Arapahoe Glacier." Title panel has, "A Wonderland of Glaciers, Peaks, Canyons, Lakes, and Timber." Back title panel has, "Government Printing Office."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 354 (June 1924), page 796.
Holdings: Colorado College; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; LC; NA
OCLC: 8607232

CROW CREEK FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING
1900-1908

The lands of the Crow Creek Forest Reserve, and after March 4, 1907, the Crow Creek National Forest were used, along with the Wyoming portion of the first Medicine Bow National Forest, to create the Cheyenne National Forest on July 1, 1908. The forest reserve was named for Crow Creek which flows through the area (Urbanek, page 46.) Under Executive Order 1192 dated April 19, 1910, the Crow Creek Division of the Cheyenne National Forest was abolished and transferred to the War Department as a Military Reservation. These lands later became the Pole Mountain Division of the second Medicine Bow National Forest added on June 5, 1925 by Executive Order 4245, although the War Department reserved rights to use the area as a training ground. It is now an entirely U.S. Forest Service administered area in the Sherman Mountains west of Laramie as part of the Medicine Bow National Forest by way of the short lived Cheyenne National Forest and the War Department. For additional information about the Crow Creek area and the Pole Mountain Ranger District, see the text for the Cheyenne National Forest and the Medicine Bow National Forest.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of October 10, 1900 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Wyoming of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "56,320 acres." The Archives also has copies of the Executive Order of October 9, 1903 and supporting documentation from the War Department advocating that areas of the Crow Creek Forest Reserve be used as a military reservation for training state militias. Supervisor's Headquarters were located in Saratoga, Wyoming.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1900, October 10	Proclamation, 31 Stat. 1981	Established Forest Reserve on 56,320 acres.
2) 1903, October 9	Executive Order	Portion transferred to the War Department for use as a military reservation.
3) 1908, June 30 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 861	Forest combined with part of the Medicine Bow National Forest to establish the 617,932-acre Cheyenne National Forest.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVER ORDERS

Map of the Crow Creek Forest Reserve in Wyoming: Created by Executive Order Oct. 10, 1900.
[U.S. Dept. of the Interior, General Land Office, 1900].
1900. Scale, 1:24,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Hand applied color. 59 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Boundary of the forest reserve outlined in green; "Wood & Timber Reserve for Fort D.A. Russell & Cheyenne Depot Secs. 20, 28, 30, 32, T. 15 N., R. 71 W. Ex. Order Nov. 4, 1879 and Feb. 25, 1880" at the heart of the forest reserve noted in red. Also shows roads, Union Pacific railroad tracks, rivers and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Cheyenne National Forest, Wyoming; Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

See full citation for Executive Order No. 861 merging lands of the Crow Creek National Forest and the Wyoming part of the Medicine Bow National Forest to establish the Cheyenne National Forest see under Cheyenne National Forest.

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 1, 1910.
See full citation for this Proclamation Diagram implementing Proclamation No. 1067 under the Medicine Bow National Forest. This Proclamation diagram includes a good basic map of the former Crow Creek Forest Reserve & National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cheyenne Folio** 1908 above for coverage of the Former Crow Creek National Forest in folio format on sheet 8 of the atlas.

DISMAL RIVER FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEBRASKA
1902-1908

Following years of encouragement by University of Nebraska botany professor, Dr. Charles Edwin Bessey (1845-1915), the Dismal River and Niobrara Forests Reserves were proclaimed by President Theodore Roosevelt as a forest-planting project on the bare sand hills of Nebraska in April of 1902. The Dismal River National Forest later became the Loup Division of the Nebraska National Forest upon its establishment in 1908, and then renamed the Bessey Division on September 3, 1915 to honor Dr. Charles E. Bessey upon his death. Today, it forms the Bessey Ranger District of the Nebraska National Forest. The forest was named for the Dismal River that flows on the southern boundary of the forest; the Loup River is on the northern boundary. (Perkey, page 189.) The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of April 16, 1902 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Nebraska of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "85,123 acres." The town of Halsey, Nebraska served as the Supervisor's Headquarters.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, April 16	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1995	Established Forest Reserve on 85,123 acres.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Combined with Niobrara &North Platte National Forests to establish the Nebraska National Forest.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

See: **State of Nebraska.** 1908, above in VI. 3. Nebraska. This map is one of the few that shows the Dismal River National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See under **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Nebraska Folio** (1909 – Sheets 8 & 9) below for coverage of the Dismal River National Forest in atlas format.

DURANGO NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1911-1920

The name "Durango" comes from the nearby town of the same name and where the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were located. The name was given to the town by the former Territorial Governor, Alexander Cameron Hunt, who had recently returned from a visit to Durango, Mexico in 1880. Hunt (Eichler, page 25.) Hunt served as the 4th Territorial Governor of Colorado from 1867 to 1896. The Durango National Forest, like the Sopris National Forest (1909-1920) to the north, were established at a time when the idea of drawing national forest boundaries enclosing drainage basins was quite influential within the Forest Service. The short-lived national forest enclosed the entire Animas River and Los Piños River drainage basins. But with better roads and communications, these smaller forests soon were added back to forests from which they were created for administrative efficiency.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, June 29 (effective July 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1142, 37 Stat. 1697	Established National Forest from 704,000 gross acres formerly administered by the San Juan National Forest.
2) 1920, November 21	Executive Order 3357	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the San Juan National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text for this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Durango National Forest, formerly part of San Juan National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 29, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1142.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º15' – W107º15'/N37º50' – N37º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, and [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 7853281

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; San Juan Folio** (1909, sheets 1-9 & 11-13) below for coverage of the Durango National Forest in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Durango National Forest, Colorado, 1917. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by C.B. Gosorn - Feb., 1916; traced by C.B. Noyes - Feb., 1917. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey
1917. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º00' – W107º00/N38º00' – N37º00'. Pubic Land (township & Range) grid. Black & white. 93 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Map has note: "This map is based on the U.S.G.S. quadrangles. Township lines projected from layout furnished by the Forester except where shown on U.S.G.S. sheets."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 7853264

Durango National Forest, Colorado, 1917. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by C.B. Gosorn - Feb., 1916; traced by C.B. Noyes - Feb., 1917. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º10' – W107º00/N38º00' – N37º00'. Pubic Land (township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA; Region 2

FRUITA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1906-1908

The forest was named for the nearby town and mesa that in turn were named in 1883 by William E. Pabor, an early advocate of the fruit growing potential of western Colorado. In 1908 the 7,680 acre Fruita National Forest was absorbed by the Uncompahgre National Forest and later transferred to the Battlement National Forest in 1921. The Battlement was renamed the Grand Mesa National Forest in 1924 where the lands of the former Fruita National Forest became the Fruita Division of the Grand Mesa National Forest. During its two year existence, the Fruita was headquartered in Delta, Colorado.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, February 24	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3191	Established Forest Reserve on 7,680 acres.
2) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 885	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Uncompahgre National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Fruita Forest Reserve, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated February 24, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 20 cm., folded into the back of the text portion of the Proclamation. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundary, location of the 38º41' parallel and in lower margin, "31º43' Longitude West from Washington." The Fruita Forest Reserve consists of 12 square miles or sections 1-4 and 9-16 of T.14 S., R.102 W., 6th Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Uncompahgre Folio** (1909, sheet 1) below for coverage of the Fruita National Forest in folio format.

GARDEN CITY FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, KANSAS
1905-1908

The forest reserve was named for the nearby town of Garden City, Kansas (McCoy & Hults, page 72.) The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of July 25, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Kansas of an indeterminate date, showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "97,280 acres." Like its Great Plains neighbors to the north in Nebraska, the Garden City forest was headquartered in Halsey, Nebraska and was intended to be an experimental forest for the southern Great Plains. A U.S. Forest Service Folio atlas was not made for the Garden City or for the Kansas National Forest. See Figure 24 (below) under the Kansas National Forest of the map that accompanied Proclamation 808 showing the 97,280 acre Garden City National Forest and the 205,107 acres of public land the proclamation added to the national forest and changing its name to the Kansas National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, July 25	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3131	Established Forest Reserve at 97,280 gross acres.
2) 1908, May 15	*Proclamation 808, 35 Stat. 2188	Lands added from the public domain (205,107 acres) and name changed to Kansas National Forest. Gross area 302,387 acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Kansas National Forest, Kansas: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 15, 1908].
Full citation found below under Kansas National Forest. See Figure 24 below under Kansas National Forest.

GRAND MESA NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1924-Present

The Grand Mesa National Forest is located in west-central Colorado and is named for Grand Mesa, a high plateau, which stands out as its most striking topographic feature. It was formerly known as Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve (1892-1908) and Battlement National Forest (1908-1924), named after Battlement Mesa located on the Garfield – Mesa County line in T. 8 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal Meridian. Battlement Mesa itself is now located in the White River National Forest after being transferred from the Grand Mesa National Forest in 1954 when the boundary between these two national forests was placed along the drainage divide. Forest Supervisors Headquarters were located in Grand Junction, Colorado from 1924 until 1955 when its headquarters were transferred to Delta, Colorado, upon the merging of administrative functions of both the Grand Mesa and the Uncompahgre National Forests. Delta, Colorado was the headquarters of the Uncompahgre National Forest before the administrative merger. The Forest Service refers to administrative mergers as two separately proclaimed National Forests under one supervisor. The Gunnison National Forest joined the Grand Mesa and the Uncompahgre National Forests (GMUG National Forest) in 1976, all three being managed together as one forest under one supervisor, yet remaining officially independent, with headquarters for all three forests located in Delta. For special forest visitor maps of the Grand Mesa Lakes area, the forest's principal recreation attraction, see below under Section C. Special Areas in Part IX. Wilderness, Grasslands and other special areas. No primitive areas or wilderness areas are found within the boundaries of the Grand Mesa National Forest. The Grand Mesa National Forest by itself as a separately proclaimed national forest measured 351,251 gross acres in 2019.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1924, March 11	Executive Order 3970	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Battlement National Forest, without boundary change, with an area of 679,799 gross acres.
2) 1924, June 25	Executive Order 4034	119 acres of land eliminated in Section 18, T. 9 S., R.92 W. (Sixth Principal Meridian.)
3) 1931, October 6	Secretary of the Interior Order	Boundary adjusted to conform with new survey.
4) 1933, March 28	Executive Order 6087	Public lands in T. 8 S., R. 93 & 94 W. withdrawn from public entry pending a resurvey.
5) 1938, September 24	Secretary of the Interior Order 3 Federal Register 2445-2446	Boundary adjusted to conform to resurvey accepted by the General Land Office on April 28, 1936.
6) 1954, October 26 (effective October 1, 1954)	Public Land Order 1023 19 Federal Register 7082-7084	Land transferred to the Gunnison and to the White River National Forests along watershed boundaries. Grand Mesa is reduced to 368,418 acres, about half of its pre-1954 acres of 679,810 acres.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Battlement Folio** (1908) above for coverage of the Grand Mesa National Forest in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1922. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Colo., March 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H. Ellis Sealing (Projections and land lines by Byram W. Steele); traced by C.D. Jackson. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington Barracks, D.C. 4608-1 1922.
1922. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º50' – W107º10'/N39º30' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 83 x 123 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Sixth and Ute Principal Meridians" Map has note: "The Forest boundary on this map differs from the boundary shown on the latest Proclamation Diagram in T.7 S., R.94 W., T.7 S., R.95 W., T.8 S., R.95 W., and T.8 S., R.96 W. It is assumed to be more nearly correct than the boundary of the Proclamation Diagram but it is still in doubt and probably will be subject to correction if resurveys are made." Original title: *Battlement National Forest* covered by a printed label reading *Grand Mesa.*
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District

OCLC: 7811112

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1922. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Colo., March 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H. Ellis Sealing (Projections and land lines by Byram W. Steele); traced by C.D. Jackson. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington Barracks, D.C. 4608-2 1922.
1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º50' – W107º10'/N39º35' – N38º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map has the same forest boundary note as the 1:126,720-scale administrative map of 1922.
Holdings: NA

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1922. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Colo., March 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H. Ellis Sealing (Projections and land lines by Byram W. Steele.); traced by C.D. Jackson. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington Barracks, D.C. 4608-1 1922.
[1925] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º50' – W107º10'/N39º35' – N38º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 62 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, "main highways, secondary highways, uncompleted highways to be open to travel in June 1925," trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel titles: *Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado: Wherein lies Grand Mesa, the Roof Garden of the Rockies* and, *Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado: A Wonderland of Lakes and Mesas.* Panel illustrations, captioned, "Alexander Lake" and "Island Lake." Title panel has motto, "The National Forests are yours to enjoy" and "Government Printing Office." Map has the same forest boundary note as administrative map of 1922. Library of Congress copy date stamped "Apr. 6, 1925."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 361 (January 1925), page 410.
Holdings: LC; NA

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1927. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by S.L. Acker, June, 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º50' – W107º10'/N39º35' – N38º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map has same forest boundary note as does the 1922 administrative and forest visitor maps described above.
Holdings: Boston Public Library; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 805145008

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1930. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn by F.E.W. & M.A.S. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 62 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, trails, national forest and state game refuge boundaries shown in red. Also shows county boundaries, towns and settlements, adjacent national forest boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airports, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes mileage table. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado: A Wonderland of Lakes and Mesas.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Mesa Lake from Skyway Drive." Panel title has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 442 (October 1931), page 212.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado State Univ., Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA
OCLC: 20789271

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1936. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; drawn by R.F. Burrus and V.W. West, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º50' – W107º10'/N39º32' – N38º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth and Ute Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; NA
OCLC: 237005922

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1939. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 15**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by F.E. Washburn and T.O. Thornton; drawn by T.O. Thornton, 1939. U.S. Government Printing Office.
[1940] Scale, ca. 1:270,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red thematic information.
Main roads and other motor roads, trails, campgrounds, game refuge boundaries, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, mines, sawmills, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes text and black & white illustration and mileage table. "Sixth and Ute Principal Meridians."
Text, location map, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of road and rustic entrance sign reading, "Entering Grand Mesa National Forest." Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 548 (August 1940), page 1165.
Holdings: NA; 31 libraries
OCLC: 8620447

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; revised April, 1941 by F.F.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º53' – W107º07'/N39º33' – N38º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 85 x 125 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game preserve, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth and Ute Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Region 2
OCLC: 43441076

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; revised April, 1941 by Flack.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º53' – W107º07'/N39º33' – N38º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in black & white edition
Shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth and Ute Principal Meridians."
Holdings (Color): U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Region 2; (Black & white): Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Western Michigan Univ.; Cornell Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (black & white): 50018534

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1941. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus, revised April, 1941 by F.F.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º50' – W107º10'/N39º33' – N38º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 63 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Main motor highways and route numbers as well as numbers (keyed to a listing on verso) indicating locations of camp/picnic grounds and ranger stations are shown in red. Also shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes text, black & white illustrations, and index to camp and picnic sites. "Sixth and Ute Principal Meridians."
Text, location map, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration,
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Texas A & M; Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 11137722

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1941. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus, revised April, 1941 by F.F.
1952. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º50' – W107º10'/N39º33' – N38º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 63 cm., folded to 25 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Grand Mesa National Forest shown in green. Main motor highways and route numbers as well as numbers (keyed to a listing on verso) indicating locations of camp/picnic grounds and ranger stations are shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth and Ute Principal Meridians." Map dated 1941 but map issued in 1952, with note, "All data pertaining to recreational features, ranger stations, guard stations, highways and roads has been revised to 1952."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Grand Mesa National Forest of Colorado*. Title panel also has location map highlighting the location of the Grand Mesa National Forest in the state of Colorado, and motto, "An ideal vacation land – A valuable resource," and "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado, 1952." Back folded panel has vicinity map at a larger scale centered on the Grand Mesa National Forest showing major highways and a listing of the ranger districts for the forest.
Holdings: private collection

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1959. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colo. – 1959 from Forest Service and S.C.S. planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic & U.S. Geological Survey and Forest Service surveys.
1959. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108°40' – W107°30'/N39°25' – N38°44'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Grand Mesa National Forest shown in green; hard surface highways and good motor roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved forest campgrounds. Includes inset of the "Fruita Division" and "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Grand Mesa National Forest in relation to Regional and state boundaries. "Forest Service Map Class "A." "Sixth and Ute Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 211959145

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1959. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colo. – 1959 from Forest Service and S.C.S. planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic & U.S. Geological Surveys. GPO 837973.
1959. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108°35' – W107°30'/N39°25' – N38°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 82 cm., folded to 19 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Grand Mesa National Forest shown in green; highways, good motor roads, ranger stations, resorts, recreation sites, and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters and other structures, corrals, mines, and sawmills. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Grand Mesa National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth and Ute Principal Meridians." Does not show the Fruita Division.
Text and purple & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Grand Mesa National Forest*. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned view of forest land and mountain lake with motto, "Multiple Use Management." Panel title also has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Region." A different printing of this map has text and photographs printed in deep blue with the same GPO number.
Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5442258

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1959 edition – reprinted 1967. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and prepared at Regional Office, Denver, Colo. – 1959 from Forest Service and S.C.S. planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic & U.S. Geological Surveys. *GPO 678-135. Reprinted 1970? with *GPO 843-118. Reprinted in 1974? with "GPO 851-720 (*833-726.)"
1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108°35' – W107°30'/N39°25' – N38°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 81 cm., folded to 11 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Grand Mesa National Forest shown in green; highways and good motor roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads,

Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved campgrounds and picnic grounds, corrals, mines, and sawmills. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Grand Mesa National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth and Ute Principal Meridians." Does not show the Fruita Division.
Text, illustrations, directory to recreation areas, and color map, "Grand Mesa Lakes Country, Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado" presented at the scale of 1:63,360 with location diagram on verso. Panel title: *Grand Mesa, Grand Mesa National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned abstract drawing in pinks, blues, and purples of mesas and green trees.
Holdings: LC and 44 other libraries
OCLC: 5484765

Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado, 1976. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1975 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976—679-211. Reprinted in 1981 with, "*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1981 778-020."
1976. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108°35' – W107°30'/N39°20' – N38°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 90 cm., folded to 23 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted 1981 with: *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1981 778-020. Reissued in 1983 with minor revisions with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1983—678-964.
Lands of the Grand Mesa National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; highways, route numbers, built-up areas, and recreation site information shown in red; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in brown; state lands shown in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes inset of the "Fruita Division" at the same scale as the main map, "Vicinity Map" showing the location of the Grand Mesa National Forest in relation to the roads and major cities of western Colorado, "Recreation Directory," "Index to Geological Survey topographic maps" color photographs, and a bit of text. "Forest Service Map." "Sixth Principal and Ute Meridians."
Text, illustrations and topographic map of "Grand Mesa Lakes Country, Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado." Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a mountain lake on the Grand Mesa.
Holdings: NA; LC; NAL and 30 other libraries
OCLC: 5487729

GUNNISON FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1905-Present

The Gunnison National Forest is named in honor of Captain John Gunnison, who passed through the country in 1853 leading a party of War Department topographical engineers seeking a central route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Captain Gunnison was killed by Indians in Utah the same year.

The reason behind the growth of the Gunnison National Forest from just over 900,000 acres upon establishment in 1905 to today's 1,760,993 acres have been largely due to the periodic Forest Service reorganizations affecting neighboring forests. Not only did the Forest Service transfer the southwestern portion of the Cochetopa National Forest to the Gunnison National Forest, some 282,000 acres, in 1930, but with the discontinuation of the Cochetopa National Forest in 1945, some 600,000 acres were added to the Gunnison National Forest. These were the lands of the former Cochetopa National Forest on the western slope of the Continental Divide. One of the results of the reduction of the Grand Mesa National Forest in 1954, brought about by the reorganization of national forest boundaries to conform to drainage basin boundaries, was the transfer of almost 200,000 acres from the eastern part of the Grand Mesa to the Gunnison National Forest. 1954 also saw the administrative merging of the reduced Grand Mesa National Forest and the Gunnison National Forest. New maps of the Gunnison were made in 1955 to reflect the change in boundaries and its increase in that year to 1,759,757 gross acres.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of May 12, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Colorado of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Gunnison Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "901,270 acres." Under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653), the National Forest Reservation Commission issued a resolution at its February 18, 1928 meeting addressed to the President supporting the addition of 6,800 acres of public land to the Gunnison National Forest. It had been determined by federal experts that the acreage was best suited for the growing of timber (House Document No. 203, 70th Congress, 1st Session.) Most of this land was later added by Congress on April 23, 1928. Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 permits the Secretary of Agriculture at the Secretary's discretion, to accept donations of private land for forestry purposes provided that the land parcels are large enough and in close enough proximity to existing national forests to manage. The donor could retain rights to the timber on the land for a period not to exceed twenty years. The hardships of the 1930s, where many private timberland owners found it difficult to pay state property

taxes and thus avoid complete confiscation by the state, deeded their forest land to the federal government. In fiscal year 1935, the Secretary of Agriculture accepted a 240 acre parcel from a private donor and added it to the Gunnison National Forest to manage. Since this action was authorized by law, no formal administrative action by a federal executive was necessary.

In 1932, the Chief of the Forest Service, Robert Y. Stuart, established the West Elk Primitive Area on 36,000 acres entirely within the Gunnison National Forest. In his annual report for the 1957 fiscal year, Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle reported that the West Elk Primitive Area had been re-classified as a wild area that year with 62,000 acres. Because the reclassification came well before the 1964 Wilderness Act, the West Elk Wild Area became an original part of the National Wilderness Preservation System upon passage of the landmark act. Additional lands have been added to the West Elk Wilderness Area over the years creating a 176,412 acre wilderness that is the fifth largest in Colorado.

Also in 1932, the Chief of the Forest Service designated the 38,020 acre La Garita-Sheep Mountain Primitive Area on the Cochetopa National Forest, at the time, not a part of the Gunnison National Forest. La Garita-Sheep Mountain takes its name from two high peaks in the area on the headwaters of Saguache Creek, La Garita being the term for "the lookout" or "the overlook." When the Cochetopa National Forest was discontinued, the area on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide that included the La Garita-Sheep Mountain Primitive Area was transferred to the Rio Grande National Forest. Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service announced in his 1961 annual report that the La Garita-Sheep Mountain Primitive Area had been reclassified and renamed the La Garita Wild Area under the wilderness regulations U-2 of 1939. Now measuring 48,486 acres, the Wild Area had grown to include land on both sides of the Continental Divide and, because of the 1945 land transfer from the Cochetopa National Forest to the Gunnison National Forest, the La Garita Wild Area occupied land on both the Gunnison and Rio Grande National Forests. Since it had been reclassified as a Wild Area well before the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the area became the La Garita Wilderness in 1964 and a charter member of the National Wilderness System. With additions, the La Garita Wilderness now embraces 129,626 acres and includes the former Wheeler National Monument which was abolished in 1950. The National Park Service returned the land of the former national monument to the Forest Service to manage. The area is now called the Wheeler Geologic Area on the Rio Grande National Forest.

The Maroon Bells – Snowmass Primitive Area was designated in 1933 on the Holy Cross National Forests. The Holy Cross National Forest, like the Cochetopa, was discontinued in 1945, all of its lands made a part of the White River National Forest. In 1956, the Chief of the Forest Service announced in the annual report of the Forest Service that the 66,280-acre Maroon Bells-Snowmass Primitive Area had been re-classified as a wild area. With that reclassification, like the West Elk and the La Garita Wild Areas, the Maroon Bells – Snowmass Wild Area became an original part of the National Wilderness System with the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. In 1980, 103,000 acres were made a part of the Maroon Bells – Snowmass Wilderness Area and for the first time included 19,528 acres of Gunnison National Forest land within its boundaries, the rest being in the White River National Forest.

The law of December 22, 1980 also established the two multi-forest wilderness areas: the 159,900 acre Collegiate Peaks Wilderness on the Gunnison, San Isabel, and White River National Forest and the 68,000 acre Raggeds Wilderness on the Gunnison and the White River National Forest. The Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 created the 31,992 acre Fossil Ridge Wilderness Area entirely on the Gunnison National Forest along with an addition to the Raggeds Wilderness Area. Acreages in the law were subject to later surveys and were reduced or enlarged according to the results.

The Gunnison National Forest merged its administrative functions with the Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre National Forests in 1976 to become a triple hyphenated forest or "GMUG" under the administration of one Forest Supervisor. The Grand Mesa and Uncompahgre National Forests came together under one forest supervisor earlier in 1955 after a reorganization left the Grand Mesa National Forest greatly reduced in size. Forest Supervisors Headquarters were located in Gunnison, Colorado in 1908, but since its administrative merger, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters have been located in Delta, Colorado, the headquarters of long standing of the Uncompahgre National Forest. The Gunnison National Forest by itself as a separately proclaimed national forest measures 1,760,933 gross acres in 2019.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, May 12	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3025	Established Forest Reserve on 901,270 acres.
2) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 891	Land added from the Cochetopah National Forest. Land added from and transferred to the Leadville National

		Forest. Land also transferred to the Holy Cross National Forest. Gross acres: 945,350.
3) 1910, June 9	*Proclamation 1045, 36 Stat. 2705	11,195 acres eliminated on the western edge of the forest. Gross acres: 934,155. After a 1911 resurvey, the Gunnison National Forest was measured at 952,200 gross acres.
4) 1913, May 27	*Proclamation 1244, 38 Stat. 1947	890 acres eliminated in T. 51 N., R. 2 W. New Mexico Principal Meridian. Forest reduced to 951,310 gross acres.
5) 1928, February 18	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Commission recommends that 6,800 acres of public land in Colorado be added under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 along the Taylor River and certain creeks tributary to the Gunnison River.
6) 1928, April 23	Public Law 70-307, 45 Stat. 451	6,364 acres of public land added along the Taylor River in T. 14 S., R. 85 W. and in T. 15 S., R. 83 & 84 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. Area increased to 957,674 gross acres.
7) 1930, May 26	*Proclamation 1908, 46 Stat. 3022	About 282,000 acres of the southwestern portion of the Cochetopa National Forest added. Area increased to 1,239,594 gross acres.
8) 1933, March 4	Public Law 72-437, 47 Stat. 1569	123,830 acres of land added in T. 51 N., R. 1 W., New Mexico Principal Meridian and in T. 15 S., R. 84 W., Sixth Principal Meridian. Exchange Act of 1922 extended to include the new area.
9) 1934, October 22	Executive Order 6881	Boundary adjusted between the Gunnison and the Cochetopa National Forests with land transfers between these two forests. Gross acreage: 1,363,105.
10) 1939, April 11	Executive Order 8085 4 Federal Register 1597	40 acres of public land withdrawn in Section 1, T. 14 S., R. 85 W. to establish a ranger station.
11) 1945, January 17 (effective July 1, 1944)	Public Land Order 258 10 Federal Register 1243	Land added from the Cochetopa National Forest upon the Cochetopa's discontinuation. Area now stands at 1,562,644 gross acres.
12) 1954, October 26 (effective October 1, 1954)	Public Land Order 1023 19 Federal Register 7082-7084	Land added from the Grand Mesa National Forest and from the Rio Grande National Forest. Boundary redrawn along watershed boundaries resulting in additions. Area now measures 1,759,757 gross acres.
13) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The West Elk, La Garita, and the Maroon Bells – Snowmass Wild Areas on the Gunnison National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." Each wild area designated a wilderness area.
14) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-560 94 Stat. 3265	Collegiate Peaks Wilderness and Raggeds Wilderness established. 60,000

		acres added to the La Garita Wilderness; 103,000 acres added to the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness; 133,000 acres added to the West Elk Wilderness.
15) 1993, August 18	Public Law 103-77, 107 Stat. 756	"Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993" establishes the Fossil Ridge Wilderness; adds "Oh-Be-Joyful Addition" (5,500 acres) to the Raggeds Wilderness. Also establishes the Fossil Ridge Recreation Management Area.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 891.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 47 cm., folded to 31 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the three sources of land for the reorganized Gunnison National Forest of 1908: "Part of Leadville National Forest (Proclamation of May 12, 1905) [54,080 acres]; Part of Cochetopah National Forest (Proclamation of June 13, 1905) [39,040 acres]; Part of Gunnison National Forest (Proclamation of May 12, 1905) [852,230 acres]." Also shows national forest boundaries and where these boundaries coincide with watershed divides. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 226318113

Gunnison National Forest Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 9, 1910.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1045.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:240,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 56 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows "National Forest boundary" and "Former National Forest boundary" thereby indicating lands eliminated by this proclamation. Also shows where present National Forest boundaries coincide with drainage boundaries as well as the location of the town of Gunnison, Colorado, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters. "6th Principal Meridian and Base." "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 27, 1913.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913. [Proclamation] No. 1244.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 51 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Also shows land "Eliminations" on the map and in an inset of T. 51 N., R. 2 W., sections 11 & 12 and 13 & 14. "Sixth Principal Meridian." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 7811076

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1930: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 26, 1930.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O. Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º40' – W106º18'/N39º05' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 54 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, and, in color, lands "Transferred from the Cochetopa National Forest to the Gunnison National Forest." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, streams, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters in Gunnison, Colorado, and selected buildings. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Sixth Principal Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base map to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1908.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Gunnison Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from Hayden Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Oct., 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W107º30' – N106º30'/N39º00' – N38º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundaries by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas. "6th Prin. Meridian and Base" and "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 885310300

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cochetopa Folio**, 1908 above for coverage of the lands of the former Cochetopa National Forest added to the Gunnison in 1945.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

The Gunnison Forest Reserve, Colorado. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry, 1904.
1904. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 28 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures doubling as contours and spot heights (hachure/contour interval 1000 feet.)
Shows national forest boundary as proclaimed on May 12, 1905 along with settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on both the Sixth Principal and New Mexico Meridians.
Holdings: NA; Region 2

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, June, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.B. Gosorn; traced by C.B. Gosorn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º40' – W106º10'/N39º15' – N38º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 76 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 53225222

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, June, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.B. Gosorn; traced by C.B. Gosorn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º35' – W106º15'/N39º12' – N38º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 46930505

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1924] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º35' – W106º15'/N39º12' – N38º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 51 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, game refuge and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians." This is a 1918 administrative map reprinted in a forest visitor's edition in 1924. LC copy date stamped "Sep 18, 1924." NA copy date stamped "JUL 26 1924."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Ranger taking compass reading" and "Cars parked at Black Mesa Camp Ground." Both title panels have the slogan "The National Forests are yours to enjoy." Back title panel has "Government Printing Office."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 355 (July 1924), page 10.
Holdings: LC; NA

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, Dec., 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; traced by R.F. Burrus, Jan., 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º32' – W106º18'/N39º12' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 130 x 104 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; LC; Region 2
OCLC: 366840489

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, Dec., 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; traced by R.F. Burrus, Jan., 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º32' – W106º18'/N39º12' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1931. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by F.E.W and R.F.B.; drawn by V.W. West, 5-1-31, Denver, Colo. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1932.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, state game refuge boundaries, and campgrounds shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, airfields, rivers, l lakes, and streams. Includes mileage table. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text, black & white illustrations, and recreation directory on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Lake at head of Trail Creek" and "The Black Canyon of the Gunnison River." Title panel has: "Prepared by United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 448 (April 1932), page 811.
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; NA
OCLC: 36470742

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; drawn by R.F. Burrus and F. Flack, 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°30' – W106°20'/N39°12' – N37°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other surveys, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians." Map has "Note: The land lines of a portion of this map are not necessarily in their correct position in relation to drainage from Forest Service aerial surveys. They have been adjusted as accurately as possible from available information."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 7811120

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1938. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver; drawn by Frank Flack, April, 1938; checked by F.E. Washburn. U.S. Government Printing Office 8-13006.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:275,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 48 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads and road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, trails, and game refuge boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes mileage table. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1939.* Panel illustrations, captioned, "Mount Marcellina" and "A Gunnison Lake." Title panel has "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 533 (May 1939), page 604.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona, Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Yale Univ.; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 11163867

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; drawn by R.F.B & F.F. 1937; revised Mar. 1941 by Flack.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°35' – W106°15'/N39°12' – N37°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 129 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other surveys, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians." Map has "Note: The land lines of portion of this map are not necessarily in their correct position in relation to drainage from Forest Service Aerial Surveys. They have been adjusted as accurately as possible from available information."
Holdings: Univ. of Kentucky
OCLC: 190863020

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; drawn by R.F.B & F.F. 1937; revised Mar. 1941 by Flack.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°35' – W106°15'/N39°12' – N37°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other surveys, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1949. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver from Forest Service aerial surveys, B.L.M., U.S.G.S., and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; drawn by R.F. Burrus, 1949.
1949. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°42' – W106°10'/N39°08' – N37°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Gunnison National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas and picnic grounds, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings (Color): LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC (Black & white): 206934701

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1949. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver from Forest Service aerial surveys, B.L.M., U.S.G.S., and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; drawn by R.F. Burrus, 1949. DPS, Ogden, Utah.
1949. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. W107°42' – W106°10'/N39°08' – N37°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 53 cm., folded to 28 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1951 with "DPS, Ogden, Utah, 51-5506."
Lands of the Gunnison National Forest shown in green; highways, good motor roads, and road numbers shown in red. Also shows, wild area, county, and national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas and picnic grounds, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Gunnison National Forest of Colorado*. Title panel has key map showing the location of the Gunnison National Forest in Colorado and "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado." 1951 reprint has date "1951" after "Denver, Colorado" on title panel. Back panel title panel has location map showing the Gunnison National Forest and surrounding major highways.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines (both dates); U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Mesa State College (Colorado); Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Texas A & M.(1949); Univ. of Oklahoma (1951)
OCLC (1949): 12019200; (1951): 53952326

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, *1955. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver from Forest Service aerial surveys,

B.L.M., U.S.G.S., and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; drawn by R.F. Burrus, 1949; revised boundary 10-1-54 F.E.W.

*1955 (Reprint of 1949 edition with boundary changes to Oct. 1, 1954.) Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°42' – W 106°10'/ N39°20' – N37°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot Heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Gunnison National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas and picnic grounds, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."

Boundary changes of Public Land Order 1023 (October 26, 1954 and effective October 1, 1954) involved the transfer of lands in the Gunnison River drainage basin administered by the Grand Mesa and the Rio Grande National Forests to the Gunnison National Forest. This resulted in an expansion of the Gunnison National Forest to the northwest and to a smaller extent, to the southwest.

Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 367330507

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, *1955. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service: compiled at Regional Office, Denver from Forest Service aerial surveys, B.L.M., U.S.G.S., and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; drawn by R.F. Burrus, 1949; revised boundary 10-1-54 F.E.W.

*1955 (Reprint of 1949 edition with boundary changes to Oct. 1, 1954.) Scale, ca. 1:285,000. W107°42' – W106°10'/ N39°20' – N37°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 54 cm, folded to 28 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Gunnison National Forest boundary shown in green; highways, good motor roads, and road numbers shown in red. Also shows wild area, county, and other national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas and picnic grounds, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Gunnison National Forest of Colorado, 1955.* Title panel has key map showing the location of the Gunnison National Forest in Colorado and "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado." Back panel title panel has location map showing the Gunnison National Forest and surrounding major highways.

Holdings: LC and 13 other libraries

OCLC: 7811137

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1959. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service: compiled at Regional Office, Denver from Forest Service aerial surveys, B.L.M., U.S.G.S., and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; drawn by R.F. Burrus, 1949; revised boundary 10-1-54 F.E.W.

1959. (Reprint of 1949 edition with boundary changes to Oct. 1, 1954.) Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°42' – W106°10'/ N39°20' – N37°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gunnison National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas and picnic grounds, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians." Boundary changes of Public Land Order 1023 (October 26, 1954 and effective October 1, 1954) involved the transfer of lands in the Gunnison River drainage based administered by the Grand Mesa and the Rio Grande National Forests to the Gunnison National Forest. This resulted in an expansion of the Gunnison National Forest to the northwest and to a smaller extent, to the southwest.

Holdings: Region 2

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1955. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service: compiled at Regional Office, Denver from Forest Service aerial surveys, B.L.M., U.S.G.S., and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; drawn by R.F. Burrus, 1949; revised boundary 10-1-54 F.E.W. GPO 838316.

[1960?] (Reprint of 1949 edition with boundary changes to Oct. 1, 1954.) Scale, ca. 1:285,000. W107°42' – W106°10'/ N39°20' – N37°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 54 cm, folded to 28 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Gunnison National Forest boundary shown in green; highways, good motor roads, and road numbers shown in red. Also shows wild area, county, and other national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas and picnic grounds, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Gunnison National Forest of Colorado.* Title panel has key

map showing the location of the Gunnison National Forest in Colorado and "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado." Back panel title panel has location map showing the Gunnison National Forest and surrounding major highways. This edition differs from the 1955 edition in that it has a GPO number, the green forest boundary is much darker, and the date "1955" has been eliminated from the title panel.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; LC

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1965. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colorado 1963-64 using U.S.G.S. topographic & U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control surveys by U.S.C.G.S., U.S.G.S. & U.S. Forest Service.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°42' – W106°10'/N39°15' – N37°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Gunnison National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road and trail numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of the Rocky Mountain Region highlighting the location of the Gunnison National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians." Note: Blue Mesa Reservoir site shown not filled.
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Ball State Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 12019207

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1965. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. GPO 858-695.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 54 cm., folded to 23 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Gunnison National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, camp and picnic grounds shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails and trail numbers, minor roads and road numbers, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Gunnison National Forest within the boundaries of Region 2 (Rocky Mountain Region.) "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridian." Note: Blue Mesa Reservoir site shown filled.
Text, recreation directory, and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Gunnison National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of mounted horseman leading a pack horse along a stream. Photo has no margins.
Holdings: LC and 16 other libraries
OCLC: 10806142

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1965. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colorado 1963-64 using U.S.G.S. topographic & U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control surveys by U.S.C.G.S., U.S.G.S. & U.S. Forest Service. *GPO 780-191
[1970?] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°40' – W106°10'/N39°15' – N37°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 60 cm., folded to 16 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Gunnison National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, recreation sites, and flag symbol for the Supervisors Headquarters shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails and trail numbers, minor roads and road numbers, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Gunnison National Forest within the boundaries of Region 2 (Rocky Mountain Region.) "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text, "Recreation site directory," and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Gunnison National Forest, Recreation Map.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a mounted horseman leading a pack horse along stream. Photo has margins.
Holdings: LC and 36 other libraries
OCLC: 5440480

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1965. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colorado 1963-64 using U.S.G.S. topographic & U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control surveys by U.S.C.G.S., U.S.G.S. & U.S. Forest Service. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1975-681-085.
1975. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°40' – W106°10'/N39°15' – N37°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 60 cm., folded to 16 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gunnison National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, recreation sites, and flag symbol for the Supervisors Headquarters shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails and trail numbers, minor roads and road numbers, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Gunnison National Forest within the boundaries of Region 2 (Rocky Mountain Region.) "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text, "Recreation site directory," and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Gunnison National Forest, Recreation Map.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a mounted horseman leading a pack horse along a stream. Photo has margins.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC

Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, 1976. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1975 from U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.
1976. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°40' – W106°10'/N39°15' – N37°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Printed on both sides of sheet measuring, 143 x 66 cm., folded to 16 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Gunnison National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; highways, route numbers, built-up areas, and recreation site information shown in red; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; state lands shown in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes inset of the "Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument," "Vicinity Map" on both sides of the sheet, "Recreation Directory," "Index to Geological Survey topographic maps" color photographs, and a bit of text. "Forest Service Map."
Holdings: NA; LC and 25 other libraries
OCLC: 5487728

HARNEY NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTH DAKOTA
1911-1954

The Harney National Forest took its name from Harney Peak found within its borders. At 7,242 feet, it is the highest point in the Black Hills, in the state of South Dakota, and the highest peak in the United States east the Rocky Mountains. Harney Peak was named for General William S. Harney who explored the region south of the Black Hills soon after the Civil War and led a military campaign to prevent the Sioux from uniting against the settlers in the North-Central states in 1855. The U.S. Board on Geographic Names, which has jurisdiction over federal lands, officially changed the name of Harney Peak, deep inside the Black Elk Wilderness, to Black Elk Peak on August 11, 2016, honoring Black Elk, the noted Lakota Sioux medicine man for whom the wilderness is named.

Both the Wind Cave National Park and Jewel Cave National Monument were established from lands of the proclaimed Black Hills National Forest. Nearly 2,000 acres of Black Hills National Forest land went into the creation of the Wind Cave National Park on January 9, 1903 and 1,280 acres of national forest land were proclaimed as the Jewel Cave National Monument on February 7, 1908. The Jewel Cave National Monument was administered by the U.S. Forest Service, first by the Black Hills National Forest, from 1908 to 1911, and then the Harney National Forest from 1911 to 1933. Forest Service administration ended when the monument was transferred by executive order to the National Park Service. Land and boundary changes for both the park and the monument are listed under the Harney National Forest between 1911 and 1954 and under the Black Hills National Forest thereafter. The many congressional actions facilitating the creation of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial began in 1925 and affected the Harney National Forest.

Proclamation 1181 of February 15, 1912 (37 Stat. 1729) allowed the state of South Dakota to select lands within the boundaries of the Black Hills, the Harney, and the Sioux (District 1) National Forests to satisfy its common school grant. These lands were selected and deleted over time and are reflected in the administrative history of the forest. The state selected lands that ultimately led to the establishment of the Custer State Park in the southeastern part of the Black Hills.

Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Harney were found in Custer, South Dakota for its entire 43 year history. When the Harney National Forest was abolished in 1954 and its lands absorbed by the Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota remained the administrative center for the newly enlarged Black Hills National Forest.

The only designated wilderness area on the Black Hills National Forest in a region formerly a part of the Harney National Forest, is the Black Elk Wilderness Area established on December 22, 1980 by Public Law 96-560. The law included adjacent roadless areas in the Custer State Park Sanctuary and the Norbeck Wildlife Preserve for a total of 13,426 acres.

1)	1911, May 16 (effective July 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1125, 37 Stat. 1680	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by Black Hills National Forest (583,820 acres) and public lands newly reserved by this Proclamation (58,730, acres) for a total of 642,550 acres.
2)	1912, January 2	Executive Order 1452	160 acres of public land in Section 2, T. 5 S., R. 1 E., B.H.M. and reserved for the use of the Forest Service for a ranger station. (Drew administrative site)
3)	1912, February 15	Proclamation 1181, 37 Stat. 1729	State of South Dakota allowed to select 60,145 acres of land from the Harney, Black Hills, and Sioux National Forests in exchange for the state's school sections enclosed within the national forests. This exchange resulted in the establishment of Custer State Park in the Black Hills.
4)	1912, April 29	Executive Order 1523	Four separate School Sections and portions thereof (1600 acres) eliminated.
5)	1917, November 26	Executive Order 2764	Land eliminated in Section 14, T. 5 S., R. 4 E., Black Hills Meridian.
6)	1920, October 9	Proclamation 1576, 41 Stat. 1805	Custer State Park Game Sanctuary established.
7)	1921, April 29	Executive Order 3444	Land eliminated in Sections 2, 3, 11 & 12, T. 7 S., R. 2 E., Black Hills Meridian.
8)	1923, January 22	Executive Order 3777	160 acres of land eliminated in Section 25, T. 4 S., R. 1 E., and in Section 33, T. 6 S., R. 2 E., Black Hills Meridian.
9)	1923, October 15	Executive Order 3916	31 acres of land eliminated in Section 23 of T. 3 S., R. 4 E. for the use of the City of Custer as a cemetery.
10)	1924, November 18	Proclamation 1718, 43 Stat. 1974	480 acres of land and added in Section 27, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., Black Hills Meridian. Forest area now stands at 594,177 gross acres.
11)	1925, March 3	Public Law 68-589, 43 Stat. 1214	Mount Harney Memorial Association authorized to carve a "memorial of heroic figures" within the Harney National Forest, later to be known as Mount Rushmore National Memorial.
12)	1927, February 15	Public Law 69-622, 44 Stat. 1099	Extends the Exchange Act of 1922 to any land within 5 miles of the external boundary of the Harney National Forest.
13)	1928, April 27	Executive Order 4866	Four separate land parcels totaling 2,883 acres eliminated.
14)	1928, May 12	Public Law 70-373, 45 Stat. 501	1,600 acres of national forest land in scattered tracts within the boundaries of Custer State Park, transferred to the state of South Dakota for public park purposes.
15)	1929, January 14	Proclamation 1863, 45 Stat. 2985	Custer State Park Game Sanctuary enlarged.
16)	1929, May 14	Proclamation 1878, 46 Stat. 2994	2,440 acres added on the southwestern boundary of the forest.
17)	1930, June 5	Proclamation 1913, 46 Stat. 3025	1,347 acres added throughout the forest.
18)	1930, June 26	Proclamation 1914, 46 Stat. 3027	Land added in T. 4 & 5 S., R. 2 E.
19)	1931, March 4	Public Law 71-843, 46 Stat. 1518	880 acres of land transferred to Wind Cave National Park.
20)	1931, May 1	Proclamation 1951, 47 Stat. 2454	480 acres of land added in Section 26, T. 4 S., R. 1 E., and Section 17, T. 6 S.,

		R. 5 E.
21) 1932, October 24	Executive Order 5938	238 acres of land added in Section 31 of T. 5 S., R. 1 E., Black Hills Meridian.
22) 1933, May 2	Executive Order 6117	998 acres of land added in Section 8 of T. 5 S., R. 2 E., and in Sections 18, 19 & 20 of T. 7 S., R. 2 E., Black Hills Meridian. Gross acreage: 591,054.
23) 1933, June 10 (effective August 10, 1933)	Executive Order 6166	Jewel Cave National Monument transferred from U.S. Forest Service to the National Park Service.
24) 1934, March 14	Executive Order 6645	SE ¼ of Section 36, T. 3 S., R. 2 E. eliminated for the purpose of providing material for road repair and construction.
25) 1934, October 29	Executive Order 6888	Public lands withdrawn for classification and for possible inclusion in the Harney National Forest.
26) 1934, November 21	Executive Order 6909	All public lands in Custer, Fall River, Jackson, and Pennington Counties, South Dakota temporarily withdrawn from entry for classification and use as a grazing project.
27) 1934, December 18	Executive Order 6923	T. 3 & 4 S., R. 6 E. and the E. ½ of T. 3 & 4 S., R. 5 E. Black Hills Meridian, (10,175 acres) excluded from the Harney National Forest.
28) 1937, July 12	Proclamation 2244, 50 Stat. 1842	Land withdrawn from public entry by Executive Orders 6888 and 6909, about 115,000 acres, added to the Harney National Forest on its southern boundary. This was the so-called Hot Springs addition.
29) 1938, June 15	Public Law 75-629, 52 Stat. 694	1,500 acres of the Harney National Forest authorized to be selected for the Mount Rushmore National Memorial.
30) 1940, May 22	Public Law 76-519, 54 Stat. 218	Public Law 75-629 of June 15, 1938 corrected to increase acreage to 1,800 to be selected for the Mount Rushmore National Memorial. Gross acres: 719,126.
31) 1946, August 9	Public Law 79-708, 60 Stat. 970	Land added and land eliminated and boundary adjusted between the Harney National Forest and Wind Cave National Park.
32) 1947, October 21	Public Land Order 419 12 Federal Register 6975	365 acres of Harney National Forest land in T. 2 S., R. 4 E., Section 34, Black Hills Meridian, withdrawn pending legislation authorizing a memorial for the Oglala Lakota Chief, Crazy Horse.
33) 1949, October 6	Public Law 81-326, 63 Stat. 708	The Custer State Park Game Sanctuary designated the Norbeck Wildlife Preserve. 505 acres added from Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the vicinity of Iron Mountain and Grizzly Creek Campground.
34) 1954, October 4 (effective July 1, 1954)	Public Land Order 1016 19 Federal Register 6500	Forest discontinued; all lands (720,477 acres) transferred to the Black Hills National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Harney National Forest, South Dakota: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 16, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1125.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 71 x 59 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, national monument, state, and county boundaries, lands formerly part of the Black Hills National Forest and lands "Reserved by this proclamation." Also shows towns and settlements, ranches, roads, railroads, trails, rivers and streams. "Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, South Dakota, Black Hills Forest Reserve, …..Quadrangle.
See citations for the Harney Peak, Hermosa, and Newcastle Quadrangles under the Black Hills National Forest – U.S. Geological Survey Mapping – for early thematic coverage of the Harney National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Harney Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; [sheets 7 through 12] compiled by D.C. Harrison 1909; [sheets 13 & 14] compiled by J.S. Noel 1912. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W104º02 – W103º25'/N43º55' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. [8] numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.)
Shows national forest, national park, national monument, state, and county boundaries, populated places, ranches roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets 7 through 14 found on the front cover of the atlas. The first 6 sheets cover the Black Hills National Forest to the north. "Black Hills Mer. and Base." Sheets 7, 8, and 12 titled "Black Hills." Sheets 9, 10, 11, 13, and 14 titled "Harney."
No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 885311939

See also **Black Hills Folio** (1909) above and the **Sundance Folio** (1908) below for coverage of the northern South Dakota portion and the Wyoming portion of the present-day Black Hills National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

The Black Hills Region, South Dakota – Wyoming. (1916 - Forest Visitor's map)
See under Section I, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 2 "U.S. Forest Service Mapping," provides complete coverage of the Harney National Forest.

Harney National Forest, South Dakota, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin, July, 1917. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°10' – W103°10'/N44°05' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 76 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. "Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Harney National Forest, South Dakota, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin, July, 1917. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°10' – W103°10'/N44°05' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 37 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. "Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Harney National Forest, South Dakota, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.B. Gosorn; traced by C.B. Gosorn; revised by L.S. Good, 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey
1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°10' – W103°10'/N44°05' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 77 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, ranches, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Oregon; LC
OCLC: 41323707

Harney National Forest, South Dakota, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Washington Office by E.L. Mehurin; revised by L.S.G., 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°10' – W103°10'/N44°05' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 37 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. "Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 68802328

Harney National Forest, South Dakota. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[1924]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°10' – W103°10'/N44°05' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 37 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. "Black Hills Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "The Sentinel" a rock formation. Title panel has, "The National Forests are for your use and benefit" and "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service." Library of Congress's copy is date stamped "Jul 7, 1924."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 354 (June 1924), page 796.
Holdings: LC; NA

The Black Hills Region, South Dakota – Wyoming, 1927. (Forest Visitor's map)
See under Section I, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 2 "U.S. Forest Service Mapping," provides complete coverage of the Harney National Forest.

The Black Hills Region, South Dakota – Wyoming, 1930. (Forest Visitor's map)
See under Section I, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 2 "U.S. Forest Service Mapping," provides complete coverage of the Harney National Forest.

Black Hills and Harney National Forests, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1934. (Forest Visitor's map)
See under Section I, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 2 "U.S. Forest Service Mapping," Provides complete coverage of the Harney National Forest.

Harney National Forest, South Dakota, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1934 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; drawn by R.F. Burrus, 1934.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°13' – W103°10'/N44°05' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 37 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, national monument, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Shows area of the Black Hills National Forest administered by the Harney National Forest. "Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 237001997

Harney National Forest, South Dakota, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1934 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O.,

Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn & R.F. B.; drawn by R.F. Burrus; rev. Dec. 1937 – F.F.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°10' – W103°10'/N44°05' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 37 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national Park, national monument, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Shows area of the Black Hills National Forest administered by the Harney National Forest. "Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 237001995

Black Hills and Harney National Forests, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1940. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 15**
See under Section I, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 2 "U.S. Forest Service Mapping"

Harney National Forest, South Dakota, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, by R.F.B. & F.E.W.; revised May, 1942 by F. Flack.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°10' – W103°10'/N44°05' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, national monument, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp and picnic grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Shows area of the Black Hills National Forest administered by the Harney National Forest. "Black Hills Meridian." By comparison to the 1935 administrative map, the Harney National Forest has been extended south and west of Wind Cave National Park and the town of Hot Springs, South Dakota.
Holdings: NA: Region 2

Harney National Forest, South Dakota, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, by R.F.B. & F.E.W.; revised May, 1942 by F. Flack.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°10' – W103°10'/N44°05' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 37 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, national monument, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp and picnic grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Shows area of the Black Hills National Forest administered by the Harney National Forest. "Black Hills Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Southern Alabama; Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
OCLC: 57004664

Harney National Forest, South Dakota, 1942. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, by R.F.B. & F.E.W.; revised May, 1942 by F. Flack; recr. map by V.W.W., 1951. GPO 82-90002 49.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:240,000. W104°10' – W103°10'/N44°05' – N43°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 41 cm., folded to 22 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands administered by the Harney National Forest shown in green; good motor roads, federal highway numbers, trails, ranger stations, and camp or picnic grounds shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, state park, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Black Hills Meridian."
Typescript text and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Harney National Forest of South Dakota.* Title panel has map of South Dakota highlighting the location of the Harney National Forest and "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado, 1951." No other panel illustrations.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

HAYDEN NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING - COLORADO
1908-1929

The Hayden National Forest was named for Ferdinand Vandeveer Hayden, geologist and explorer of the West and a leader of one of the four great surveys of the West sponsored by the federal government after the Civil War. The Hayden Geological Survey of 1871 explored the region of northwestern Wyoming that later became Yellowstone National Park in 1872. The Hayden National Forest consisted of the lands of the former Sierra Madre National Forest together with the Encampment Creek and Big Creek watersheds in Colorado, formerly part of the Park Range National Forest. Both the

Park Range and the Sierra Madre National Forests were discontinued under the great reorganization of 1908-1909. The mining town of Encampment, Wyoming was the location for the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Hayden National Forest throughout its 21 year existence.

Under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653), the National Forest Reservation Commission issued a resolution at its March 31, 1926 meeting addressed to the President supporting the addition of 24,320 acres of public land in the state of Colorado in the vicinity of Independence Mountain to the Hayden National Forest. It had been determined by federal forest experts that the acreage was best suited for the growing of timber. The Congress did not act on this resolution communicated to Congress in House Document No. 293, 69th Congress, 1st Session.

The Hayden National Forest had lands in both Wyoming and Colorado since its creation in 1908. When it was discontinued in 1929, the boundary between these two states determined where its lands would be assigned. The Hayden National Forest's Wyoming lands, by far the largest portion, were added to the Medicine Bow National Forest becoming that forest's western unit, west of the North Platte River; its Colorado lands became a part of the Routt National Forest. The mining town of Encampment, Wyoming, formerly the headquarters of the Hayden National Forest became, after the discontinuation of the Hayden, the headquarters for the Encampment Ranger District of the Medicine Bow National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 25 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 839	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Sierra Madre National Forest together with a portion of the Park Range National Forest upon the discontinuation of these two National Forests: 454,911 gross acres.
2) 1910, August 8	*Proclamation 1073, 36 Stat. 2732	6,075 acres eliminated in Wyoming. 1910 area: 448,836 acres. 1911 resurvey revises area to 442,470 acres.
3) 1921, April 18	Executive Order 3436	Land eliminated in Section 14, T. 12 N., R. 81 W., Sixth Principal Meridian. Area now stands at 437,542 gross acres.
4) 1926, March 31	National Forest Reservation Reservation Commission Resolution	Commission recommends that 24,320 acres of public land in Colorado be added to the Hayden National Forest under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 in T 11 N., Ranges 80 & 81 W. and in T. 12 N., Ranges 81 and 82 W. in the Independence Mountain region in Colorado. Congress did not act on the Commission's resolution.
5) 1929, August 2	*Proclamation 1888, 46 Stat. 3003	Forest abolished; Wyoming portion (365,356 gross acres) transferred to the Medicine Bow National Forest; Colorado portion (73,865 gross acres) transferred to the Routt National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Hayden National Forest, Wyoming and Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 839.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 45 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the two sources of land for the newly established Hayden National Forest: "All of Sierra Madre National Forest [all in Wyoming] (Proclamation of November 5, 1906) [370,911 acres]; Part of Park Range National Forest (Proclamation of March 1, 1907) [84,000 acres]." Also shows national forest and state boundaries and those places where the national forest boundary coincides with watershed boundaries. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA

OCLC: 184905416

Hayden National Forest, Wyoming and Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 8, 1910.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1073.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 49 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest and state boundaries and drainage divide separating the Encampment Creek and the North Fork, Little Snake River watershed where it forms the national forest boundary. Also shows land "Eliminations" and the location of the town of Encampment, Wyoming, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Hayden National Forest. Includes two inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail. "6th Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1929: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 2, 1929.
See full citation for this Proclamation Diagram implementing Proclamation No. 1888 under the Medicine Bow National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Sierra Madre Folio (**1908, all 6 sheets) and the **Routt Folio** (1909, sheets 4 & 5, Encampment Creek & Big Creek drainage basins) below for coverage of the Hayden National Forest in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Hayden National Forest, Wyoming and Colorado, 1915. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 38 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Region 2

Hayden National Forest, Wyoming and Colorado, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office Denver, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.B. Gosorn ; traced by P.I. Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º30' – W106º20'/N41º25' – N40º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 36282285

Hayden National Forest, Wyoming and Colorado, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office Denver, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.B. Gosorn ; traced by P.I. Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W106º20'/N41º25' – N40º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 38 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NAL

Hayden National Forest, Wyoming - Colorado, 1919. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office Denver, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.B. Gosorn ; traced by P.I. Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1925] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W106º20'/N41º25' – N40º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 38 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." NA copy has date stamp of "JUL 8 1925."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hayden National Forest, Wyoming*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Summer fishing in Battle Lake" and back panel illustration, captioned, "West

Fork Lake." Title panel also has, "Government Printing Office."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 367 (July 1925), page 8.
Holdings: NA

Hayden National Forest, Wyoming – Colorado, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Jan., 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by Harold P. McConnell; traced by Harold P. McConnell, May, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W106º20'/N41º30' – N40º48. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

HOLY CROSS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1905-1945

The Holy Cross National Forest was named for the Mount of the Holy Cross (elevation 14,003 feet) found within its borders, which has a distinctive cross-shaped snowfield on the northeast face. The mountain and the immediate surrounding area was proclaimed "Holy Cross National Monument" by Herbert Hoover on May 11, 1929 and was administered by the U.S. Forest Service until 1933 when all such monuments were transferred to the National Park Service under Executive Order 6166. In 1950, then surrounded by the White River National Forest, the Holy Cross National Monument was returned to the Forest Service and the area lost its national monument status. The number of visitors to the mountain and the nearby "Pilgrim's Hut" had waned, and the expense of full-time National Park staff could no longer be justified. The area of the former national monument is now entirely within the Holy Cross Wilderness Area, created on December 22, 1980 by an Act of Congress, on the White River National Forest.

Established by President Theodore Roosevelt by his proclamation of August 25, 1905 as the Holy Cross Forest Reserve, the National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Colorado of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve and annotated "990,720 acres." The land area of the former Holy Cross National Forest is now the eastern portion of the White River National Forest, covering the western flank of the Gore Range and includes the drainage of the Eagle River and its many tributaries.

The Maroon – Snowmass Primitive Area was designated in 1933 on 62,600 acres of the Holy Cross National Forest. The Holy Cross National Forest was discontinued in 1945 and its land area, including the primitive area, was made a part of the White River National Forest. In 1956, the Chief of the Forest Service announced in the agency's annual report that the 71,000 acre Maroon Bells-Snowmass Primitive Area, enlarged and renamed, had been re-classified as a wild area. With that reclassification, the Maroon Bells – Snowmass Wild Area became an original part of the National Wilderness System with the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. In 1980, 103,000 acres were added the Maroon Bells – Snowmass Wilderness Area and for the first time included 19,528 acres of Gunnison National Forest land within its boundaries, the rest being in the White River National Forest. The 1937 forest visitor's booklet and map shows both the Holy Cross National Monument and the original boundaries of the Snowmass – Maroon Bells Primitive Area and continues Rocky Mountain Region's partiality towards the booklet-style form. **See Figure 15**

The most important events in the 40 year history of the Holy Cross National Forest include the 1908 reorganization of the 1905 forest to include almost 250,000 more acres and the elimination of forest's southern half in 1910 to establish the Sopris National Forest, which was then entirely added back to the Holy Cross National Forest in 1920. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters were located at Glenwood Springs, Colorado for the Holy Cross's entire history.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1)	1905, August 25	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3144	Established Forest Reserve on 990,720 acres.
2)	1907, March 1	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3286	70,560 acres added in two separate sections, one to the south and the other to the north of Glenwood, Colorado.
3)	1908, July 1	Executive Order 870	Land added from the Battlement Mesa, Gunnison, and the Leadville National

			Forests. Land transferred to the Leadville National Forest. Reorganized Holy Cross National Forest now measures 1,251,200 acres.
4)	1909, April 26	Executive Order 1068	Southern portion (655,360 acres) eliminated to establish the Sopris National Forest. Area reduced to 595,840 gross acres.
5)	1910, December 16	*Proclamation 1109, 36 Stat. 2769	680 acres transferred to the Sopris National Forest. 12,100 other acres eliminated.
6)	1920, August 7	Executive Order 3317	The entire Sopris National Forest added back to the Holy Cross National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Sopris. Gross area of the Holy Cross National Forest enlarged to 1,261,700 acres.
7)	1922, January 3 (effective July 1, 1922)	Executive Order 3605	All Holy Cross National Forest land in T. 5 S., R. 87, 88, & 89 W. and in T. 6 S., R. 88 W., 6th Principal Meridian, north of Glenwood Springs transferred to the White River National Forest. Gross area reduced to 1,213,500 acres.
8)	1926, March 25	Executive Order 4402	35 acres of land eliminated in Sections 19 & 30, T. 6 S., R.80 W. 6th Principal Meridian.
9)	1929, May 11	Proclamation 1877, 46 Stat. 2993	Holy Cross National Monument (1,392 acres) established to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
10)	1930, May 26	*Proclamation 1906, 46 Stat. 3021	27,480 acres transferred to the Arapaho National Forest. Gross acreage reduced to 1,185,985.
11)	1933, June 10 (effective August 10, 1933)	Executive Order 6166	Holy Cross National Monument transferred from U.S. Forest Service to the National Park Service.
12)	1938, September 24	Secretary of the Interior Order 3 Federal Register 2445	Boundary between the Holy Cross and the Arapaho National Forests adjusted to conform to survey.
13)	1939, November 28	Secretary of the Interior Order 4 Federal Register 4864	Boundary between the Holy Cross and the Arapaho National Forests adjusted once again to conform to survey.
14)	1945, February 19 (effective January 1, 1945)	Public Land Order 263 10 Federal Register 2251	Forest abolished; all lands (1,171,981 gross acres) transferred to the White River National Forest. Holy Cross National Forest discontinued.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The Holy Cross Forest Reserve, Colorado: First Proclamation (Aug. 25, 1905.)

[Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture].
1905. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 33 x 29 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 1000 feet.)
Shows forest reserve boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, and streams. Includes 6 blank legend boxes. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA

The Holy Cross Forest Reserve, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907; Forest Service, U.S. Dep't. of Agriculture – 1905; (Base map from U.S.G.S., and G.L.O. maps.)
1907. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 41 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 1000 feet.)
Shows forest reserve boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, and streams. Includes 6 blank legend boxes. Proclamation enlarges the Holy Cross Forest Reserve but newly added lands north and south of Glenwood, Colorado, are not highlighted. "6th Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 870.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:275,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 47 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the four sources of land for the newly reorganized Holy Cross National Forest of 1908 hand applied in color: "Part of Battlement Mesa National Forest (Proclamation of June 5, 1905) [44,000 acres]; Part of Holy Cross National Forest (Proclamation of Mar. 1, 1907) [1,057,760 acres]; Part of Gunnison National Forest (Proclamation of May 12, 1905) [47,600 acres]; Part of Leadville National Forest (Proclamation of May 12, 1907) [101,840 acres]." Also shows national forest and where national forest boundaries coincide with watershed boundaries. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 226318174

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective April 26, 1909.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1909. [Executive Order] No. 1068.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:275,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 40 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries and those places where national forest boundaries coincide with watershed boundaries. Executive Order deletes the southern half of the Holy Cross National Forest to create the Sopris National Forest. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 16, 1910.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1109.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:240,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 53 cm., folded to 31 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundary, drainage divides when they coincide with national forest boundaries, land, "Transferred to the Sopris National Forest," and lands "Eliminated." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA; Region 2

See **Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1930; Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 26, 1930**, above for detail of Proclamation No. 1906 that transferred lands from the Holy Cross National Forest to the Arapaho National Forest. Land transferred found in T.2 S., R. 81 & 82 W. and T.3 S., R. 81 W.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Holy Cross Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography by U.S. Geological Survey and Hayden Survey; land lines by General Land Office; classification by Forest Service; Mar., 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W107º22' – W106º15'/N39º50' – N39º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 19 numbered sheets in portfolio 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "6th Principal Meridian."
References: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71; 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 86.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 885313839

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911.
1911. Scale, ca. 1: 253,440. W108º30' – W106º16'/N39º50' – N39º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 29 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "6th Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 7832242

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, May 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.B. Gosorn ; traced by H.E. Sealing. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º20' – W106º00'/N40º00' – N39º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 104 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 7828056

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, May 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.B. Gosorn ; traced by H.E. Sealing. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º20' – W106º00'/N40º00' – N39º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 8325501

Vacation Trips in the Holy Cross National Forest. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map) **See Figure 11**
United States Department of Agriculture, Department Circular 29. "Contribution from the Forest Service." Washington : Government Printing Office : 1919.
1919. 15 pages. Booklet 22 x 13 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel title. Panel illustration, captioned inside front cover, "…Castle Peak Lookout, in the Holy Cross National Forest."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 295 (July 1919), page 7.
Holdings: LC; NAL and 20 other libraries
OCLC (book): 16658780

----- **Map of the Holy Cross National Forest.** (Forest Visitor's map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]
[1919]. Scale, ca. 1:245,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid, without values. Black & white. 31 x 45 cm., folded to 21 x 14 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map extends from Glenwood Springs in the west to the Summit/Eagle County line in the east. Map locates the national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, rivers, lakes and streams. To face page 14 in booklet.

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado, 1922. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1922 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by John Burgess; traced by G.W. Klemme. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W106º05'/N40º00' – N38º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative Facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Sopris National Forest lands returned to the Holy Cross National Forest.
Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; LC; NA

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado, 1922. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1922 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by John Burgess; traced by G.W. Klemme. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington Barracks, D.C. 6018.

[1925] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W106º05/N40º00' – N38º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 54 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map reflects an enlarged Holy Cross National Forest after the transfer of the lands of the Sopris National Forest to the Holy Cross in August of 1920. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Mount of the Holy Cross" on both front and back of folded map. NA copy date stamped "NOV 6 1925." LC copy date stamped "Dec 21 1925."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 371 (November 1925), page 256.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado College; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Eagle Valley Library District; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; LC
OCLC: 8642597

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado, 1927. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.P. McConnell; traced by L.S. Good and H.P. McConnell. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º30' – W106º05/N40º00' – N38º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 100 x 108 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map has note: "In T.6 S., R.80 W., lots 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 71, sec. 19, Lots 40, 41 and 42, sec. 20, Lots 7 & 10, sec. 30 containing 35.17 acres are eliminated from the forest by executive order of March 25, 1926. These areas are so small they are not shown on the map."
Holdings: LC

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado, 1927. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.P. McConnell; traced by L.S. Good and H.P. McConnell. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W106º05/N40º00' – N38º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map has same note as the 1927 administrative map listed above.
Holdings: Denver Public Library; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 55084043

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1935.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º30' – W106º05'/N40º00' – N38º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 99 x 107 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map has note about the small 1926 land elimination.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago
OCLC: 53225223

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1935.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W106º05'/N40º00' – N38º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map has note about the small 1926 land elimination.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado, 1935. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1935, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest

Service, and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W106º00'/N40º00' – N38º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 52 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso.
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Colorado Historical Society
OCLC: 11362296

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map) **See Figure 15**
United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region. U.S. Government Printing Office.
[1937] [6 leaves]. Booklet 23 x 21 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Mount of the Holy Cross."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 511 (July 1937), page 838.
Holdings (Book): Denver Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; LC; (Map): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado College; Denver Public Library; Eagle Valley (Colo.) Library District; Nampa (Id) Public Library; NA
OCLC (Book): 36130172; (Map): 8705648;

----- **Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado, 1937.** (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by F.E.W. and J.W.E.; drawn by J.W.E. 1936. 131734 – O U.S. Government Printing Office: 1937
1937. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 37 x 39 cm., folded into the center of the booklet/folder 23 x 20 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights. Roads, camp grounds, Forest Service administrative facilities, trails, Maroon – Snowmass and Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Areas and game refuge boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes "Table of Distances." "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map has note about the small 1926 land elimination.

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado, 1939. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1935; revised by F.F. 1939. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º30' – W106º05'/N40º00' – N38º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 100 x 108 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map has note about the small 1926 land elimination.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; LC
OCLC: 76701440

Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado, 1939. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1935; revised by F.F. 1939.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W106º05'/N40º00' – N38º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map has note about the small 1926 land elimination.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 56955066

KANSAS NATIONAL FOREST, KANSAS
1908-1915

As originally established from public domain lands and from lands formerly administered as the Garden City National Forest, the Kansas National Forest lies east of the Colorado/Kansas state line, south of the Arkansas River, and west of Garden City, Kansas. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were first located in Halsey, Nebraska – also the headquarters of the Dismal River National Forest – but were relocated to Garden City, Kansas in the summer of 1908. This national forest was established primarily as a future experiment station. The text of the 1915 Proclamation abolishing the

Kansas National Forest states, “Whereas, the public lands within the Kansas National Forest, in the State of Kansas, will not be required for experimental forest purposes after November thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen....”

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, May 15	*Proclamation 808, 35 Stat. 2188	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Garden City National Forest (97,280 acres) and from additional lands from the public domain (205,107 acres.) Acreage at establishment is 302,387 acres. 1911 resurvey puts the acreage at 303,937.
2) 1913, February 10	Executive Order 1701	Southwest ¼ of Section 12, T. 25 S., R. 34 W. added.
3) 1913, February 24	*Proclamation 1228, 37 Stat. 1771	41,150 acres eliminated on the western edge of the national forest.
4) 1915, October 14 (effective December 1, 1915)	*Proclamation 1314, 39 Stat. 1752	Forest abolished; all lands (262,878 gross acres) returned to the public domain for entry.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Kansas National Forest, Kansas: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 15, 1908].
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 808.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 32 x 51 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, “Additions from Public land,” and areas that were part of the “Former Garden City National Forest.” “6th Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: LC; NA

Kansas National Forest, Kansas: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 24, 1913.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913. [Proclamation] No. 1228.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W102°03’ – W100°50’/N38°00’ – N37°38’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 20 x 50 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief indicated by spot heights.
Shows national forest boundary, and land “Eliminations.” Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, state and county boundaries, streams and drainage direction. “Sixth Principal Meridian.” Forest lands west of Syracuse, Kansas (5th Guide Meridian) west to the Colorado/Kansas state line eliminated.
Holdings: LC; NA

Kansas National Forest, Kansas: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated October 14, 1915.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1314.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W102°03’ – W100°50’/N38°00’ – N37°38’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 20 x 50 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief indicated by spot heights.
Shows national forest boundary, areas “Eliminated from Kansas National Forest by this proclamation, effective December 1, 1915,” and areas “Eliminated from Kansas National Forest and withdrawn under Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847.)” Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, state and county boundaries, streams and drainage direction. “Sixth Principal Meridian.” By this proclamation the Kansas National Forest was entirely eliminated.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

See the 1912 map entitled, **State of Kansas** in Part VI, U.S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office State Maps.

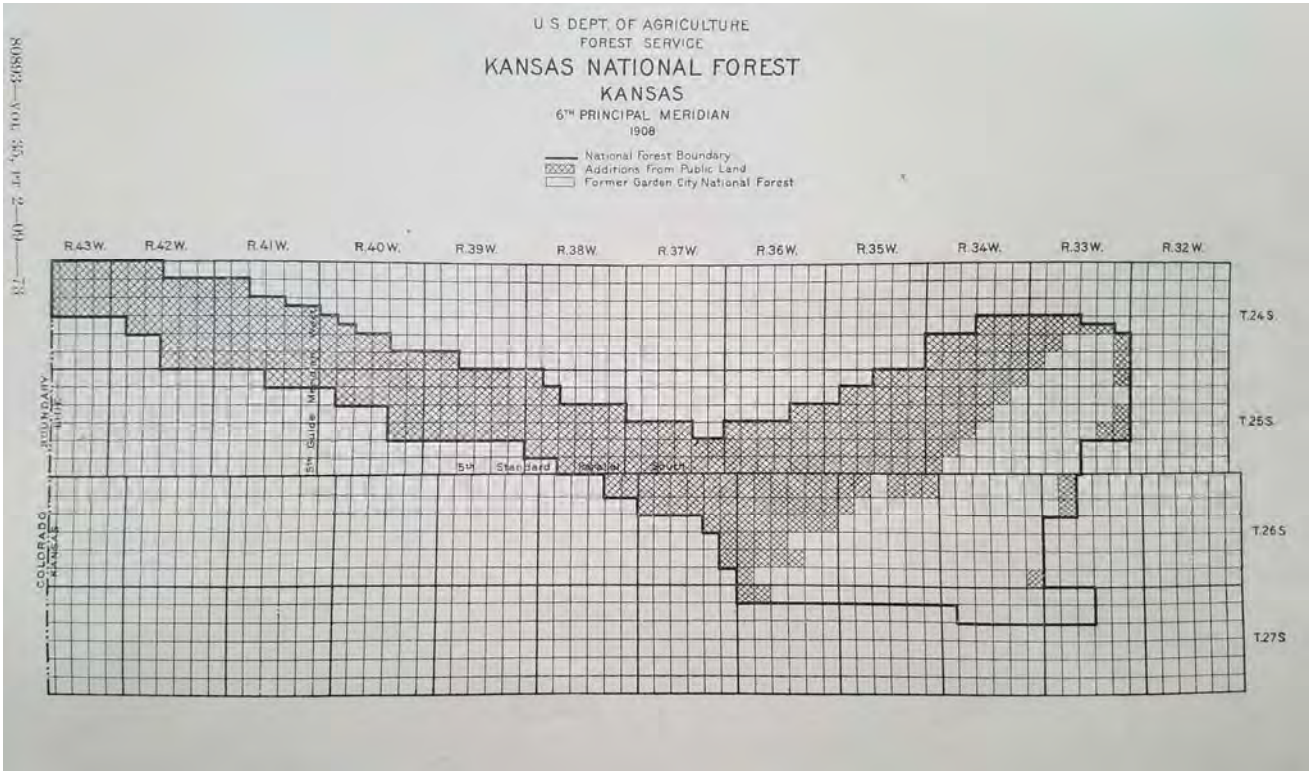


Figure 24: Kansas National Forest map/diagram from Proclamation No. 808 (34 Stat. 2188) of 1908 showing the 205,107 acres of public land (shaded area) being added to the 97,280 acres of the exiting Garden City National Forest (shown uncolored.)

LAS ANIMAS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO-NEW MEXICO 1907-1910

Named for the Las Animas River, which was in turn named by the Spanish as the *Rio de las Animas Perdidas in Pergatorio* or the "River of Lost Souls in Purgatory," now named the Purgatoire River, a major tributary to the Arkansas River in Las Animas County, Colorado (Eichler, page 45.) In 1910, after three years of existence, about half the original area of the Las Animas National Forest was made a part of the San Isabel National Forest and the other half eliminated. The Spanish Peaks Wilderness, established in 2000 on the San Isabel National Forest, southwest of Walsenburg, Colorado was originally part of the Los Animas Forest Reserve. The Reserve as proclaimed in 1907 included a jagged, knife-like land parcel in the Culebra Range seemingly between the Sangre de Cristo and the Breaubien & Miranda (also known as the Maxwell) Land Grants. When the Las Animas National Forest was discontinued in 1910, this piece of land was not transferred to the San Isabel National Forest or returned to the public domain because it never belonged to the federal government. This area had actually been part of the Maxwell Land Grant. The forest was headquartered in La Veta, Colorado.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, March 1	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3289	Established Forest Reserve on 196,620 acres, 196,140 acres in Colorado and 480 acres in New Mexico. A "Midnight" Forest Reserve.
2) 1910, May 27	*Proclamation 1040, 36 Stat. 2701	Approximately 75,144 acres of the Las Animas National Forest transferred to the San Isabel National Forest. The remainder either returned to the public domain for entry or eliminated entirely.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

Las Animas Forest Reserve, Colorado and New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve, land grant, and state boundaries. Also shows principal streams within the forest reserve boundary, location of the 37º30' parallel, and in lower margin, "28º West from Washington. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA
OCLC: 226377152

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 27, 1910.

Full citation to Proclamation No. 1040 is found below under San Isabel National Forest.

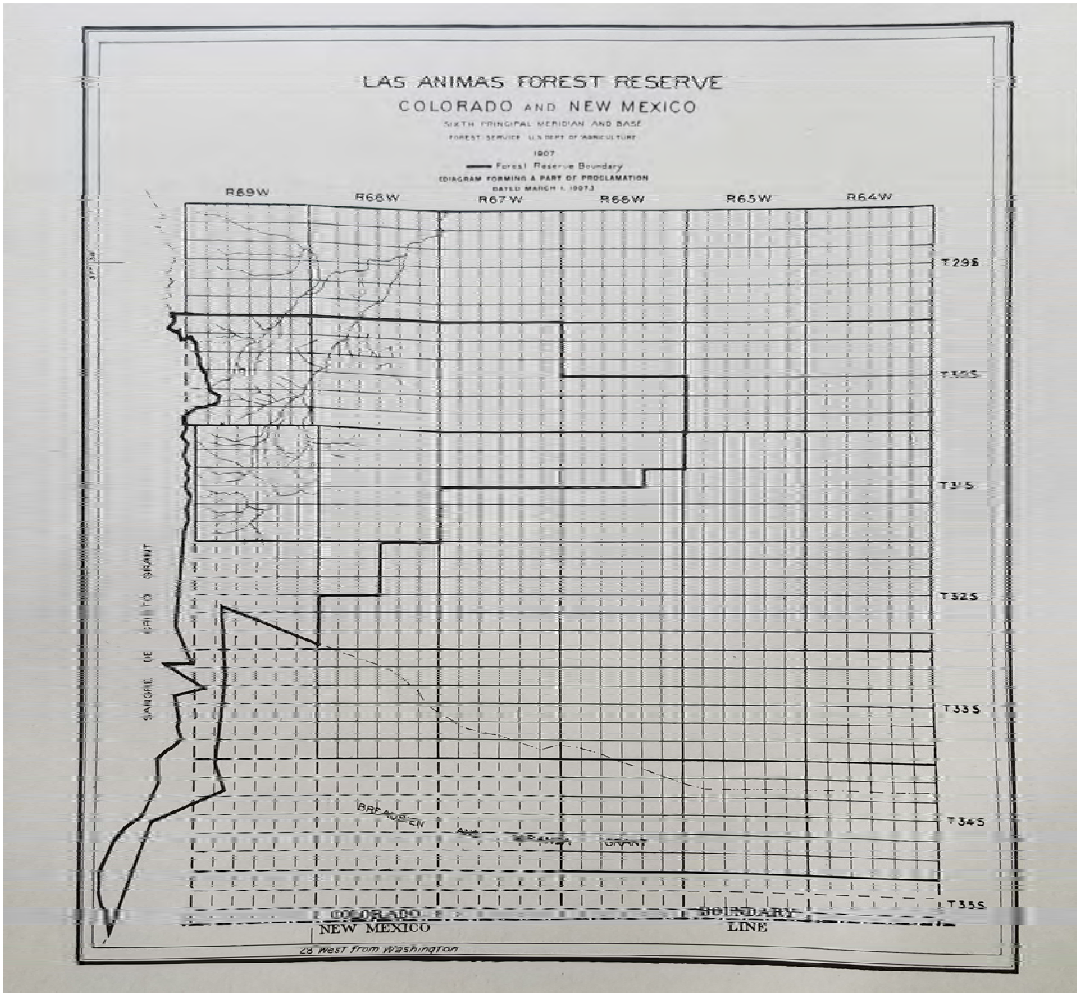


Figure 25: Map showing the original boundaries of the Las Animas Forest Reserve as specified in the March 1, 1907 Proclamation. Note the jagged, knife-like land parcel in the Culebra Range between the Sangre de Cristo and the Breaubien & Miranda (also known as the Maxwell) Land Grants. Along with some other lands, this odd land parcel was eliminated from the National Forest in 1910.

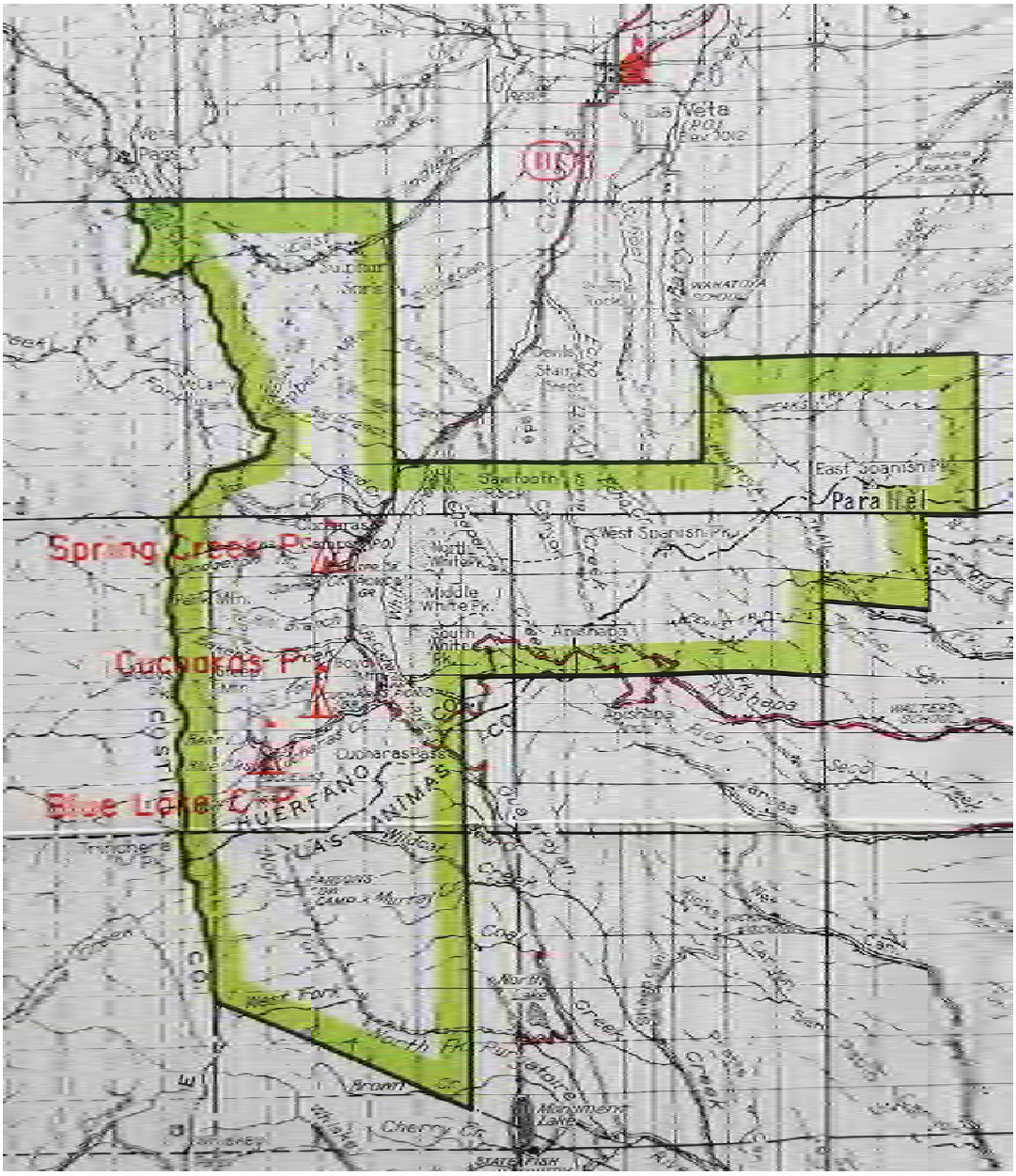


Figure 26: From a 1955 map of the San Isabel National Forest shown the reduction of the former Las Animas National Forest in 1910 when it was added to the San Isabel and discontinued.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of National Forests of the United States: Las Animas Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography by U.S. Geological Survey and Hayden Survey; land lines by General Land Office; Sept., 1908.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W105º10' – W104º42'/N37º30' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 3 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet.)

Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 86.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 886925498

LEADVILLE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1905-1930

The Leadville National Forest, so named because of its proximity to the famous mining camp of Leadville, lies along the Continental Divide to the west of South Park. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of May 12, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Colorado of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "1,219,947 acres." The town of Leadville served not only as the forest's namesake, but also as the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the forest's 25 year history.

The principal drainage systems found within its former boundaries are the those of the Arkansas and South Platte Rivers that eventually flow into the Gulf of Mexico and the Blue River that flows into the Pacific. Because it included areas on both sides of the Continental Divide and shared boundaries with a number of other national forests, the Leadville National Forest was perhaps destined to be one of the first of the large established national forests to be discontinued as roads and communication improved in the 1930s. Also, as the Great Depression worsened, the Hoover administration sought to economize wherever possible. In the Spring of 1930 the Leadville was discontinued and its lands divided between the Cochetopa, Pike, and Arapaho National Forests. Over the years and after several other reorganizations the lands of the former Leadville National Forest now form the northern most portion of the San Isabel National Forest (Arkansas River basin), the westernmost parts of the Pike National Forest (South Platte River basin), and the eastern most portion of the White River National Forest (Blue River basin.)

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, May 12	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3013	Established Forest Reserve on 1,219,947 gross acres.
2) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 890	Forest reorganized with parts of the Cochetopah, Gunnison, Holy Cross, and Pikes Peak National Forests added. Land transferred to the Arapaho (156,680 acres), the Cochetopa (2,280 acres), the Gunnison (54,080 acres), and the Holy Cross (101,840 acres) National Forests largely along watershed boundaries. Area: 1,184,730 gross acres.
3) 1910, August 10	*Proclamation 1075, 36 Stat. 2734	42,340 acres eliminated. A 1911 resurvey establishes an area of 1,085,000 acres for the Leadville National Forest.
4) 1913, March 3	*Proclamation 1236, 37 Stat. 1776	9,920 acres transferred to the Cochetopa National Forest. Other lands (18,560 acres) eliminated east of Leadville, Colorado.
5) 1921, June 10	Executive Order 3483	Land eliminated in Sections 21 & 22 of T. 2 S., R. 80 W., 6th Principal Meridian.
6) 1922, September 26	Executive Order 3739	1,596 acres of land eliminated in T. 2 S., R. 79 W., 6th Principal Meridian.
7) 1930, May 26	*Proclamations 1906, 1907 & 1909 46 Stat. 3021 & 3022	Forest abolished; all lands (1,054,764 gross acres) distributed among the Arapaho (Proc. 1906), Cochetopa (Proc. 1907), and the Pike (Proc. 1909) National Forests.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Leadville National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 890].
1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 34 cm., folded to 31 x 19 cm.
Shows the four sources of land for the reorganized Leadville National Forest of 1908: "Part of Leadville National Forest (Proclamation of Mar. 12, 1905) [905,067 acres]; Part of Pikes Peak National Forest (Proclamation of Mar. 12, 1905)

[270,383 acres]; Part of Gunnison National Forest (Proclamation of May 12, 1905) [1,440 acres]; Part of Cochetopah National Forest (Proclamation of June 13, 1905) [4,320 acres]; Part of Holy Cross National Forest (Proclamation of Mar. 1, 1908) [3,520 acres]." Also shows national forest boundaries and where watershed boundaries coincide with national forest boundaries. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base – 6th Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 226318014

Leadville National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 10, 1910.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1075.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries and "Former Forest boundary" thereby indicating land eliminations. Includes two inset showing land eliminations in greater detail. Also shows drainage features and locates the town of Leadville, the Supervisor's headquarters. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Leadville National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 3, 1913.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913; compiled by H.S. Meekham; G.T.T. – 1912.
1913. Scale ca. 1:253,440. W106°40' – W105°20'/N40°00' – N38°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 70 x 54 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundary, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," lands "Transferred to Cochetopa National Forest," and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1236.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
OCLC: 7811219

Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, 1930; Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 26, 1930.
For complete citation see above under Arapaho National Forest (Proclamation 1906.)

Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado, 1930: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 26, 1930.
For complete citation see above under Cochetopa National Forest (Proclamation 1907.)

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1930: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 26, 1930.
For complete citation see below under Pike National Forest (Proclamation 1909.)

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Leadville Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham; [traced by] C.B.N., G.T.T., A.E.F., I.I.T., 1908. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W106º30' – W105º45'/N40º00' – N38º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 19 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black &white edition.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Sheets 1-4,8-9,12-15,18,19 have "C.B.N.;" sheets 5-7,10 have "G.T.T.;" sheets 8 and 11 have "A.E.F.;" sheets 16-17 have "I.I.T." "6th Principal Meridian."
No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 886928060

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Leadville National Forest, Colorado. (Administrative map)
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national Forest boundaries as of 1907 along with towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and

streams. "6th Principal Meridian and Base." "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA; Region 2

Leadville National Forest, Colorado, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°40' – W105°40'/N40°00' – N38°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 138 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 7853045

Leadville National Forest, Colorado, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°40' – W105°40'/N40°00' – N38°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 69 x 38 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: LC; NA

Leadville National Forest, Colorado, 1919. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1923] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°40' – W105°40'/N40°00' – N38°42'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 68 x 38 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians." NA copy has date stamp of "APR 25 1923."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *A Land of Majestic Mountains, Leadville National Forest, Colorado.* Title panels also have slogan, "The National Forests, Yours to Use." Panel illustrations, captioned, "Twin Lakes Creek" and "Mount Massive and Mount Elbert." Panel 10 has "Government Printing Office."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 340 (April 1923), page 643.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado College; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; NA
OCLC (book): 8705696

MEDICINE BOW FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO-WYOMING (First) 1902-1910

The generally accepted origin of the name "Medicine Bow" is that Native Americans who inhabited southeastern Wyoming used the mountain mahogany from which bows of exceptional quality could be made. It became their custom to assemble in the forested valleys where the mountain mahogany could be found and construct their weapons in season. At these assemblies they frequently held ceremonies, the principal ones being for the cure of disease. These ceremonies later became known as, in the hybrid speech that developed among Native Americans and early Europeans, making-medicine. Eventually Europeans associated "making-medicine" with "making-bows" and the name "Medicine Bow" was applied to the stream and to the mountain range. At the turn of the 20th Century, the name gained world-wide renown through Owen Wister's novel, *The Virginian*, published in 1902, which opens in the town of Medicine Bow, Wyoming.

The core of the first Medicine Bow Forest Reserve and National Forest was the Medicine Bow Range of Wyoming and Colorado. From May 17, 1905, the day some 1.155 million acres of Colorado forest land was added to the Medicine Bow, to July 1,1908, the Medicine Bow National Forest spanned the two states following the backbone of the Medicine Bow Range of Wyoming south into Colorado. 627,335 acres of the Medicine Bow National Forest land on the western slope of the Continental Divide was subtracted to create, with other national forest land, the Arapaho National Forest on July 1, 1908 and on the same day, 59,040 acres on the forest's southern boundary were transferred to the reorganized Pike National Forest.

But more significantly, the Medicine Bow National Forest lands in Wyoming were removed and re-named the Cheyenne National Forest on the same day. For two years, between July 1, 1908 and July 1, 1910, the Medicine Bow National Forest

was exclusively a Colorado national forest. However, on that day in 1910, in an extraordinary switch, the Medicine Bow National Forest in Colorado became the Colorado National Forest and the Cheyenne National Forest in Wyoming was renamed the Medicine Bow National Forest. The Medicine Bow National Forest was now exclusively a Wyoming national forest. This unique switch of a national forest name between states justifies dividing the Medicine Bow into two distinct stages in its history, the First and the Second Medicine Bow National Forest. The Medicine Bow Folio atlas, compiled in 1908, only shows lands in Colorado.

Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were first established in Estes Park, Colorado and were moved to Fort Collins in the Spring of 1908, where they continued after 1910 when the Colorado lands of the Medicine Bow National Forest were renamed the Colorado National Forest. When the Medicine Bow National Forest became exclusively a Wyoming forest, its headquarters were lodged in Laramie, the headquarters for the former Cheyenne National Forest.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of May 22, 1902 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Wyoming of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green. Copies of the Presidential Proclamation of July 16,1902 together with cut out section of a G.L.O. map of Wyoming hand drawn to show land and boundary changes ordered by the proclamation and a printed copy of the Proclamation of May 17, 1905 are also included in the National Archives collection of U.S. Forest Service maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, May 22	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2003	Established Forest Reserve in Wyoming on 398,226 acres.
2) 1902, July 16	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2015	Boundary redescribed, adding 38,773 acres and eliminating 18,240 acres. Medicine Bow Forest Reserve area stands at 418,759 acres all in Wyoming.
3) 1905, May 17	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3039	1,155,909 acres of land in Colorado added – the Medicine Bow now has lands in both a Colorado and Wyoming at 1,574,668 acres.
4) 1907, March 2	Public Law 59-185, 34 Stat. 1223	1,558 acres of forest land granted to the City of Boulder, Colorado in T. 1 N., R. 73 & 74 W. for water storage and supply.
5) 1907, March 2	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3303	354,851 acres added: 190,246 acres in Colorado – 164,605 acres in Wyoming. Area now stands at 1,929,519 acres.
6) 1907, September 27	*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2155	21,752 acres eliminated in Wyoming.
7) 1908, June 30 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 862	Portions of the Medicine Bow National Forest combined with other forest land to establish the Arapaho and reorganize the Pike National Forests in Colorado, and the Cheyenne National Forest in Wyoming. The remaining part of the Medicine Bow National Forest now becomes exclusively a Colorado national forest on 659,780 gross acres.
8) 1910, July 1	*Proclamation 1062, 36 Stat. 2720	Name changed to Colorado National Forest. Name "Medicine Bow" will never again apply to a Colorado National Forest. On the same day the Cheyenne National Forest in Wyoming was renamed the Medicine Bow National Forest by *Proclamation 1067.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

Medicine Bow Forest Reserve, Colorado and Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve and state boundaries. Indicates location of the 41st parallel (Colorado-Wyoming state line) and in lower margin, "29º West from Washington." "6th Principal Meridian and Base." Land added to the Medicine Bow Forest Reserve but map does identify the location of the new lands.
Holdings: LC; NA

Medicine Bow Forest Reserve, Colorado and Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated September 27, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve and state boundaries and land "Elimination." Indicates location of the 41st parallel (Colorado-Wyoming state line) and in lower margin, "29º West from Washington." "6th Principal Meridian and Base." Land eliminated restricted to the northeastern corner of the Wyoming portion of the National Forest. On March 4, 1907 all Forest Reserves became National Forests by an Act of Congress. This map (diagram) is the same one used for the Proclamation of March 2, 1907 before the name change. It should, however, read "Medicine Bow National Forest, Colorado and Wyoming…" instead of Forest Reserve.
Holdings: LC; NA

Medicine Bow National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 862.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 43 cm., folded to 31 x 19 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows the boundaries of the reorganized Medicine Bow National Forest, now exclusively a Colorado National Forest along with state boundaries and national forest boundaries that coincide with watershed divides. "Part of Medicine Bow National Forest (Proclamation of Sept. 27, 1907.)" Prime meridian indicated: "New Mexico Meridian and Base" incorrect. Should be the Sixth Principal Meridian and Base.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 226299132

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Medicine Bow Folio. [Colorado]
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Sept., 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W106º15' – W105º25'/N41º00' – N40º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 9 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and hachures (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Area of the Medicine Bow National Forest entirely within the state of Colorado.
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale, Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 887799772

MEDICINE BOW NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING (Second)
1910-Present

The second Medicine Bow National Forest was created in 1910 from the two-year old Cheyenne National Forest or the Wyoming portion of the older Medicine Bow Forest Reserve. In its first years, the forest was confined to the Medicine Bow Mountain range in Wyoming, which was later known as the Snowy Range Division, but the forest grew adding section after section. The Proclamation of August 8, 1924 added the Sheep Mountain Federal Game Refuge on the eastern slope of the Medicine Bow Mountains. The game refuge had been authorized by Public Law 68-229 of June 7, 1924.

Executive Order 4245 of June 5, 1925 added the Pole Mountain Forest and Maneuver Reservation east of Laramie to the Medicine Bow National Forest. This area had been the former Crow Creek Forest Reserve (1900 – 1908) and then part of the Cheyenne National Forest (1908-1910), until April 19, 1910 when an executive order transferred the entire Crow Creek Division of the Cheyenne National Forest to the War Department. The 56,000 acre area was once again made a part of the national forest system and a new federal game refuge in 1925 and became the Medicine Bow National Forest's Pole Mountain Division. However, the center portion of the Pole Mountain Military Reservation was retained by the Army for military purposes as the Fort D.A. Russell Maneuver Grounds for troops from the nearby fort and for the National Guard of Wyoming. This transfer was made possible by Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924.

In a letter dated December 5, 1929, President Hoover asked Acting Secretary of War Patrick Hurley to rename Fort D.A. Russell to Fort Francis E. Warren as a tribute to the late Wyoming Senator, Francis E. Warren (1844-1929.) This was soon done by Hurley on the first of January,1930. The Fort D.A. Russell Maneuver Grounds within the Pole Mountain Division of the Medicine Bow National Forest subsequently became the Fort Francis E. Warren Target and Maneuver Reservation. The military reservation was deactivated and became part of Medicine Bow National Forest on July 10, 1959 with Public Land Order 1897.

Upon its discontinuation in 1929, the Hayden National Forest was divided between the Medicine Bow and the Routt National Forests along the Colorado-Wyoming state line. The Wyoming lands of the Hayden National Forest, the largest part, were added to the Medicine Bow, to become that forest's Hayden Division to the west of the Medicine Bow Mountains, straddling the Continental Divide. The former Snowy Range Division became the Medicine Bow Division. Throughout the 1920s, local citizens had promoted the idea of adding the Laramie Peaks area to the Medicine Bow National Forest. A summer long forest fire ravaged thousands of acres of private, federal, and state timber and rangelands in the Laramie Mountains in 1935 which forced Congress to act. As a direct result of the need for fire control and with the help of Wyoming Senators Robert D. Carey and Joseph C. O'Mahoney, on August 20, 1935, the Laramie Peak Ranger Division was added to the Medicine Bow National Forest by an Act of Congress (Public Law 74-288.) The transfer of the Hayden National Forest lands and the addition of the Laramie Peak Division greatly enlarged the Medicine Bow National Forest and accounts for the forest's large geographic extent in southeastern Wyoming. The gross area of the Medicine Bow National Forest in 2019 is 1,338,993.

The Thunder Basin National Grassland in northeastern Wyoming became a unit of the Medicine Bow National Forest in 1964. In 1995, the Medicine Bow National Forest and Thunder Basin National Grassland was administratively combined with the adjacent Routt National Forest in Colorado. It is now referred to as the Medicine Bow – Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland with headquarters for the combined area located in Laramie, Wyoming.

The Chief of the Forest Service did not establish any primitive areas on the Medicine Bow National Forest. The first wilderness areas on the Medicine Bow came 14 years after the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Savage Run Wilderness was created on March 27, 1978 on 14,927 acres under the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978. Six years later, the Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984 established three more relatively small wilderness areas: the Huston Park Wilderness (30,588 acres), the Encampment River Wilderness (10,124 acres), and the Platte River Wilderness (22,749 acres.)

The 1956 maps of the Medicine Bow National Forest was the first such maps to carry the "Class A" attribute because they had been compiled "from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs." But unlike other regions of the Forest Service where Class A maps were published at a scale of 1:126,720, these first Class A maps of the Rocky Mountain Region carried a smaller scale of 1:253,440.

The Glacier Lakes Ecosystem Experiments Site (GLEES) is located on the Medicine Bow National Forest's Laramie Ranger District in the Snowy Range about 55 miles west of Laramie. It serves as a high elevation wilderness-like site where research is conducted to determine the effects of atmospheric change and climate change on alpine and subalpine aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and the upper tree line zone. Long-term physical, chemical, and biological monitoring is an important component of the activities at GLEES. Grazing allotments and mining claims were removed in the 1990's by the Forest Service in order to preserve wilderness conditions for research purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1910, July 1	*Proclamation 1067, 36 Stat. 2726	Re-established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Cheyenne National Forest in Wyoming (521,747 acres.)
2) 1921, April 29	Executive Order 3443	Land eliminated in Section 14 of T. 14 N., R. 81 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.

3) 1924, June 7	Public Law 68-229, 43 Stat. 594	President authorized to add public lands to the Medicine Bow National Forest and to designate lands as a game refuge – such lands so added in T. 14 & 15 N., R. 77 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
4) 1924, August 8	*Proclamation 1708, 43 Stat. 1964	Public lands in the Sheep Mountain Vicinity added as authorized by Public Law 68-229 and area designated as a game refuge.
5) 1925, June 5	Executive Order 4245	Pole Mountain Division added, formerly known as the Fort D.A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation. Area now stands at 592,221 gross acres.
6) 1929, August 2	*Proclamation 1888, 46 Stat. 3003	Wyoming portion of the Hayden National Forest (365,356 acres) added upon the discontinuation of the Hayden. Forest area grows to 959,648 gross acres.
7) 1935, August 20	Public Law 74-288, 49 Stat. 662	441,470 acre Laramie Peak Division added. Area now stands at 1,397,435 gross acres.
8) 1959, July 10	Public Land Order 1897 24 Federal Register 5721	3,317 acres of land added to the Pole Mountain Division from the Frances E. Warren Air Force Base, Pole Mountain Training Annex. Area: 1,401,605 gross acres.
9) 1961, July 20	Public Land Order 2446 26 Federal Register 6721	War (Defense) Department can no longer use Pole Mountain Division as set out in Executive Order 4245 of June 5, 1925 and Public Land Order 1897 of July 10, 1959.
10) 1978, March 27	Public Law 95-237, 92 Stat. 40	"Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978" establishes the Savage Run Wilderness on the Medicine Bow National Forest.
11) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-550, 98 Stat. 2807	"Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Huston Park Wilderness, Encampment River Wilderness, and the Platte River Wilderness.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 1, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1067.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:240,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 53 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows "National Forest boundary (formerly Cheyenne), "Land "Eliminations (formerly part of Cheyenne)," and area of the "Crow Creek Division of Cheyenne National Forest abolished as National Forest and held as Mil. Res. By Executive Order dated April 19, 1910." Also shows state boundary and includes two inset maps showing national forest boundaries in greater detail. "6th Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1924: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 8, 1924.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised July, 1924. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º45' – W105º50'/N41º40' – N41º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, lands "Eliminated by Ex. Or. of April 29, 1921" in solid orange, and "Game Refuge and addition to National Forest (by authority of Act of Congress, Pub. No. 229, approved June 7, 1924)" in a patterned orange. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities

and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Area eliminated in 1921 consists of 5 square miles near Overlook Hills in Section 14 of T. 14 N., R. 81 W. Sheep Mountain Federal Game Refuge added by this Proclamation located in T. 14 & 15 N., R. 77 W.
This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:250,000-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1708.
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1929: [Map to accompany Executive Order effective June 5, 1925].
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, April, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; traced by R.F. Burrus May, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W105º15'/N41º40' – N40º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
On a 1929 administrative map, hand drawn in red, shows the addition of the Pole Mountain Division formerly known as the Fort D.A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation. 1929 map also shows national forest, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Reflects addition of the Hayden National Forest lands as of August 2, 1929.
Holdings: NA

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1929: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 2, 1929.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, April, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; traced by R.F. Burrus May, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W105º15'/N41º40' – N40º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 77 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, and, in color, lands "Transferred from the Hayden National Forest to the Medicine Bow National Forest" and lands "Transferred from the Hayden National Forest to the Routt National Forest." Division of the Hayden National Forest made along the Colorado-Wyoming state line. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.
This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1888.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Cheyenne Folio (**1908) above for coverage of the Medicine Bow National Forest in Wyoming in folio format.

Medicine Bow Folio. [Wyoming]
Base map by L. H. Douglas, 1911-12; compiled by H.S. Meekham, 1912 and 1913; [traced by] J.M.W., J.S.N., S.L.A.; approved March, 1913 [signed] A.F. Potter, Associate Forester. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W106º40' – W106º00'/N41º40' – N41º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 7 numbered sheets, 54 x 46 cm. each. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.) Also issued without green thematic information.
Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue; letter symbols for "Park," "Timberland," "Woodland," "Brush," and the boundaries of alienated lands shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and ranches. "6th Principal Meridian." Does not have sheet index on the front cover.
Holdings: Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Wyoming; LC
OCLC: 40676701

---- **Another edition.** Grazing Atlas. Grazing classification and base map by L. H. Douglas, 1911-12.; compiled by H. S. Meekham, 1912 and 1913; [traced by] J.M.W., J.S.N., S.L.A. approved March 1913 [signed] A.F. Potter, Associate Forester. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W106º40' – W106º00'/N41º40' – N41º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 7 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)
A specialized grazing atlas with its own colored legend and explanation of "Letter symbols" in the left margin of each sheet. Shows contours in brown, water features in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, ranches, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Does not have an index to map sheets on the front cover. "6th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographic Society Library. Yale's copy has sheets 1 & 3 through 7; LC's copy has sheets 1, 2, 6, & 7; Univ. of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, AGS copy has all seven sheets.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 25 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, ranches, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." Map has a decidedly sketchy "proclamation diagram" appearance.
Holdings: Region 2

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 67 x 49 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, ranches, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 49826299

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1917.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º40' – W106º00'/N41º35' – N41º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, ranches, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 40676023

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1923. (Forest Visitor's map)
Prepared by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service [from folded title panel]. Government Printing Office.
[1924] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 46 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies location of the Rock Creek and Rex Lake Oil Fields and the Big Hollow Anticline. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "View down Barrett Creek from Medicine Bow Lodge" and "Brooklyn Lake Ranger Station."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 350 (February 1924), page 421.
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 42026806

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1927. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service: drawn by M. Scheaffer 1926 – Denver, Colo. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1927. J43543.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 38 x 53 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads and national forest boundaries shown in red. Also shows game refuge, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Pole Mountain Division shown as being a part of the Medicine Bow National Forest with the exception of the Ft. D.A. Russell Maneuver Grounds located at the center of the Division.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Barrett Creek." Title panel has, "Prepared by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain District."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 392 (August 1927), page 75.
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; NA
OCLC: 39517910

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, April, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.P. McConnell and R.F. Burrus; traced by R.F. Burrus. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º45' – W105º15'/N41º40' – N40º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 110 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red. Also shows national forest, game refuge, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, April, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.P. McConnell and R.F. Burrus; traced by R.F. Burrus. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º45' – W105º15'/N41º40' – N40º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game refuge, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 40654388

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1929. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, April, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; traced by R.F. Burrus May, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º30' – W105º15'/N41º40' – N40º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 155 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Compass roses and their center points shown in red. Also shows national forest, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Reflects addition of the Hayden National Forest lands as of August 2, 1929.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 44945431

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1929. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, April, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; traced by R.F. Burrus May, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W105º15'/N41º40' – N40º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Aeronautical compass roses and their center points shown in red. Also shows national forest, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Reflects addition of the Hayden National Forest lands as of August 2, 1929.
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL; Region 2

Medicine Bow National Forest, Laramie Peak Division, Wyoming, [1929]. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from G.L.O. Township plats and other available misc. data: R.F.B. & F.E.W., 12-23-29.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 32 x 34 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows boundary of the Laramie Peak Division, location of tree species, and grasslands, 3 types of roads, ranches, post offices, and drainage features. "Sixth Principal Meridian." The Laramie Peak Division was added to the Medicine Bow National Forest in 1935. Perhaps this was a preliminary study map of the area in advance of formal acquisition and transfer to the U.S. Forest Service. Adding the area had been advocated by local citizens for several years prior to 1929.
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Wyoming; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 47103587

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1930. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 13**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by F.E.W. & R.F.B.; drawn by V.W.W. & F.E.W. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 38 x 79 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads and national forest boundaries shown in red. Also shows game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Map shows the addition of the Wyoming portion of the Hayden National Forest (west of Encampment, Wyoming) as being a part of the Medicine Bow National Forest on August 2, 1929 upon the dissolution of the Hayden.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Trout Fishing on the Medicine Bow." Title panel has, "Prepared by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain District."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 425 (May 1930), page 925.
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Wyoming; NA
OCLC: 40654090

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1934. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised 1934; compiled by F.E.W. & R.F.B.; drawn by V.W.W. & F.E.W. U.S. Government Printing Office 8—8912.
[1935] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 80 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, and state game refuge boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, federal game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trials, minor roads, fire lookouts, airfields, and selected buildings, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Cascades of Nash's Fork Creek." Title panel has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 486 (June 1935), page 614.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Yale Univ. Library; Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 33401092

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1935.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º30' – W105º10'/N41º40' – N40º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 71 x 162 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Does not show the addition of the Laramie Peak Division made by Public Law No. 288, August 20, 1935.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; NA

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1935.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W105º10'/N41º40' – N40º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 35 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Does not show the addition of the Laramie Peak Division made by Public Law No. 288, August 20, 1935.
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 45309203

Medicine Bow National Forest, Laramie Peak Division, Wyoming, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reduced from planimetric maps compiled at Regional Office, Denver, entirely from aerial photographs, with land lines projected from found corners as located in the field; drawn by R.F. Burrus, 1938.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. W106º10' – W105º10'/N42º45' – N42º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 37 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative

facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Extensive legend includes many symbols not found on the map, such as glaciers, river rapids, etc. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Medicine Bow National Forest, Laramie Peak Division, Wyoming, 1939. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reduced from planimetric maps compiled at Regional Office, Denver, entirely from aerial photographs, with land lines projected from found corners as located in the field.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º10' – W105º10'/N42º45' – N42º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 74 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Extensive legend includes many symbols not found on the map, such as glaciers, river rapids, etc. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 43435636

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Hayden, Medicine Bow, and Pole Mtn. Divisions compiled from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.F.B. and F.E.W.; revised 1940 – F.F.; Laramie Peak Division reduced from planimetric maps that were compiled from aerial photographs.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 65 x 82 cm.
--Laramie Peak Division: W106º10' – W105º10'/N42º45' – N42º00'. 36 x 38 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
--Hayden, Medicine Bow, and Pole Mtn. Divisions: W107º30' – W105º10'/N41º40' – N40º58'. 35 x 82 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 28755086

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1941. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Reg. Office, Denver, Colo.; drawn by F. Flack – checked by Washburn. GPO 16—23575.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 77 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads and road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, camp and picnic grounds, and federal game refuge boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, sawmills and other selected buildings, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes listing of camp and picnic grounds with numbers keyed to the map. Also includes inset map entitled, **Laramie Peak Division** compiled from aerial photographs, in upper right corner of map. The Laramie Peak Division added to the Medicine Bow National Forest on August 20, 1935 by Public Law 288. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Medicine Bow National Forest.* Panel illustration, captioned, "Forest boundary entrance on French Creek Trail, below Albany." Title panel has location map showing the position of the Medicine Bow National Forest in the state of Wyoming and "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 565 (January/February 1942), page 13.
Holdings: NAL an d 25 other libraries
OCLC: 13323418

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1956. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office – Denver, Colo., 1956 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic & U.S. Geological Survey[s].
1956. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on sheet, 65 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Taken together both maps show national forest land in green, highways and good motor roads in red. They also show national forest, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, forest camps and picnic grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Medicine Bow National Forest within the Region and relative to state boundaries. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map has alternative statement of responsibility, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., Forest

Service and other surveys, Denver, Colo. 1955" in lower left corner.
Laramie Peak Division W106°10' – W105°10'/N42°40' – N42°00'. 33 x 36 cm.
Hayden…Medicine Bow…Pole Mountain Division[s] W107°30' – W105°10'/N41°40' – N40°58'. 36 x 80 cm.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Oregon; Texas Tech Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 53959940

Medicine Bow National Forest, 1956. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office – Denver, Colo., 1956 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic & U.S. Geological Survey[s]. GPO 834352
1956. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Main map (Hayden, Medicine Bow, & Pole Mountain Divisions) W107°30' – W105°10'/N41°40' – N41°00'; Laramie Peak Division W106°10' – W105°10'/N42°40' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on sheet, 53 x 73 cm., folded to 19 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Boundaries of the Medicine Bow National Forest shown in green; hard surface highways and good roads, improved picnic and camp grounds and their index numbers and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows state and county boundaries, trails, railroads, minor roads, selected structures, federal and state highway numbers, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes index to picnic and campgrounds keyed to the map by number. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map has alternative statement of responsibility, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys, Denver, Colo. 1955" in lower left corner.
Text, drawings (by Ann Alfred of Laramie, Wyoming), and untitled vicinity map showing all divisions of the Medicine Bow National Forest in their true geographical relationships with major roads on verso. Panel title: *Medicine Bow National Forest of Wyoming.* Title panel has location map showing the position of the Medicine Bow National Forest in relation to the state of Wyoming and, "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; LC and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 10896665

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, Pole Mountain Ranger District Recreation Area,
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region. GPO 843-317.
1960? Scale, ca. 1:185,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 16 cm., on sheet 23 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; state land shown in yellow; paved and dirt roads and trails shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and county road numbers. Includes "Key map" of the vicinity showing federal highways. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Text "Pole Mountain Ranger District" and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Pole Mtn. Medicine Bow National Forest.* Title panel also has "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; Wyoming State Library
OCLC: 47137313

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; map prepared for U.S. Forest Service by: Jeppesen & Co., Denver, Colorado, 1969. *GPO 850-678.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates or Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, one map printed on each side of sheet, 46 x 75 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted (1971?) with *GPO 859-401.
Lands of the Medicine Bow National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; paved and gravel roads, road numbers, Forest Service recreation areas and index numbers, Forest Service headquarters, vista points, and ski areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, and ranger stations. Text, legend, color illustrations, an index map, and index to recreation areas appear on both sides of the map. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of Lake Marie.
Holdings: 13 libraries
OCLC: 12897886

Sportsmans Map, Laramie Peak District, Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1969.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *GPO 852-242.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:95,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 71 cm., folded to 10 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; state land shown in yellow; paved and dirt roads and trails shown in red; water

features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and county road numbers. Includes "Key map" of the vicinity showing the road network. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of the Laramie Peak high country.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Wyoming; Wyoming State Library; LC
OCLC: 5484195

Snowy Range, Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. For sale by Supt. of Docs., GPO.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:63,630. W106º37' – W106º06'/N41º35' – N41º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map revised and reprinted in 1971.
National forest land shown in green; state land shown in yellow; paved and dirt roads and trails shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and county road numbers. Includes "Key map" of the vicinity showing the road network. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Description of the recreation and resources available in the Snowy Range, plus listing of forest range headquarters on verso.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Wyoming. 1971 revision: Univ. of Iowa
OCLC (1969): 13734879; (1971): OCLC: 891968344

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1973. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado, 1969-70 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.
1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°20' – W105°18'/N42°40' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on one sheet, 65 x 114 cm., folded to 13 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Medicine Bow National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; state lands shown in purple; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, recreation site symbols and build-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, natural area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Map printed on both sides of sheet in an eastern and western section. The eastern section includes two maps, one of the Laramie Peak Division and the other of the Pole Mountain Division and has a "Vicinity Map" and a "Map Key" showing the area of the Medicine Bow National Forest covered by that side of the sheet, text, color photographs, list of points of interest, and recreation directory. The western area covers the Sierra Madre and the Medicine Bow Mountain Ranges and includes a "Map Key," color illustrations, and text.
Panel title: *The Medicine Bow National Forest in Wyoming.* Panel illustration, captioned, "Medicine Bow Peak in the Snowy Range."
Holdings: NA; LC and 21 other libraries
OCLC: 5412897

MONTEZUMA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1905-1947

Named for the mining town in the area, the Montezuma National Forest was first headquartered in Durango. Headquarters were relocated to Mancos, Colorado in the summer of 1908. By 1941 administrative offices had been transferred Cortez, Colorado where they remained until 1946 when Durango once again became its headquarters location for one more year until the Montezuma National Forest was abolished in 1947. The forest had been the most southwestern in the Rocky Mountain Region occupying the La Plata and San Miguel Mountain areas, west of the Animas River. The Montezuma National Forest was abolished in 1947 in the interest of administrative efficiency after a determination that the lands could be administered as parts of the San Juan and Uncompahgre National Forests without detriment to the resources or undue loss of public service. The former area is now the western portion of the San Juan National Forest and the extreme southern part of the Uncompahgre National Forest, north of the Wilson Mountains. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of June 13, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Colorado of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established forest reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "576,719 acres." The reserve was greatly enlarged on March 2, 1907 with the addition of over a million acres. Land transfers to its neighbors, the San Juan and the Uncompahgre National Forests as well as land eliminations during the period of 1908-1910, reduced the area of the Montezuma National Forest by half. The largest portion of the forest went to enlarge the San Juan National Forest, while its lands in San Miguel County were transferred to the Uncompahgre National Forest when the forest was discontinued in 1947.

In 1932, the Chief of the Forest Service designated 27,347 acres along the San Miguel Mountains as the Wilson Mountains Primitive Area on the Montezuma National Forest. The area included three peaks with elevations over 14,000 feet, Mt. Wilson, Wilson Peak, and El Diente (The Tooth), as well as the landmark point, the Lizard Head. When the Montezuma National Forest was discontinued, its successor forests inherited the primitive area. The largest northern portion of the Wilson Mountains Primitive Area, north of the San Miguel-Dolores county line, became part of the Uncompahgre National Forest, leaving a smaller, southern part, which was added to the San Juan National Forest. Congress, on December 22, 1980, enlarged the area to approximately 41,300 acres, evenly divided on the lands of the San Juan and Uncompahgre National Forests, and renamed the Wilson Mountains Primitive Area the Lizard Head Wilderness. The extent of the primitive area was first shown on the 1938 forest visitor's map.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, June 13	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3106	Established Forest Reserve on 576,719 gross acres in southwestern Colorado.
2) 1907, March 2	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3307	1,035,427 acres added to the north, west, and southwest. Area: 1,612,146 acres.
3) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 889	1,440 acres added from Ouray National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Ouray. Lands in the Uncompahgre/ Las Animas River watersheds transferred to the San Juan (316,600 acres) & Uncompahgre (22,400 acres) National Forests. 53,775 other acres eliminated. Forest area now stands at 1,175,811 gross acres.
4) 1910, August 15	*Proclamation 1076, 36 Stat. 2735	18,550 acres transferred to the San Juan National Forest. 348,681 other acres eliminated. 1911 resurvey establishes the area of the Montezuma at 812,100 gross acres.
5) 1921, June 10	Executive Order 3485	Four small land parcels eliminated.
6) 1928, May 22	Public Law 70-474, 45 Stat. 711	21,557 acres added in T. 41 N., R. 18 W. and in T. 42 N., R. 17 & 18 W., formerly part of the Ute Indian Reservation. Area enlarged to 833,177 gross acres.
7) 1928, July 6	*Proclamation 1841, 45 Stat. 2955	Eight square miles of land in T. 36 N., R. 11 W. near the town of Mayday, Colorado added from the San Juan National Forest.
8) 1943, February 3	Public Land Order 86 8 Federal Register 2511	All public lands within the boundaries of the Montezuma and San Juan National Forests described in the order (69,620 acres) withdrawn from entry for war purposes.
9) 1944, May 24	Public Land order 231 9 Federal Register 6198	Public Land Order 86 of February 3, 1943 revoked.
10) 1947, August 19 (effective July 1, 1947)	Public Land Order 400 12 Federal Register 5849	Forest abolished; all lands (837,228 gross acres) distributed among the San Juan and Uncompahgre National Forests.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Montezuma Forest Reserve, Colorado: First Proclamation of June 13, 1905. (Administrative map)
Bureau of Forestry, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., Jan. 1904.
1905. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundary, towns and settlements, roads, trail, railroads, rivers, and stream. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. This is a copy of the 1904 Bureau of Forestry map annotated to show the original proclaimed boundaries of the Montezuma Forest Reserve.
Holdings: NA

Montezuma Forest Reserve, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 46 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve and Southern Ute Indian Reservation boundaries. Indicates location of the 38th parallel and in lower right margin, "31º West from Washington." "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Proclamation enlarges the Montezuma National Forest but map does not indicate where new land has been added.
Holdings: LC; NA

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado: [Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908].
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 889.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 43 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the two sources of land for the reorganized Montezuma National Forest of 1908: areas "Formerly part of Ouray National Forest (Proclamation of Feb. 2, 1907) [1,440 acres]; Part of Montezuma National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907) [1,174,371 acres]." Also shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries and those places where national forest boundaries coincide with watershed divides. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 226299128

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 15, 1910.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1076.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 45 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, land "Eliminations" and lands "Transferred to San Juan National Forest." Also shows places where the National Forest boundary coincides with a watershed boundary and the location of the town of Mancos, Colorado, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1928: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 6, 1928.
For complete citation see under San Juan National Forest below (Proclamation 1841.)

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Montezuma Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps and Hayden Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Oct., 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W108º50' – W107º40'/N38º10' – N37º18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 17 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black and white edition.
Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." LC copy includes a revised Sheet No. 1 with note, "The original sheet No. 1 covered an area which has been eliminated from this Forest" and "Prepared from reconnaissance data from Forest Supervisor, 1910." The new Sheet No. 1 combines the area shown on sheets No. 1 & 2 of the 1908 edition into one with reduced coverage due to the land elimination of August 15, 1910 (Proclamation No. 1076.)
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 892651768

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Montezuma Forest Reserve, Colorado. (Administrative map)
Bureau of Forestry, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., Jan. 1904.
1904. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundary, towns and settlements, roads, trail, railroads, rivers, and stream. Public land grid

based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º50' – W107º40'/N38º10' – N37º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 7809561

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado, 1916. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised – Feb., 1916. J.M.W. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º45' – W107º45'/N38º00' – N37º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 101 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 8716496

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado, 1921. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Jan., 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.E. Sealing and Phyllis Dennee ; traced by Phyllis Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º50' – W107º40'/N38º10' – N37º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 93 x 93 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 7809579

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado, 1921. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Jan., 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.E. Sealing and Phyllis Dennee ; traced by Phyllis Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º55' – W107º40'/N38º10' – N37º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado, 1921. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Jan., 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.E. Sealing and Phyllis Dennee ; traced by Phyllis Dennee. Government Printing Office.
[1925] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º55' – W107º40'/N38º10' – N37º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 46 cm., folded to 17 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, auto highways, passable auto roads, and roads not recommended for auto travel, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." NA copy date stamped "JUL 18 1925." LC copy date stamped "Sep. 5 1925."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned view of forest landscape with Lizard Head Peak in background and back panel illustration captioned, "Mystic Falls."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 367 (July 1925), page 8.
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado, 1927. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Aug., 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced by L.S. Good. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º55' – W107º40'/N38º10' – N37º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black &

white. 91 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado College; Colorado Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 11922121

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado, 1927. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Aug., 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced by L.S. Good. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º55' – W107º40'/N38º10' – N37º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 40751073

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado, 1930. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled & drawn by F.E.W. & M.A.S. Denver, - Colorado. U.S. Government Printing Office.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 46 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, trails, national forest and state game refuge boundaries shown in red. Also shows national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes mileage table. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Western Yellow Pine along the Dolores-Norwood Road." Title panel has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 442 (October 1931), page 212.
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 5416394

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and V.W. West; traced by V.W. West and R.F. Burrus, 1935.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º55' – W107º40'/N38º10' – N37º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 91 x 93 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and V.W. West; traced by V.W. West and R.F. Burrus, 1935.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º55' – W107º40'/N38º10' – N37º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado State Univ.; Mesa State College: Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 11164017

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado, 1938. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver; drawn by Frank Flack – April, 1938; checked by F.E. Washburn. U.S. Government Printing Office.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 58 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, game refuge boundaries, and U.S. highway numbers

shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, airfields, sawmills and other buildings, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes mileage table. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Montezuma National Forest, Colorado, 1939.* Panel illustrations, captioned, "Lizard Head Peak" and "Mystic Falls."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 535 (July 1939), page 944.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado State Univ.; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Northern Illinois Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 12019299

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and V.W. West; revised by V.W.W. and F.F. 1940.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º55' – W107º40'/N38º10' – N37º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 56955065

NEBRASKA NATIONAL FOREST, NEBRASKA
1908-Present

The Nebraska National Forest was named for the state, a word that is derived from the Otoe Indian name for the Platte River, *Nibrathka*, and meaning "Flat water." (Perkey, page 1.) It is the very last national forest to retain the name of its host state, a group that once included 14 national forests. The forest was created by the consolidation of three existing national forests into one, namely the Dismal River, the Niobrara, and the North Platte National Forests, through Executive Order 908, dated July 2, 1908. In less than five years the lands of the former North Platte National Forest, the largest of the three units, were returned to the public domain and reopened to homesteading. Before the complete return of these lands to the public domain could occur, the President, acting through Proclamation 1251 of September 17, 1913 and Executive Order 1833 of September 29, 1913, withdrew a part of the former North Platte National Forest in order to provide land for a seat of justice for Arthur County, Nebraska. Executive Order 1833 was later modified on July 24, 1925 by Executive Order 4484, reducing the amount of land reserved for this purpose, but by that time, this Executive Order did not affect any national forest land.

After this 1913 activity, the Nebraska National Forest consisted of two units, the Niobrara and the Dismal River Divisions. The Dismal River Division's name was soon changed to the Loup Division. On September 3, 1915, the Division's name was again changed to the Bessey Division, named for Dr. Charles E. Bessey (1845-1915), to honor the professor of botany at the University of Nebraska, who first suggested that the federal government plant trees in Nebraska's sand hills. A large addition to the Nebraska National Forest occurred in 1960 when land acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Act in the far northwestern portion of Nebraska (Pine Ridge Land Utilization Project, NB-LU-1), including the former Soldier Creek Reservation and Pine Ridge area, was made a part of the forest. The lands of the original Niobrara National Forest, later the Niobrara Division at the confluence of the Niobrara and the Snake Rivers, was split off of the Nebraska National Forest and became the Samuel R. McKelvie National Forest on October 15, 1971, named for the former Nebraska governor (1881-1956.)

The first Headquarters for the Forest Supervisor was located in the town of Halsey, Nebraska near the Dismal River National Forest. The Headquarters were moved for a time to the Bessey Division in the Bessey Nursery but by 1925, they were moved back to Halsey. Between 1945 and 1947, the administration of the Nebraska National Forest was placed under the direction of the Supervisor of the Harney National Forest in Custer, South Dakota. With the added responsibility to administer the lands of the Pine Ridge Land Utilization Project (LU-NB-1) in 1954, the Headquarters of the Nebraska National Forest was moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, then to Chadron in 1969. The gross area of the Nebraska National Forest as of 2019 is 229,425 acres.

The Oglala, Buffalo Gap and the Fort Pierre National Grasslands were transferred from the Black Hills National Forest to the Nebraska National Forest for management in 1968. In 1971 the Niobrara Division became a national forest itself, named the Samuel R. McKelvie National Forest. The 1974 administrative assemblage of the Nebraska National Forests and Grasslands are made up of two national forests, three national grasslands, a tree nursery, and the location of a Job Corps facility. The Nebraska Wilderness Act of 1985 established the 7,794 acre Soldier Creek Wilderness. The 1985 law

also designated the 6,600 acre Pine Ridge National Recreation Area in the hills south of Chadron, Nebraska on the Nebraska National Forest.

Previous to 1976 the year the National Forest Reservation Commission was disbanded by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the Commission decided how to spend the Forest Service's share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriated each year by Congress. Once a purchase received the approval of the Commission, it would establish a purchase unit that would embrace the land area of the purchase. Two such purchase units were established on the Nebraska National Forest, one in 1969 and the other in 1972, to expand recreational opportunities on the Pine Ridge Unit in the Nebraska National Forest, specifically in the Chadron Reservoir/Chadron State Park area. With the Larson and Rary Purchase Units, the Commission approved the purchase of a total of 1,160 acres using the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Another four purchase units for the Roberts Tract came later in 1973-74 where a total of 720 acres were purchased. Specific dates for these four Roberts A,B,C & D could not be determined due to a missing volume of Commission minutes for 1972 to 1973, held by the National Archives. The Commission approved the purchase of a total of 1,917 acres on the Pine Ridge Unit of the Nebraska National Forest at a cost to the Land and Water Conservation Fund of $140,200.00 for an average price of $73.13 per acre. These purchases were not identified on Forest Service maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1)	1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Dismal River, Niobrara, and North Platte National Forests. Area at establishment: 556,700 gross acres
2)	1913, March 1 (effective October 1, 1913)	*Proclamation 1229, 37 Stat. 1771	Entire land area of the former North Platte National Forest eliminated from the Nebraska National Forest and returned to the public domain.
3)	1913, September 17	Proclamation 1251, 38 Stat. 1955	SW ¼ of Sec. 34, T. 19 N., R. 38 W. transferred to Arthur County to establish a seat of justice for the county (160 acres.)
4)	1913, September 29	Executive Order 1833	Portions of Section 3 & 4 , T. 18 N., R. 38 W. and the SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 33, T. 19 N., R. 33 E. eliminated from the Nebraska National Forest for a seat of justice for Arthur County, Nebraska (Executive Order 2871 of May 31, 1918 partially revokes this order after area no longer a national forest.)
5)	1913, September 30 (effective October 1, 1913)	Proclamation 1253, 38 Stat. 1957	Proclamation 1229 (1913) revoked, but eliminated the same land area as Proc. 1229. Area as of this Proclamation: 209,760 acres.
6)	1915, July 19	*Proclamation 1306, 39 Stat. 1740	Land added.
7)	1915, December 1	Executive Order 2276	Land eliminated in Section 6 of T. 22 N., R. 39 W. and in Section 1 of T. 22 N., R. 40 W., Sixth Principal Meridian. Area now stands at 217,818 gross acres.
8)	1919, November 25	Proclamation 1544, 41 Stat. 1777	The State of Nebraska allowed to select certain specified land parcels within the Nebraska National Forest in lieu of state school sections (16 & 36) relinquished by the state upon the enlargement of the Nebraska National Forest on July 19, 1915.
9)	1925, August 4	*Proclamation 1744, 44 Stat. 2582	Land eliminated. Area: 207,129 gross acres.
10)	1954, April 23	Public Land Order 959 19 Federal Register 2496	54 acres of land added in Section 2, T. 22 N., R. 26 W.
11)	1960, November 8	Proclamation 3379 25 Federal Register 10863	Bankhead-Jones land NB-LU-1 added, (Pine Ridge Division) and exterior

		boundary extended to embrace 336,669 gross acres.
12) 1962, February 9	Executive Order 10993 27 Federal Register 1312	Proclamation 3379 of Nov. 8, 1960, amended.
13) 1969, January 16	Public Land Order 4563 34 Federal Register 1024	9,642 acres of land added in Sioux County. Area: 346,397 gross acres.
14) 1969, September 5	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes the Larson Purchase Unit on the Pine Ridge Unit of the Nebraska National Forest in order to use the Land and Water Conservation Fund to purchase 997 acres near Chadron State Park for a scenic trail.
15) 1971, October 15	Public Law 92-142, 85 Stat. 393	Portion (originally the Niobrara National Forest and later the Niobrara Division) eliminated to establish the Samuel R. McKelvie National Forest.
16) 1972, March 15	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes the Rary Purchase Unit on the Pine Ridge Unit of the Nebraska National Forest in order to purchase 160 acres to expand the Spotted Tail Campground from 85 person to 200 person capacity.
17) 1986, October 20	Public Law 99-504, 100 Stat. 1802	"Nebraska Wilderness Act of 1985" establishes the Soldier Creek Wilderness and the Pine Ridge National Recreation Area on the Nebraska National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Nebraska National Forest, Nebraska: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1913.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913. [Proclamation] No. 1229.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 3 maps on one sheet, 39 x 59 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows national forest and county boundaries and "Eliminations – effective Oct. 1, 1913" indicating the entire area once known as the North Platte National Forest. The Nebraska National Forest now consists of two units, the Niobrara Division and the Dismal River Division. Also shows settlements, railroads, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, ranches, wind mills, rivers, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Area Eliminated from Nebraska National Forest, Nebraska by Proclamation of March 1, 1913, effective October 1, 1913.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1253.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 50 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows the former North Platte National Forest (Nebraska National Forest) boundary, "Public land subject to entry…," "Alienated land not subject to entry…," "Administration site not subject to entry," ranches, windmills, corrals, telephone lines, roads, trails, and railroads. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian." Proclamation provides a reason why the lands of the former North Platte National Forest were eliminated and returned to the public domain in the text portion of the Proclamation. "There is no native timber of any kind upon the tract. It has been determined by the Forest Service, however, that timber can be grown in the region (sand hills) but owing to the cost of planting and caring for artificial forests on a large scale the retention of the area for timber purposes is considered impractical under present conditions. This, together with the fact that the valley lands of the region, comprising approximately 30 percent of the area, are suitable for agricultural development under proper management led to the elimination of the area from the national Forest." Proclamation revokes earlier Proclamation (No. 1229) of 1913 but then eliminates the same land area again and then establishes rules for entry in the reverted lands.
Holdings: Region 2

Nebraska National Forest, Nebraska: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 19, 1915.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1306.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 32 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows national forest and county boundaries and land "Additions." Also shows settlements, roads, railroads, camps, ranches, wind mills, corrals, rivers, and streams. Includes inset for the Hyannis Ranger Station. The Nebraska National Forest consists of two units, the Niobrara Division and the Loup Division (former Dismal River Division.) "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

Nebraska National Forest, Nebraska, 1925: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 4, 1925.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Jan. 1924 from U.S.F.S., G.L.O., and other surveys by V. Christensen; traced by L.S. Good, June, 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 24 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated. 2 maps titled Niobrara Division: W101°20' – W100°48'/N43°50 – N43°30' and Bessey Division (formerly the Dismal River Division and formerly the Loup Division): W100°35' – W100°08'/N42°00' – N41°45'.
In two shades of patterned red color layers shows, 1) land "Eliminated by this Proclamation" and 2) land "Eliminated by selection in State Land Exchange (Clear List No. 7) approved Aug. 15, 1924." Also shows National Forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, wind mills, corrals, rivers, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:250,000-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1744.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Part of Nebraska National Forest in Broken Bow Land District, Opened to Settlement under President's Proclamation of September 30, 1913.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, 1913.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:80,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 77 x 43 cm. Relief not indicated.
Northern portion of the former North Platte National Forest eliminated from the Nebraska National Forest and returned to the public domain by Proclamation No. 1253 of September 30, 1913. Map certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and approved by the acting Secretary of the Interior on October 21, 1913. Map shows the boundary of the former national forest, roads, railroads, the town of Hyannis, Nebraska, telephone lines and indicates land not subject to entry. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Part of Nebraska National Forest in North Platte Land District, Opened to Settlement under President's Proclamation of September 30, 1913.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, 1913.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:80,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 39 x 50 cm. Relief not indicated.
Southern portion of the former North Platte National Forest eliminated from the Nebraska National Forest and returned to the public domain by Proclamation No. 1253 of September 30, 1913. Map certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and approved by the acting Secretary of the Interior on October 21, 1913. Map shows the boundary of the former national forest, roads, railroads, telephone lines and indicates land not subject to entry. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Distribution of Timber in Northwestern Nebraska. (1900)
See under Section V, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 1 "U.S. Geological Survey Mapping"

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Nebraska Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. For geographic coordinates see below. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 9 numbered sheets in portfolio 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and hachures (contour interval 20 feet.)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundaries by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. "6th Principal Meridian and Base." Atlas issued in both a planimetric and a topographic edition for sheets 4 thru 7.
Sheets 1 & 2: (Niobrara Division) W101º15' – W100º55'/N42º50' – N42º40".
Sheets 3 to 7: (North Platte Division) W101º53' – W101º35'/N42º00' – N41º25'.
Sheets 8 & 9: (Bessey Division) W100º33' – W100º10'/N41º55' – N41º48'.
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 893550229

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Nebraska National Forest, Nebraska, 1916. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 36 x 53 cm. Relief not indicated. 2 maps titled Niobrara Division and Bessey Division (formerly the Dismal River Division and formerly the Loup Division respectively)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, camps, corrals, wind mills, rivers, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Nebraska National Forest, Nebraska. (Forest Visitor's map)
USDA. Litho A Hoen & Co Balto. MD.
[1924]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 39 x 83 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated. 2 maps titled Niobrara Division: W101°20' – W100°48'/N43°50 – N43°30' and Bessey Division: W100°35' – W100°08'/N42°00' – N41°45'.
Maps show national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, planted areas, ranger stations, wind mills, corrals, ranches, camps, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title the same as the inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Snake River Falls and Canyon along east boundary of Niobrara Division." Back title panel has, "Government Printing Office."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 354 (June 1924), page 796.
Holdings: LC; NA

Nebraska National Forest, Nebraska, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Jan. 1924 from U.S.F.S., G.L.O., and other surveys by V. Christensen; traced by L.S. Good, June, 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925 Scale, ca. 1:126,720. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 45 x 91 cm. No relief indicated. 2 maps titled *Niobrara Division:* W101°20' – W100°48'/N43°50 – N43°30' and *Bessey Division* (formerly the Dismal River Division and formerly the Loup Division): W100°35' – W100°08'/N42°00' – N41°45'.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, camps, wind mills, rivers, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Nebraska National Forest, Nebraska, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Jan. 1924 from U.S.F.S., G.L.O., and other surveys by V. Christensen; traced by L.S. Good, June, 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925 Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 24 x 43 cm. No relief indicated. 2 maps titled Niobrara Division: W101°20' – W100°48'/N43°50 – N43°30' and Bessey Division (formerly the Dismal River Division and formerly the Loup Division): W100°35' – W100°08'/N42°00' – N41°45'.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, camps, wind mills, rivers, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NAL; Region 2

Nebraska National Forest, Nebraska, 1928. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.P. McConnell; drawn by H.P. McConnell. O – U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 38 x 88 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated. Maps titled *Niobrara Division* and *Bessey Division.*
Planting areas together with four classes of roads (gravel, hay, sand and proposed) shown in red with different line symbols. Maps also show national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, planted areas, ranger stations, wind mills, ranches, camps, houses and other buildings, rivers, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title the same as the inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Older plantations on Bessey Division." Also on title panel, "Government Printing Office: 1928."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 411 (March 1929), page 696.
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Nebraska at Kearney; NA
OCLC: 56969080

Nebraska National Forest (Bessey Division), Nebraska, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1932, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by F.E. Washburn and L.S. Good; traced by L.S. Good and G.G. Nordmark, Jr., 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W100°35' – N100°10'/N42°00' – N41°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 80 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities and other structures, wind mills, ranch owners names, fences, rives, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Nebraska National Forest (Niobrara Division), Nebraska, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1932, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by F.E. Washburn and L.S. Good; traced by L.S. Good and G.G. Nordmark, Jr., 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W101°22' – W100°45'/N43°52' – N43°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 81 x 91 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities and other structures, wind mills, ranch owners names, fences, rives, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Nebraska National Forest, Nebraska, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1932, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and L.S. Good; traced by L.S. Good and G.G. Nordmark, Jr., 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 44 x 95 cm. Relief not shown. 2 maps titled Niobrara Division: W101°22' – W100°45'/N43°52' – N43°30' 39 x 40 cm. and Bessey Division: W100°35' – N100°10'/N42°00' – N41°45' 31 x 40 cm.
Maps show national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities and other structures, wind mills, fences, rives, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 38112278

Nebraska National Forest, Nebraska, 1939. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1932 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and L.S. Good; revised by T.O. Thornton, 1939. U.S. Government Printing Office.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:140,000. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 41 x 92 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.
Roads, planting areas, camp and picnic grounds, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, fences, schools, fire breaks, windmills, camps and ranches. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Two maps titled Bessey Division: W100°35' – W100°09'/N42°00' – N41°45'. 28 x 36 cm. and Niobrara Division: W101°20' – W100°45'/N42°52' – N42°30' 35 x 50 cm.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Nebraska National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, photograph of a forester in the midst of a tree farm. Title panel has location map showing the position of the Nebraska National Forest in relation to the state of Nebraska and "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Rocky Mountain Region."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Denver Public Library; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA
OCLC: 44922867

Nebraska National Forest (Bessey Division), Nebraska, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; controlled [photo] mosaic, constructed by Surveys and Maps, Regional Office, Denver, Colorado, Nov. 1940.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:63,330. W100°35' – W100°08'/N40°00' – N41°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white photomap. 50 x 83 cm. Relief not indicated.
Photomap showing national forest boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, windmills, walls, camps, ranches, and lookout stations. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Kansas; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC (As a two map set with Niobrara below): 56947684

Nebraska National Forest (Niobrara Division), Nebraska, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; controlled [photo] mosaic, constructed by Surveys and Maps, Regional Office, Denver Colorado Nov. 1940.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W101°25' – W100°50'/N42°50' – N42°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white photomap. 50 x 83 cm. Relief not indicated.
Photomap showing national forest boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, windmills, camps, ranches, walls, and lookout stations. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Kansas; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC (As a two map set with Bessey above): 56947684

Nebraska National Forest, Oglala National Grasslands. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region. GPO 848-778.
[1960?] Scales vary. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on each side of sheet with one index map, sheet, 45 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm Relief not indicated.
The Bessey and Niobrara Divisions of the Nebraska National Forest (both with a scale of ca. 1:253,440) are separately mapped on one side of the map, with forest lands shown in green, roads shown in red; water features in blue. Also showing national forest and county boundaries, settlements, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. This side also includes a key map of Nebraska highlighting Forest Service lands in green, highways in red, and major rivers and lakes in blue. On the other side of the map is the Pine Ridge Division of the Nebraska National Forest (Scale, ca. 1:270,000) and the Oglala National Grasslands (Scale, ca. 1:316,800), with forest land shown in green, roads in red, and water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national grassland, state park, state and county boundaries, railroads, settlements, and place names. Date of 1960 given to this map due to the addition of the Pine Ridge Division and the Oglala National Grasslands added to the Nebraska National Forest in 1960.
Text and black & white illustrations on both sides of sheet. Panel title. Authority information from title panel. Panel illustration, photograph of a forest lookout station and drawing of grasses.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado Historical Society; Southern Illinois Univ.
OCLC: 12844292

Nebraska National Forest (Pine Ridge Division), Nebraska, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colo., 1963-64 from U.S.G.S. topographic maps and Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic, U.S. Geological Surveys & Forest Service surveys.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W103°30' – W102°50'/N42°50' – N42°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 71 x 95 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Nebraska National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, roads, numbers, Township & Range lines, section numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Pine Ridge Division of the Nebraska National Forest in relation to U.S. Forest Service Region 2 boundaries and state boundaries. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 5500328

NIOBRARA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEBRASKA
1902-1908

As with the Dismal River Forest Reserve, Dr. Charles Edwin Bessey (1845-1915) botany professor at the University of Nebraska, encouraged the establishment of tree-planting projects in the sand hills of Nebraska. On April 16, 1902, the Dismal River and Niobrara Forests Reserves were proclaimed by President Theodore Roosevelt. They and the North Platte Forest Reserve, established in 1906, were results of Dr. Bessey's advocacy. Named for the Niobrara River that flows to the north of the forest, Niobrara is an Omaha/Ponca Indian word for "spreading water." (Perkey, page 118.) The Niobrara is now the Samuel R. McKelvie National Forest, the area being elevated to national forest status and its name changed by an act of Congress in 1971.

Headquarters for the Niobrara National Forest were located in Halsey, Nebraska. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of April 16, 1902 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Nebraska of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "123,779 acres."

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, April 16	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1993	Established Forest Reserve on 123,779 acres.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Combined with Dismal River & North Platte National Forests to establish Nebraska National Forest.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

See: **State of Nebraska.** 1908, above in VI. 3. Nebraska. This map is one of the few that shows the Niobrara National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See under **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Nebraska Folio** (1909, sheets 1 & 2) above for coverage of the Niobrara National Forest in atlas format.

FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Niobrara National Forest, Nebraska. (Administrative map)
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:90,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundary location and type of trees. Also shows rivers, roads, proposed fences, existing fence and fire lines. Locates the 42º45' parallel and in lower margin, "101º West from Greenwich." National Archives copy has in manuscript, "First Proclamation Apr. 16, 1902."
Holdings: NA; Region 2

NORTH PLATTE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEBRASKA
1906-1908

Named for the North Platte River that flows to the south of the forest; Platte being a French word for "flat" describing the way the river appears flowing through the Great Plains. The entire land area of the original North Platte Forest Reserve, 347,170 acres, was abolished by Proclamation 1229, dated March 1, 1913 (see Nebraska National Forest) and the land returned to the public domain and made available to homesteaders. Like its Nebraska neighbors, the Dismal River and the Niobrara National Forests, the North Platte forest was headquartered in the town of Halsey, Nebraska.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, March 10	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3193	Established Forest Reserve on 347,170 acres in Grant and Arthur counties.

) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Combined with Dismal River & Niobrara National Forests to establish Nebraska National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

North Platte Forest Reserve, Nebraska: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 10, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 35 x 21 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundary. Indicates location of 41°45' parallel. At top and bottom margin: 24°45' West from Washington. "6th Principal Meridian and Base." Newly created forest reserve extends south to north from T. 17 N. to T. 23 N. and east to west from R. 37 W. to R. 40 W. LC copy has Union Pacific [Railroad] Land Dept. stamp on text of proclamation as received on "Jun 26, 1906."
Holdings: LC; NA
OCLC: 57894268

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

See: **State of Nebraska.** 1908, above in VI. 3. Nebraska. This map is one of the few that shows the North Platte National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See under **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Nebraska Folio** (1909, sheets 3 to 7) above for coverage of the North Platte National Forest in atlas format.

OURAY FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1907-1908

The short lived Ouray National Forest surrounded the mining town of Ouray, Colorado which was named for Ouray, Chief of the Ute Nation who inhabited this area (Eichler, page 54.) For its 18 months of existence on the map, the Ouray was administered from the town of Delta, Colorado, the same location of the headquarters of the Uncompahgre National Forest. The Ouray National Forest essentially covered the central and northeastern portion of the present-day Mountain Division of the Uncompahgre National Forest and is the home to the 102,721 acre Uncompahgre Wilderness Area established first as 68,253 acre primitive area in 1932. The 1,440 acres of the Ouray National Forest that was added to the Montezuma National Forest upon its discontinuation in 1908 was located west of the town of Ouray, which upon the discontinuation of the Montezuma in 1947 were added to the Uncompahgre. The vast majority of the Ouray National Forest area, 271,735 acres, were added to the Uncompahgre in 1908. Thus when the first forest visitor publication was issued for the Uncompahgre in 1919, it was entitled, *The Ouray Mountains of the Uncompahgre National Forest.*

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, February 2	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3271	Established Forest Reserve on 273,175 acres.
2) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 885 & 889	Forest abolished; all land distributed among the Montezuma (E.O. 889) and Uncompahgre (E.O. 885) National Forests.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Ouray Forest Reserve, Colorado; Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated February 2, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 49 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows forest reserve boundary, location of the 38th parallel, and in lower margin, "30º30' West from Washington." "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Montezuma National Forest, Colorado: [Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908].
See under the Montezuma National Forest for full citation to Executive Order No. 889.

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
See under the Uncompahgre National Forest for full citation to Executive Order No. 885.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See under **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Montezuma Folio** (1908, sheets 4 & 5) above and
Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Uncompahgre Folio (1909, sheets 9-10 & 12-13) below for coverage of the Ouray National Forest in atlas format.

FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Ouray Forest Reserve, Colorado. (Administrative map)
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 35 x 44 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundary as of Feb. 2, 1907 the day the Forest Reserve was proclaimed. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Region 2

PARK RANGE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1905-1908

The Park Range of mountains forms the backbone of this upland area in North Central Colorado running along the Continental Divide and gives its name to the Forest Reserve of 1905, which existed for a mere three years. The Park Range Forest Reserve began with 757,116 acres in Colorado but was expanded with the Proclamation of March 1, 1907. The next year, the Colorado portion, except for the Encampment Creek drainage basin, was used to create the Routt National Forest while the Encampment Creek drainage basin in Colorado and the entire Sierra Madre National Forest went towards the establishment of the Hayden National Forest. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of June 12, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Colorado of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "757,116 acres." The Park Range had its Supervisor's Headquarters in the town of Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, June 12	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3079	Established Forest Reserve on 757,116 acres in north central Colorado.
2) 1907, March 1	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3285	376,890 acres added and 320 acres eliminated. Area now stands at 1,133,686 acres.
3) 1908, June 25 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Orders 837 & 839	Forest abolished; parts used to establish the Routt (E.O. 837 – 1,049,686 acres) and the Hayden (E.O. 839 – 84,000 acres) National Forests.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Park Range Forest Reserve, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:225,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

53 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 1000 feet.)
Shows forest reserve and state boundaries, settlements, roads, and trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Indicates the location of the 40º30' parallel and in lower margin, "30º West from Washington. "6th Principal Meridian and Base." Proclamation adds lands to the Park Range Forest Reserve but newly added lands not indicated on the map diagram.
Holdings: LC; NA

Hayden National Forest, Wyoming and Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
See under Hayden National Forest for full citation to Executive Order No. 839.

Routt National Forest, formerly part of Park Range National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
See under Routt National Forest for full citation to Executive Order No. 837.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

See: **State of Colorado.** 1905, above in VI. 1. Colorado. This map is one of the few that shows the Park Range Forest Reserve.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Park Range Forest Reserve, Colorado.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry, 1903.
1903. Scale, ca. 1:370,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 24 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows forest reserve and state boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Map includes 8 blank legend boxes.
Holdings: NA

PIKES PEAK TIMBER LAND RESERVE, COLORADO
1892-1905

This, the second forest reserve established in Colorado, located on the southern half of the Rampart Range in El Paso County, was named for the famous explorer of the west, Zebulon Pike, and the mountain that carries his name. (Eichler, page 96) The lands of the Pikes Peak Timberland Reserve had been heavily damaged by fire and lumbering that very little merchantable timber remained. Thus, the reason for this reserve's creation, as well as the three other reserves proclaimed by President Benjamin Harrison in 1892, the Plum Creek, South Platte, and Battlement Mesa was to protect the remaining timber on government land and to preserve the water supply of the growing towns of Colorado Springs, Leadville, and Grand Junction.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of February 11, 1892 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Colorado showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established forest reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "184,320 acres." Copies of the Presidential Proclamation of May 12, 1905 with cut out sections of G.L.O. maps of Colorado hand drawn to show land and boundary changes ordered by the proclamations and a copy of the printed proclamation of March 18, 1892 without a manuscript map are also included in the National Archives collection of U.S. Forest Service maps. In 1905, the Pikes Peak, Plum Creek (179,200 acres), and South Platte (654,499 acres) Timber Land Reserves merged and were renamed the Pikes Peak Forest Reserve. The U.S. Geological Survey issued a report with three maps covering all three timber land reserves in its 20th annual report of 1900. Denver served as the reserve's administrative headquarters.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1892, February 11	Proclamation, 27 Stat. 1006	Established Forest Reserve on 184,320 acres.
2) 1892, March 18	Proclamation, 27 Stat. 1014	Boundary redescribed.
3) 1896, February 20	Public Law, 29 Stat. 11	Forest Reserve opened to mining locations.
4) 1905, May 12	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3029	Area of the Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve & the South Platte Forest Reserves added upon the discontinuation of these two reserves. Boundary redescribed and 664,000

acres added. Name officially changed to Pikes Peak Forest Reserve with a total land area of 1,681,667 gross acres.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve, Colorado, Created by Executive Order of December 9th 1892.
Opened to the location of Mining Claims by Act of Congress dated February 20, 1896; this map has been prepared pursuant to an Order of the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office by letter "P" dated October 26, 1898; U.S. Surveyor General's Office, Denver, Colo. July 14, 1899; computer [and] topography, Nell; lettering, Ruh.
1899. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range)grid. Black & white. 50 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows timber land reserve boundaries, towns and settlements (Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, etc.), roads, railroads, trails, rivers and streams. Pikes Peak is located on this map. The Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve was established by Presidential Proclamation of February 11, 1892, not December 9, 1892 as printed on the map.
Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Pikes Peak, Plum Creek and South Platte Forest Reserves, showing density of forests. (1900)
See under Section I, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 1 "U.S. Geological Survey Mapping"

Pikes Peak, Plum Creek and South Platte Forest Reserves, showing range of principal timber trees, irrespective of burned areas. (1900)
See under Section I, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 1 "U.S. Geological Survey Mapping"

Pikes Peak, Plum Creek and South Platte Forest Reserves, showing burned areas. (1900)
See under Section I, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 1 "U.S. Geological Survey Mapping"

PIKES PEAK FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1905-1908

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, May 12	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3029	Established Forest Reserve by combining the Pikes Peak (184,320 acres), Plum Creek (179,200 acres) Timber Land Reserves, the South Platte Forest Reserve (654,449 acres) and 678,528 acres of additional public lands, and by deducting 14,880 acres through elimination. Forest reserve area at establishment: 1,681,667 gross acres.
2) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 888	12,800 acres transferred to the Arapaho and 270,383 acres transferred to the Leadville National Forests. Land added from the Medicine Bow National Forest. Named changed to Pike National Forest with 1,398,484 gross acres.

U.S.FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Pikes Peak Forest Reserve, Colorado. (Administrative map)
From public land survey, 1906, Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers lakes and streams. "6th

Principal Meridian"
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 11191229

PIKE NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1908-Present

The Pike National Forest lies along the eastern slopes of the Continental Divide, west of Denver and Colorado Springs, and extends from Clear Creek on the north to the gold camp of Cripple Creek in the Pikes Peak region on the south. The northern and central portions of the Pike National Forest drain into the South Platte River, while its southern portion is within the watershed of the Arkansas River. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters were first located in Denver, but were transferred to Colorado Springs late in 1922 where administrative offices for the Pike National Forest have been ever since. In 1975, the Pike and San Isabel National Forests, together with the Comanche and Cimarron National Grasslands, merged their respective administrative functions into one unit. Each are still separate, but administered as one.

On September 2, 1909, the Fremont Experimental Station was founded near Manitou Springs, on the slopes of Mount Manitou, with studies focused on Engelman spruce, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir. The station's existence was later confirmed by Chief Forester Robert Y. Stuart under Regulation L-20 in 1929. The foresters at the 500 acre Fremont Experiment Station conducted research until 1935, when the station was closed due to its remoteness and small size. The Manitou Experimental Forest was established in 1936 with research focused on range and watershed managements and is part of the Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station. It straddles the watershed of Trout Creek, a tributary of the South Platte River, about 8 miles north of Woodland Park, Colorado.

No early primitive areas were created on the lands of the Pike National Forest. The first wilderness area created by Congress came in 1980, with the establishment of the 119,790 acre Lost Creek Wilderness exclusively on the Pike National Forest and the 74,401 acre Mount Evans Wilderness on lands of the Pike and Arapaho National Forests. The Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 brought the 43,410 acre the Buffalo Peaks Wilderness into existence.

In 1962, Congress added the four distinct land parcels of the Fountain Creek Land Utilization Project (CO-2) to the Pike National Forest. These lands, acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act of July 22, 1937, oftentimes became parts of the national grasslands or sold or donated to states to serve educational and recreational purposes. However, these lands became part of an established national forest. The Fountain Creek Land Utilization Project measured just over a thousand acres and are located near the Catamount Reservoirs in parts of sections 1, 2, 8, 17 & 18 of T. 13 S., R. 69 W., Sixth Principal Meridian. These lands are no longer shown on modern Forest Service maps as part of the National Forest System.

The Pike National Forest, being the back yard of the Denver metropolitan area has always enjoyed the public's robust use of its recreation resources. Because of the large nearby urban population, the Forest Service issued the very first forest visitor map for District 2 covering the Pike National Forest in 1913. The area of the Pike National Forest in 2019 is 1,273,454 gross acres.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 888	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Pikes Peak (1,398,484 acres) and the Medicine Bow (59,040 acres) National Forests for a total of 1,457,524 gross acres at establishment.
2) 1910, August 10	*Proclamation 1074, 36 Stat. 2733	Land eliminated on the southwestern portion of the Pike National Forest. Area now stands at 1,323,000 gross acres.
3) 1912, September 12	Executive Order 1599	3,400 acres in portions of T. 6 S., R. 69 W, T. 3, 4, 5, 6, S., R. 70 & 71 W., and T. 4 & 5 S., R. 72 W. withdrawn from public entry in aid of pending legislative action. Order to automatically expire on March 5, 1913.
4) 1913, November 5	Executive Order 1856	The same 3,400 acres withdrawn from public

		entry as in Executive Order 1599 for the same purpose. Order to automatically expire on March 5, 1915.
5) 1914, May 15	Executive Order 1940	9,450 acres in portions of T. 5 & 6 S., R. 71 W., T. 4, 5, & 6 S., R. 72 W., and in T. 4 S., R. 73 W. withdrawn from public entry in aid of pending legislative action.
6) 1914, May 15	Executive Order 1941	7,160 acres in portions of T 4, 5 & 6 S., R. 70 & 71 W., and in T. 4 & 5 S., R. 72 W. withdrawn from public entry in aid of pending legislative action.
7) 1914, August 24	Public Law 63-185, 38 Stat. 705	Land withdrawn from public entry by Executive Order 1940 added to the Pike National Forest.
8) 1915, March 4	Public Law 63-322, 38 Stat. 1194	Land added in T. 4 S., R. 72, 73, & 74 W. Area now measures 1,349,638 gross acres.
9) 1916, January 28	Executive Order 2305	Five land parcels eliminated.
10) 1916, September 8	Public Law 64-277, 39 Stat. 844	Sections 19 & 30, T. 2 S., R. 72 W. added.
11) 1916, September 8	Public Law 64-282, 39 Stat. 848	President authorized to add lands described in the Public Law to either the Pike National Forest or the Colorado National Forest by proclamation.
12) 1916, October 2	Executive Order 2466	Lands described in Public Law 64-282 withdrawn from public entry pending classification and for a determination of their suitability for inclusion in the national forests.
13) 1917, June 12	*Proclamation 1374, 40 Stat. 1670	Land transferred to the Colorado National Forest.
14) 1917, October 6	Executive Order 2726	Lands withdrawn by Executive Order 2466 and not added to the Colorado or Pike National Forests by Proclamation returned to the public domain for entry. Area now measures 1,256,112 gross acres.
15) 1930, May 26	*Proclamation 1909, 46 Stat. 3022	Land added from Leadville National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Leadville. Gross acreage of the Pike National Forest increased to 1,417,903.
16) 1934, May 3	Public Law 73-194, 48 Stat. 657	9,842 acres added.
17) 1936, December 16 (effective January 1, 1937)	Executive Order 7513 1 Federal Register 2159	Northern portions of the Pike National Forest (Clear Creek drainage basin) transferred to the Arapaho National Forest.
18) 1937, March 9	Executive Order 7572 2 Federal Register 520	Executive Order 7513 of Dec. 16, 1936 amended. Forest area now set at 1,253,880 gross acres.
19) 1944, December 23	Public Law 78-560, 58 Stat. 924	Exchange Act of 1922 extended to include any suitable lands in T. 11 S., R. 69 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
20) 1962, September 5	Public Law 87-631, 76 Stat. 432	Adds lands in T. 11 & 12 S., R. 69 W., and T. 12 S., R. 70 W., Sixth Principal Meridian making up lands in the Manitou Experiment Forest and a portion of the Bankhead-Jones land of the Fountain Creek Land Utilization Project, CO-LU-2, and adjacent lands. Pike National Forest enlarged to 1,270,751 gross acres.
21) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-560, 94 Stat. 3265	Lost Creek Wilderness and Mount Evans Wilderness established.
22) 1984, October 17	Public Law 98-484, 98 Stat. 2259	2,869 acres of land transferred from the Department of the Interior (BLM) to the Pike National Forest in the Waterton

		Canyon area, South Platte River.
23) 1993, August 18	Public Law 103-77, 107 Stat. 756	"Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993" establishes the Buffalo Peaks Wilderness; 14,700 acres added to the Lost Creek Wilderness.
24) 2013, January 10	Public Law 112-250 126 Stat. 2403	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to accept the relinquishment of a railroad right of way from the Manitou and Pikes Peak Railway Company located in the South ½ of section 6, T.14 S., R.67 W. and in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of section 1, T. 14 S., R. 68 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Pike National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 888.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 36 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows the two sources of land for the reorganized and renamed Pike National Forest of 1908: "Formerly part of Pikes Peak National Forest (Proclamation of May12, 1905); Part of Medicine Bow National Forest (Proclamation Sept. 27, 1907.)" Also shows national forest, international, and state boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with drainage basin boundaries. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." "6th Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA

Pike National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 10, 1910.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1074.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 41 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest boundary, boundary of the former Pikes Peak Military reservation, and land "Eliminations." Map notes where the national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. "6th Principal Meridian and Base." "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

Pike National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 12, 1917.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 47 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, lands "Added by Act of Aug. 24, 1914 (38 Stat., 705)," lands "Added by Act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat., 1194)," lands "Added to Pike National Forest by Act of Sept. 8, 1916 (39 Stat., 844) transferred to the Colorado National Forest by this Proclamation," lands "Eliminated by Executive Order dated Jan. 28,1916," lands "Transferred to Colorado National Forest by this Proclamation," Lands "eliminated by Executive Order dated Jan. 28, 1916," and lands "Transferred to Colorado National Forest by this proclamation." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of T. 4 S., R. 72 & 73 W. showing added lands of Aug. 24,1914 in greater detail. "Sixth Principal Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base map to show the land and boundary changes expressed in the Public Laws of 1914, 1915, and 1916, Executive Order 2305, and Proclamation No. 1374.

Holdings: NA; Region 2

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1930: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 26, 1930.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O. Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º20' – W104º40'/N39º52' – N38º38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 59 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, land "Eliminations" in solid orange color and lands "Transferred from the Leadville National Forest to the Pike National Forest" in a patterned orange. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service Supervisor's Headquarters in Colorado Springs, houses and other buildings. "Sixth Principal

Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base map to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1909.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pike Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham 1907 and 1908; [traced by] G.T.T., C.B.N., J.S.N., I.I.T. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W105º50' – W104º58'/N39º47' – N38º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, military reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "6th Principal Meridian." Sheet 21, the most southerly sheet has a public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian (T. 51 N., R. 11 & 12 E.)
No U.S. Geological Survey reference in its annual report series to this atlas.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Yale Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 893630934

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Leadville Folio**, 1908 above for coverage of the lands of the former Leadville National Forest added to the Pike in 1930.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Pike National Forest , Colorado, 1913. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º00' – W104º50'/N40º00' – N38º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 46 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, automobile roads, wagon roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, post offices, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Pike National Forest and Directions to Hunters and Campers, 1913.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Colorado College; Colorado Historical Society; Pikes Peak Library District; NA; NAL
OCLC: 11191320

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1915. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º00' – W104º50'/N40º00' – N38º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, post offices, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado College; Colorado Historical Society; Pikes Peak Library District
OCLC: 11191386

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1915. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º00' – W104º50'/N40º00' – N38º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 46 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, post offices, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Pike National Forest and Directions to Hunters and Campers.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: NA; Region 2

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, July, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.B. Gosorn; traced by C.B. Gosorn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º00' – N104º45'/N39º55' – N38º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 122 x 99 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado College; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago
OCLC: 7827862

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, July, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.B. Gosorn; traced by J.M. Waggaman. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º00' – N104º45'/N39º55' – N38º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Denver Public Library; NA

Mountain Playgrounds of the Pike National Forest. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)
Washington : United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1919. Washington : Government Printing Office: 1919. United States Department of Agriculture; Department Circular; 41.
1919. 18 pages. Booklet 22 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "His Majesty – Pikes Peak."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 294 (June 1919), page 643.
Holdings: LC and 31 other libraries
OCLC (Book): 16658999

----- **Map of the Pike National Forest.** (Forest Visitor's map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]
[1919]. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid, without values. Black & white. 30 x 23 cm., folded to 20 x 12 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map extends from the town of Boulder in the north to a point just south of Colorado Springs in the south and from Breckenridge in the west to Castle Rock in the east. Map locates national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and drainage. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Map folded and faces page 18 at the end of the booklet.

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.B. Gosorn; revised 1925 by H.P. McConnell; traced June, 1925, by H.P. McConnell. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º00' – N104º40'/N39º52' – N38º38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 882910351

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1919. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 13**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, July, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.B. Gosorn; traced by J.M Waggaman. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1925]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º00' – N104º45'/N39º52' – N38º38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 50 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, auto highways, passable auto roads, roads not recommended for auto travel, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." NA copy date stamped "JUL 15 1925." LC copy date stamped "Sep 5 1925."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, double panel photo of "Pikes Peak." Title panel has, "Government Printing Office."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 367 (July 1925), page 8.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado College; Pikes Peak Library District; LC; NA
OCLC: 33670362

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good, April, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º15' – W104º50'/N39º55' – N38º38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 122 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Pikes Peak Library District; Univ. of Chicago; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 7669317

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good, April, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º15' – W104º50'/N39º55' – N38º38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Boston Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 68802386

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1931. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by L.S.G. and F.E.W., Denver, Colo., 1930 – traced by R.F.B., Denver, Colo., 1931. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 56 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, toll roads, road numbers, and trails shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, cities and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes mileage table. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "His Majesty – Pikes Peak." Title panel has, "Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 441 (September 1931), page 140.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 8702232

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1936. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good, 1930; revised by H.L. Bynes, June, 1936.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º15' – W104º40'/N39º53' – N38º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 8702244

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good, 1930; revised by H.L. Bynes, April, 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º20' – W104º40'/N39º40' – N38º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 99 x 118 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians." New map needed to show new boundaries after land transfers made to the Arapaho in 1936.
Holdings: NA

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good, 1930; revised by H.L. Bynes, April, 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º20' – W104º40'/N39º40' – N38º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: NA; Region 2

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1938. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, by F.E. Washburn & R.F. Burrus; revised Feb. 1938 by Frank Flack. U.S. Government Printing Office.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:240,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 58 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an unfolded edition with a blank verso.
Roads and road numbers, trails, game refuge boundaries, camp ground, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, fire lookouts, airfields, buildings, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Table of Distances." "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The Pike National Forest, Colorado*. Panel illustration, captioned "Pikes Peak, Colorado."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 529 (January 1939), page 16.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 11191783

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; revised May, 1942 by Flack.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º20' – W104º40'/N39º38' – N38º38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Texas A & M; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA: NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 11191937

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1953. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled 1953 at Denver, Colo. from U.S.G.S. – S.C.S. and F.S. surveys.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°20' – W104°50'/N39°50' – N38°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Highways and good motor roads and federal and state road numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved camp and picnic grounds. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Pike National Forest in its regional setting and "Forest Service map classification areas." "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 8739259

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1953. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled 1953 at Denver, Colo. from U.S.G.S. – S.C.S. and F.S. surveys.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. W106°20' – W104°50'/N39°50' – N38°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 53 cm., folded to 18 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Pike National Forest shown in green; highways and good motor roads and federal and state road numbers, and improved forest camps shown in red. Also shows national forest, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Pike National Forest in its regional setting and "Forest Service map classification areas." "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Title panel has a key map showing the location of the Pike National Forest in Colorado and "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, 1954, Colorado."
Holdings: 22 libraries
OCLC: 8586022

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1953. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled 1953 at Denver, Colo. from U.S.G.S. – S.C.S. and F.S. surveys.
[1962?] Scale, ca. 1:285,000. W106°20' – W104°50'/N39°50' – N38°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 53 cm., folded to 14 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Pike National Forest shown in red; highways and good motor roads and federal and state road numbers, improved forest camps, picnic grounds, and boundary of U.S. Air Force Academy site shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Pike National Forest in its regional setting and "Forest Service map classification areas." "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians." This edition differs from the 1954 printing in that the title panel has been completely redesigned and the date "1954" has been eliminated
Text, location map, and dark green illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (green) view of Pikes Peak looking southwest with Garden of the Gods in the foreground.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC

Pike National Forest and (Fountain Creek Land Utilization Project, CO-2), Colorado, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colorado; revised 1963-64 using U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control surveys by U.S.C. & G.S., U.S.G.S., & U.S. Forest Service.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º12' – W104º50'/N39º40' – N38º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 93 x 104 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Pike National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Region 2 highlighting the location of the Pike National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians." Public Law 87-631 (76 Stat. 432) of September 5, 1962 added the Bankhead-Jones lands designated as CO-LU-2 to the Pike National Forest.
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 11976888

Lake George District, Pike National Forest, Colorado.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-2; rev.6-4-65.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 96 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the Lake George Ranger District along with national forest boundaries, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.
OCLC: 228069157

Pikes Peak District, Pike National Forest, Colorado.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-2; rev.6-4-65.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 98 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the Pikes Peak Ranger District along with national forest boundaries, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.
OCLC: 228069276

Pike National Forest, Colorado, 1970. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1970 from U.S. Geological Survey and SCS quadrangles. *GPO 780-473. Map reprinted 1977 and 1980. 1980 reprint has "Interior—Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia-1980." Partially revised and reissued in 1985
1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°13' – W104°50'/N39°40' – N38°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, 104 x 63 cm. printed on both sides of sheet, folded to 12 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Pike National Forest shown in bright green; lands of adjacent national forests shown in olive green; built-up areas, paved and all weather roads, road numbers, recreation sites, points of interest, and ski areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, primitive area, game management area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Vicinity Map" and index to Forest Service and state recreation sites. East Half – West Half. "Forest Service Map Class A." Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, color, captioned, "Pikes Peak."
Holdings: LC and 36 other libraries

OCLC: 52203571

PLUM CREEK TIMBER LAND RESERVE, COLORADO
1892-1905

Located on the northern half of the Rampart Range entirely within Douglas County, the Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve was named for the creek that flows on the eastern margin of the area. The South Platte River formed the boundary between the Plum Creek and the South Platte Forest Reserves with the Plum Creek area to the west of the South Platte. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of June 23, 1892 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Colorado of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "179,200 acres." Denver served as the administrative headquarters for the reserve.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1892, June 23	Proclamation, 27 Stat. 1029	Established Timber Land Reserve on 179,200 acres.
2) 1896, February 20	Public Law, 29 Stat. 11	Forest Reserve opened to mining locations.
3) 1896, May 28	Public Law, 29 Stat. 190	Denver, Cripple Creek and Southwestern Railroad Company granted a right of way through the South Platte and Plum Creek Forest Reserves.
4) 1905, May 12	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3029	Forest Reserve abolished; all land transferred to the Pikes Peak Forest Reserve.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Plum Creek Timber and Land Reserve, Colorado, Created by Executive Order of June 23rd 1892
This map has been prepared pursuant to an Order of the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office, by letter "P" dated October 26, 1898; U.S. Surveyor General's Office, Denver, Colo. Aug. 18th 1899; computer Nell; topography Nell; lettering Ruh.
1899. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows reservation boundaries, roads, trails, principal topographic features, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA; Region 2

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Pikes Peak, Plum Creek and South Platte Forest Reserves, showing density of forests. (1900)
See under Section I, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 1 "U.S. Geological Survey Mapping"

Pikes Peak, Plum Creek and South Platte Forest Reserves, showing range of principal timber trees, irrespective of burned areas. (1900)
See under Section I, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 1 "U.S. Geological Survey Mapping"

Pikes Peak, Plum Creek and South Platte Forest Reserves, showing burned areas. (1900)
See under Section I, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 1 "U.S. Geological Survey Mapping"

RIO GRANDE NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1908-Present

The Rio Grande National Forest was named for the Rio Grande River whose headwaters are found within its boundaries. From the time of the re-survey of 1911 which put the gross acreage of the Rio Grande National Forest at 1,197,309 acres to 1956, the year of the last major land transaction, the Rio Grande grew by 713,489 acres through several additions, most notably the addition of 482,275 acres after the abolition of the Cochetopa National Forest in 1945. Today the forest encompasses 1,937,441 area representing a reduction in area due largely to the expansion of the Great Sand Dunes National Monument. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Rio Grande National Forest have been located in Monte Vista, Colorado since its establishment in 1908.

In 1932, the Chief of the Forest Service designated two primitive areas on the Cochetopa National Forest, adjacent to the Rio Grande National Forest: the 38,030 acre La Garita-Sheep Mountain Primitive Area and the 32,100 acre Mount Shavano Primitive Area. La Garita-Sheep Mountain takes its name from the two high peaks of the same name on the headwaters of Saguache Creek. La Garita is the Spanish tern for "the lookout" or "the overlook." Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service announced in his 1961 annual report that the La Garita-Sheep Mountain Primitive Area had been reclassified and renamed the La Garita Wild Area under the wilderness regulations U-2 of 1939. At 48,486 acres, the Wild Area had grown to include land on both sides of the Continental Divide and, since the discontinuation of the Cochetopa National Forest in 1945, within both the Gunnison and Rio Grande National Forests. Because it had been reclassified as a Wild Area well before the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the area became the La Garita Wilderness in 1964 and a charter member of the National Wilderness System. With additions, the La Garita Wilderness now embraces 129,626 acres. The Mount Shavano Primitive Area was discontinued between 1945 and 1947; the area is now part of the San Isabel National Forest.

The Presidential Proclamation 831 of December 7, 1908 established the Wheeler National Monument, or "certain volcanic formations in the State of Colorado within the Rio Grande and Cochetopa National Forests…." The map that accompanied Proclamation 831 shows one Township, namely T. 42 N., R. 2 E., New Mexico Meridian, outlines the 300-acre boundary of the Wheeler National Monument in black in Sections 17 and 20. However, it seems possible that this area high in the La Garita Mountains had not yet been properly surveyed at the time the monument was proclaimed, because the Wheeler National Monument was later found to be on maps entirely on the Rio Grande National Forest, just south of the ridge separating the Rio Grande and Saguache drainage basins. Reference is made to the official actions affecting the Wheeler National Monument both here in the administrative history of the Rio Grande National Forest and in the Cochetopa National Forest until the forest's demise in 1945. Public Law 81-652 (64 Stat. 405) of August 3, 1950 abolished the Wheeler National Monument and returned its lands to the Rio Grande National Forest for management. The enlarged La Garita Wilderness Area now includes the former national monument that is now named the Wheeler Geologic Area. The 1929 and 1937 editions of forest visitor's booklets and maps shows the Wheeler National Monument. These booklets with maps inserted in their pages continued the Rocky Mountain Region's partiality towards the booklet-style format for its forest visitor publications.

The Upper Rio Grande Primitive Area was established on 56,600 acres along the north side (eastern slope) of the Continental Divide in the Rio Grande National Forest in 1932. In the same year and on the adjacent south side (western slope) of the Continental Divide, the Forest Service created the 240,000 acre San Juan Primitive Area on the San Juan National Forest. Both these primitive areas were combined in 1975 and renamed the Weminuche Wilderness, becoming at 499,771 acres, Colorado's largest wilderness area. The name honors the Wiminuche band of the Ute nation who lived in the area.

On November 22, 2000, Congress passed the "Great Sand Dunes Park and Preservation Act of 2000" to preserve the sand dunes and adjacent wetlands and uplands. Section 5 of the law called upon the Secretary of Agriculture to "modify the boundaries of the Rio Grande National Forest." The western slopes of the Sangre de Christo Range, some 31,000 acres of the Rio Grande National Forest, became the Great Sand Dunes National Preserve administered the by the National Park Service. This action resulted in the new name for the area, formerly known as the Great Sand Dunes National Monument, as the "Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve."

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 887	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the San Juan (1,102,798 acres) and the Cochetopah (159,360 acres) National Forests. Total land area: 1,262,158 acres.

2) 1908, December 7	*Proclamation 831, 35 Stat. 2214	Wheeler National Monument established on 300 acres of the [Cochetopa] and Rio Grande National Forests to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
3) 1910, August 15	*Proclamation 1077, 36 Stat. 2736	64,849 acres eliminated on the forest's eastern boundary. Area after 1911 resurvey is 1,221,300 gross acres.
4) 1913, August 29	Executive Order 1818	160 acres eliminated in Section 22 of T. 36 N., R. 4 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian. Area: 1,,221,140 gross acres.
5) 1932, March 17	Proclamation 1994, 47 Stat. 2506	Great Sand Dunes National Monument established.
6) 1932, July 26	Executive Order 5894	Public lands in T. 35, 36, 7 37 N., R. 5 & 6 E. New Mexico Principal Meridian, withdrawn from public entry pending a resurvey.
7) 1933, June 10 (effective August 10, 1933)	Executive Order 6166	Wheeler National Monument transferred from U.S. Forest Service to the National Park Service.
8) 1937, March 27	Secretary of the Interior Order 2 Federal Register 647	Boundary adjusted to conform to a resurvey accepted by the General Land Office on January 31, 1935.
9) 1938, June 20	Public Law 75-679, 52 Stat. 781	Land added throughout the forest.
10) 1938, December 29	Executive Order 8030 3 Federal Register 3187	Approximately 80,000 acres added from the Cochetopa National Forest. Area enlarged to 1,400,548 gross acres.
11) 1940, June 29	Public Law 76-684, 54 Stat. 695	Extends the authority of the Exchange Act of 1922 to the Colorado lands of the former Tierra Amarilla Grant adjoining the Rio Grande and San Juan National Forests.
12) 1945, January 17 (effective July 1, 1944)	Public Land Order 257 10 Federal Register 1243	Land added from the San Isabel National Forest.
13) 1945, January 17 (effective July 1, 1944)	Public Land Order 258 10 Federal Register 1243	Land added from the Cochetopa National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Cochetopa. Area: 1,882,825 gross acres.
14) 1950, August 3	Public Law 81-652, 64 Stat. 405	Wheeler National Monument abolished. Lands returned to the Rio Grande National Forest from the U.S. National Park Service for administration.
15) 1954, October 26 (effective October 1, 1954)	Public Land Order 1023 19 Federal Register 7082-7084	Land added from the San Isabel National Forest (lands along the western slope of the Sangre de Christo Range) and land transferred to the Gunnison National Forest principally along the Continental Divide. Area now measures 1,911,758 gross acres.
16) 1956, June 7	Proclamation 3138, 70 Stat. C-31 21 Federal Register 4035	960 acres transferred to the Great Sand National Monument (T. 26 S., R. 73 W., Sec. 2 Dunes and T. 27 S., R. 73 W., West ½ Sec. 2.) Area: 1,910,798 gross acres.
17) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The La Garita Wild Area on the Rio Grande and the Gunnison National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." La Garita Wild Area designated as the La Garita Wilderness Area.
18) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-632, Sec. 2 (C) 88 Stat. 2153 (specifically 2155)	Weminuche Wilderness established in the Rio Grande and the San Juan National Forests. Upper Rio Grande and San Juan Primitive Areas abolished.

19) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-560, 94 Stat. 3265	South San Juan Wilderness established: 87,847 acres on the Rio Grande National Forest and 70,943 acres on the San Juan National Forest. 60,000 acres added to the La Garita Wilderness; 66,000 acres added to the Weminuche Wilderness.
20) 1993, August 18	Public Law 103-77, 107 Stat. 756	"Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993" Establishes the Sangre de Cristo Wilderness with Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management land; adds 31,100 acres to the South San Juan Wilderness; 25,640 acres added to the La Garita Wilderness; 27,840 acres added to the Weminuche Wilderness.
21) 2000, November 22	Public Law 106-530 114 Stat. 2527	"Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve Act of 2000" authorizes boundary changes and redesignation of the Great Sand Dunes National Monument as a National Park and National Preserve when the Secretary of the Interior has acquired enough land with sufficient diversity.
22) 2004, September 24	Notice of Establishment 69 Federal Register 57355	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Great Sand Dunes National Preserve established as authorized under Public Law 106-530, adding 31,000 acres from the adjacent Rio Grande National Forest to be administered by the National Park Service.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 887.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 45 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the two sources of land for the newly established Rio Grande National Forest of 1908: "Part of Cochetopah National Forest (Proclamation of June 13, 1905); Part of San Juan National Forest (Proclamation of Mar. 2, 1907.)" Also shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with drainage basin boundaries. "New Mexico Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 226318084

Wheeler National Monument, within Cochetopa and Rio Grande National Forests, Colorado: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated December 7, 1908].
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. [Proclamation] No. 831.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 16 x 16 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows the boundaries of the 300-acre Wheeler National Monument straddling the border between the Cochetopa and the Rio Grande National Forests in T. 42 N., R. 2 E., sections 17 and 20. The area is now known as the Wheeler Geologic Area with its remarkable erosional features entirely within the La Garita Wilderness Area. It is named after General George Wheeler who led the War Department's surveying effort in Colorado in 1874. The Wheeler National Monument was administered by the U.S. Forest Service until the land was transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service in 1933 and administered as a unit of Mesa Verde National Park. The National monument was abolished on August 3, 1950 by an Act of Congress (Public Law 81-652, 64 Stat. 405) and the land returned to the Rio Grande National Forest for management.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA
OCLC: 18571929 (Book)

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 15, 1910.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1077.

1910. Scale, ca. 1285,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 51 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest and land grant boundaries, and, by dashed lines, land "Eliminations." Also shows river basin boundaries where they coincide with national forest boundaries. Includes four inset maps showing smaller land eliminations in greater detail. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA; Region 2

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Rio Grande Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham, 1909; [traced by] J.S.N., G.T.T. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W107º32' – W106º25'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 15 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service installations, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "New Mexico Prin. Meridian."
No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 844003254

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cochetopa Folio**, 1908 above for coverage of the lands of the former Cochetopa National Forest (Saguache River basin) added to the Rio Grande in 1945.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911; J.S.N.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º35' – W106º10'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and land grant boundaries, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, and streams. Includes four inset maps showing national forest boundaries in greater, obviously derived from the proclamation map/diagram of 1910. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 7827916

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, April, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.E. Sealing; traced by H.E. Sealing. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º 40' – W106º 00'/N38º 00 – N37º 00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 102 x 131 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 7832211

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, April, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.E. Sealing; traced by H.E. Sealing. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º 40' – W106º 00'/N38º 00 – N37º 00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; NA
OCLC: 11362570

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[1922]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º40' – W106º00'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black

& white. 50 x 65 cm., folded to 24 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of distant mountains through the trees. Title panel and back title panel has slogan, "National Forests, Yours to Use and Enjoy." NA copy date stamped, "DEC 8 1922." LC copy has date stamp "Jan. 23 1923."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 336 (December 1922), page 318.
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, 1923. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1923. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º40' – W106º00'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 105 x 138 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society Library
OCLC: 12590631

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, 1927. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, May 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced by L.S. Good. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º40' – W106º00'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 65668266

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)
Prepared by the Rocky Mountain District of the Forest Service. United States Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication; No. 39. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1929.
1929. 13 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map on pages 6 & 7. Panel title.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 409 (January 1929), page 426.
Holdings: LC and 21 other libraries
OCLC (Book): 15540517

----- **Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado.** (Forest Visitor's map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]. "R.Y. Stuart, Forester."
[1929]. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. No geographic coordinates. No Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights
Map locates national forest and state boundaries, Wheeler National Monument, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map appears in the center fold of the booklet on pages 6 & 7.

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, 1933. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, May, 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good; revised December, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º40' – W106º00'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 100 x 130 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, 1933. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, May, 1927, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good; revised Dec. 1932. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 10473 1933.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º40' – W106º00'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado State Univ.; Colorado College; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; LC; NAL; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 11362768

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; revised by R.F. Burrus, Feb., 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º40' – W106º00'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Table of Distances." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA; Region 2

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)
United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region. U.S. Government Printing Office.
1937. [6 leaves]. Booklet 23 x 21 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "South Clear Creek Falls." Title panel also has "Issued 1937."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 516 (December 1937), page 1441.
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; NA; NAL
OCLC: 8661829

----- **Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, 1937.** (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.L. Bynes and F.E. Washburn; drawn by H.L Bynes, Denver, Colorado, 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:430,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 30 x 39 cm., folded into the center of the booklet/folder 23 x 20 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights. Roads, road numbers, camp grounds, Forest Service administrative facilities, trails, game refuge and primitive area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes "Table of Distances." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; revised by F. Flack, April, 1942.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º40' – W106º00'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Table of Distances." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 367330650

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, 1947. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office Denver, from Forest Service and S.C.S. aerial surveys, B.L.M., U.S.G.S., and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; drawn by R.F. Burrus, December 1947.
1947. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º40' – W105º10'/N38º30' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Rio Grande National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, land grant, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp and picnic grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians." An enlarged Rio Grand National Forest with the 1945 addition of the west slope of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains from the San Isabel National Forest and lands to the north from the Cochetopa National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Cochetopa.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines (both editions); U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Oklahoma State Univ.; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 8716444

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, 1947. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office Denver, from Forest Service and S.C.S. aerial surveys, B.L.M., U.S.G.S., and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; drawn by R.F. Burrus, December 1947.
[1947] Scale, ca. 1:350,000. W107º40' – W105º10'/N38º30' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 66 cm., folded to 24 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Boundaries of the Rio Grande National Forest outlined in green; Forest Service administrative facilities, highways and other good motor roads, trails, and forest camps shown in red. Also shows land grant, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, railroads, wilderness and wild areas, and airports. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Title panel has location map and, "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado."
Holdings: LC and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 49643126

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, 1949. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, Colo., 1949; drawn by V.W.W., 1949; checked by F.E.W. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1951 O-936327.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 91 cm., folded to 24 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, trails, road numbers, wilderness area boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, camp grounds and other recreational areas shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes mileage table. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. No panel title. Panel illustration is an uncaptioned view of a Forest Service sign on a tree stump reading "Entering Rio Grande National Forest" which serves as the panel title. Panel title has location map of the state of Colorado highlighting the location of the Rio Grande National Forest and "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, 1951."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 680 (September 1951), page 52.
Holdings: NA; LC and 26 other libraries
OCLC: 7832191

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colorado, 1962-63 using U.S.G.S. topographic maps & U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control surveys by U.S.C. & G.S., U.S.G.S., & U.S. Forest Service.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º35' – W105º35'/N38º30' – N37º00. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 71 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Rio Grande National Forest shown in green; main motor highways and good motor roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, and road numbers. Includes index to "Forest Service Planimetric Quad nos." and "Key Map" of the Rocky Mountain Region showing the location of the Rio Grande National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2 and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 5412919

Rio Grande National Forest. (Forest Visitor's map)
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado. *GPO 834-921.
[1965?] Scale, ca. 1:158,400. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map printed in 2 sections, one on each side of sheet, 104 x 68 cm. (sheet size 72 x 59 cm.), folded to 24 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted by the Government Printing office at least two times, once (1969) with *GPO 850-140 and the other (1974?) with GPO 834-921 (*831-041.)
Lands of the Rio Grande National Forest shown in olive green; adjacent national forest land shown light green or blue; major roads, campgrounds and their numbers (keyed to index), Forest Service administrative facilities, wildlife refuge, national monument, and primitive area boundaries shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, and selected buildings. Text, illustrations, location maps, and index to campgrounds appear on both sides of sheet. Public land grid based on the New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians.
Panel title serves as the map title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing of rafters starting out down river canyon.
Reference (1969 printing): *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 896 (September 1969), page 60.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Wisconsin, Green Bay; LC; NA
OCLC: 21687640

Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, 1975. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1974 from U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.
1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º35' – W105º25'/N38º25' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map in 3 sections printed on both sides of sheet 141 x 67 cm., folded to 16 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Revised and reissued 1981 with "M-66—11-81."
Lands of the Rio Grande National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent National Forest land shown in light green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; National Park Service lands shown in pink; state of Colorado lands shown in purple; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, campgrounds and other recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, state, county, and wilderness and primitive area boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service ranger stations. Includes "Key Map," directory to recreation sites, text, and color illustrations on both sides of map. A "Vicinity Map" is found on one side of sheet. "Forest Service Map." "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians"
Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, color, captioned, "Along the Rio Grande."
Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5440478

ROOSEVELT NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1932-Present

The Roosevelt National Forest was named for the president and conservationist most responsible for fostering the growth and expansion of the National Forest System within the Department of Agriculture, Theodore Roosevelt. Originally part of the Medicine Bow Forest Reserve established in 1897, it became the Colorado National Forest in 1910, and in 1932, President Herbert Hoover renamed the forest in honor of President Theodore Roosevelt. President Herbert Hoover's Executive Order 5826 of March 28, 1932 is quite short, "In order to avoid confusion arising from the fact that one of the several national forests in the State of Colorado bears the name of that state, it is hereby ordered that the name "Colorado National Forest"… be changed to "Roosevelt National Forest" in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States. At one time, there were 14 national forests named for the states in which they were located. These were steadily over time being given other names, as President Hoover stated, "to avoid confusion" largely in relation to the growth and expansion of state forestry programs. The Nebraska National Forest is the one exception.

Just before the name change, the Chief Forester, Robert Y. Stuart, approved the creation of the 25,580-acre Rawah Primitive Area on the Colorado National Forest in 1932. The area was continued under the new Roosevelt National Forest. Rawah means 'wilderness' in the Ute Indian language. In 1953 the Rawah Primitive Area was reclassified under the U-2 Regulation of 1939 as a Wild Area, or an area under 100,000 acres. As such, the Rawah Wild Area was one of the first wilderness areas to be so designated under the Wilderness Act of 1964. With a substantial addition in 1980, the Rawah Wilderness now embraces an official 73,868 acres including 1,462 acres on the adjacent Routt National Forest.

In 1938, some 65,625 acres of Routt National Forest lands on the western slope of the Medicine Bow Mountains along with another 5,355 acres of Roosevelt National Forest land (70,980 acres) were exchanged with the State of Colorado for 70,722 acres of scattered state land within the several national forests in the state. The former national forest land now forms the Colorado State Forest in Jackson County, Colorado.

The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Roosevelt National Forest have been located in Fort Collins, Colorado since its establishment in 1932. The Roosevelt National Forest merged its administrative functions with those of the Arapaho National Forest and the Pawnee National Grassland in 1975. In 2019, the area of the Roosevelt National Forest was measured at 1,085,139 gross acres.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1932, March 28	Executive Order 5826	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Colorado National Forest without changes in boundaries. Area: 1,101,958 gross acres.
2) 1936, December 16 (effective January 1, 1937)	Executive Order 7513 1 Federal Register 2159	Land transferred to the Arapaho National Forest. Area: 1,085,143 gross acres.

3) 1938, December 2	Land patent issued to the State of Colorado by the President	70,722 acres of state land scattered among the several national forests in Colorado exchanged for 70,980 acres of Routt and Roosevelt National Forest – land on the western slope of the Medicine Bow Mountains.
4) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Rawah Wild Area on the Roosevelt National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." The Rawah Wild Area now named the Rawah Wilderness.
5) 1972, October 21	Public Law 92-258 86 Stat. 1050	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to review as to its suitability for preservation as wilderness, 71,000 acres known as the Indian Peaks area, in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests.
6) 1978, October 11	Public Law 95-450, 92 Stat. 1095	Arapaho National Recreation Area and the Indian Peaks Wilderness both established within the boundaries of the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests.
7) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-560, 94 Stat. 3265	Cache La Poudre Wilderness, Comanche Peak Wilderness, and the Neota Wilderness established. 48,930 acres added to the Rawah Wilderness.
8) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-602, Section 111a 94 Stat. 3265	Land transferred to and from the Rocky Mountain National Park and the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests.
9) 1986, October 30	Public Law 99-590, 100 stat. 3330	Segments of the Cache la Poudre River designated as part of the Wild and Scenic River System under joint administration of the Forest Service and National Park Service.
10) 1989, November 29	Public Law 101-192 103 Stat. 1700	Boundary adjusted between the Rocky Mountain National Park and the Roosevelt National Forest.
11) 2002, August 21	Public Law 107-216 116 Stat. 1055	James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area established; 2,232 acres added to the Indian Peaks Wilderness known as the "Ranch Creek addition"; 963 acres of federal land added to the Indian Peaks Wilderness, known as the "Fourth of July addition."
12) 2004, October 18	Public Law 108-346 118 Stat. 1379	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange lands in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests with the city of Golden, Colorado.
13) 2011, December 23	Public Law 112-79 125 Stat. 1294	The "Sugar Loaf Fire Protection District Land Exchange Act of 2011" directs the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer 5.08 acres in two land parcels in the Roosevelt National Forest for 5.17 acres of non-federal land in Boulder County.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Medicine Bow Folio** (1908) below for coverage of the Colorado National Forest in folio format.

Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1932 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º25' – W105º00'/N41º02' – N39º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 123 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airports, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Denver Public Library; NA
OCLC: 7677709

Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1932 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º25' – W105º00'/N41º02' – N39º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airports, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado Historical Society; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 33821899

Colorado National Forest, Colorado, 1917. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 27**
Compiled in District Office, Denver, 1917, from U.S.G.S., Land Office, and Forest Service data by H.E. Sealing; traced by H.E. Sealing. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1932]. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W106º22' – W105º00'/N41º02' – N39º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 43 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, auto highways, passable auto roads, and roads not recommended for auto travel, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." The name "Roosevelt" in capital letters has been hand-stamped in black ink over the name "Colorado" where it appears on the front and back of the folded title. Originally published in 1924.
Text and black & white illustrations. Front and back panel title: *Roosevelt ~~Colorado~~ National Forest, Colorado*, added in 1932. Panel illustrations, captioned, "St. Vrain Glacier," and "Arapaho Glacier." Title panel has, "A Wonderland of Glaciers, Peaks, Canyons, Lakes, and Timber." Back title panel has, "Government Printing Office."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 354 (June 1924), page 796.
Holdings: private collection

Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, 1932. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn, 1932; drawn by L.S. Good, June 1932. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 49 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, and state game refuge boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, and fire lookouts. Includes mileage table. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Arikaree, Apache, and Navajo Peaks on the Continental Divide," and "The Cache la Poudre coming through the Big Narrows."
Title panel also has, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 458 (February 1933), page 568.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; NA
OCLC: 11280717

Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn, 1932; revised by V.W. West 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º25' – W105º00'/N41º00 – N39º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest

Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA: Region 2

Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, 1938. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by F. Flack and F.E. Washburn; revised by V.W. West, 1938. Williams & Heintz Co., Wash., D.C.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 48 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, federal highway numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, camp grounds, and game refuge boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Table of Distances." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Stapp Lake, Mts. Audubon and Sawtooth in background" and "Tunnel through rock walls of Poudre Canyon." Title panel has, "GPO 8—12206."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 525 (September 1938), page 1179.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Florida; NA; NAL
OCLC: 11280808

Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F. Flack and F.E. Washburn; revised by F. Flack – January, 1941.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º25' – W105º05'/N41º02' – N39º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 122 x 99 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 636152375

Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F. Flack and F.E. Washburn; revised by F. Flack – January, 1941.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º25' – W105º05'/N41º02' – N39º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Texas A & M; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 11280878

Roosevelt Nat'l Forest, Boulder District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service]
[1950?] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 21 x 28 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers lands and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian not stated on the map. Map is an extract of the 1941 administrative map at the same scale cited above.
Holdings: private collection

Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, 1951. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, Colo. – 1949; drawn by V.W.W., 1949; checked by F.E.W. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1951 O-945208.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:280,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 46 cm., folded to 12 x 16 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, wild area boundaries, camp grounds and other recreation site information shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, selected structures, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes mileage table. "Forest Service Class E Map." "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map shows Rocky Mountain National Park in its entirety.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Roosevelt National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of Red Rock Lake with Indian Peaks in the background. Panel title has key map of Colorado

highlighting the location of the Roosevelt National Forest and "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, June, 1951."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 682 (November 1951), page 62.
Holdings: NA; LC and 29 other libraries
OCLC: 7873628

Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, 1955. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled 1955 at Denver, Colo. from U.S.G.S. and F.S. surveys.
1955. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º25' – W105º00'/N41º00' – N39º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Roosevelt National Forest shown in green; highways and good roads and state and federal road numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp and picnic grounds, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Roosevelt National Forest in relation to regional and state boundaries and "Forest Service Map Classification Areas" diagram. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado State Univ.; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Illinois; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NAL; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 8706039

Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, 1955. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 19 above**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled 1955 at Denver, Colo. from U.S.G.S. and F.S. surveys.
1955. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. W106º25' – W105º00'/N41º00' – N39º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 55 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Roosevelt National Forest shown in green; highways and good roads, state and federal road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and improved forest camp index numbers (keyed to directory on verso) shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Roosevelt National Forest in relation to regional and state boundaries and "Forest Service Map Classification Areas" diagram. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text, vicinity map, drawings, camp and picnic grounds directory, and mileage table (15 panels) on verso. Panel title: *Roosevelt National Forest of Colorado.* Title panel has location map of Colorado highlighting the position of the Roosevelt National Forest in the state and "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado, 1955." A reprint does not have the date "1955" on the front cover and has "GPO 834350" just outside the lower right margin of the map.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Northern Illinois Univ.; Harvard College Library; LC
OCLC: 8664423

Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, 1955. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 19 above**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled 1955 at Denver, Colo. from U.S.G.S. and F.S. surveys. GPO 834350.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. W106º25' – W105º00'/N41º00' – N39º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 55 cm., folded to 21 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map later reprinted with "GPO 846610" (1964?) and another [1966?] with GPO 858-696.
Lands of the Roosevelt National Forest shown in green; highways and good roads, state and federal road numbers, and improved forest camp index numbers (keyed to directory on verso) shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes mileage table and vicinity map. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text, black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Roosevelt National Forest.* Panel illustration, sepia-colored photograph captioned, "Red Rock Lake, Indian Peaks Recreation Area." Later reprints do not have a caption to this photograph. Title panel has location map and "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Region, 1961." Later reprints do not have the date "1961" on the title panel.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; Fort Lewis College; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; LC
OCLC: 10867833

Estes Park District, Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-2.
[1962?] Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

96 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the Estes Park Ranger District of the Roosevelt National Forest along with national forest boundaries, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.
OCLC: 228073138

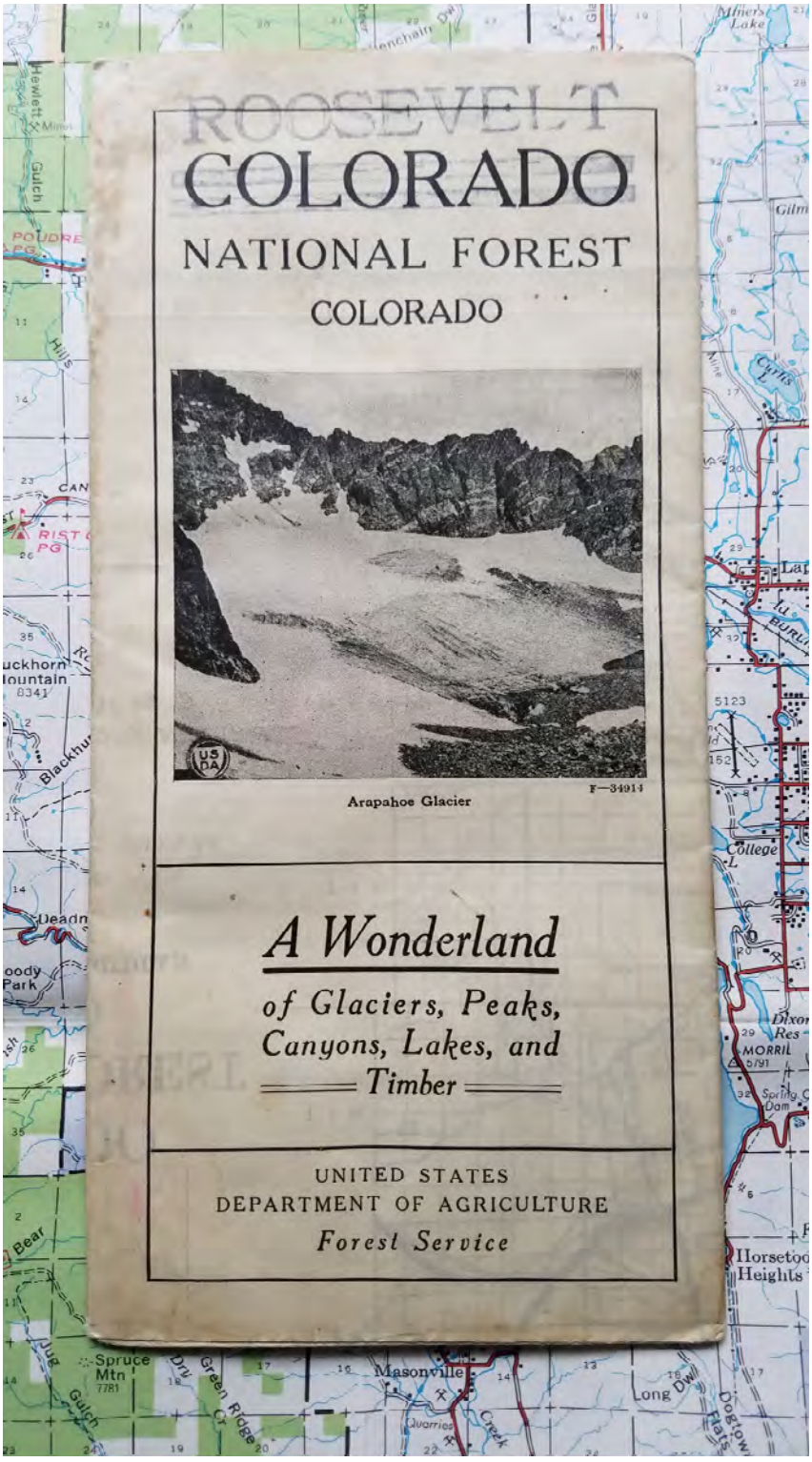


Figure 27: This map indicates that the Rocky Mountain Region still had a stock of 1924 forest visitor's maps of the Colorado National Forest maps for distribution in 1932 when the forest was renamed for President Theodore Roosevelt. Until new maps could be made, a stamp was used to cross out the old name and substitute the new name as shown in this illustration. The map is dated 1917, but the forest visitor map edition was actually issued in 1924 by the Government Printing Office.

Laramie River District, Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-2.
[1962?] Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 94 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the Laramie River Ranger District of the Roosevelt National Forest along with national forest boundaries, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.
OCLC: 228071611

Poudre District, Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-2.
[1962?] Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 76 x 128 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the Poudre Ranger District of the Roosevelt National Forest along with national forest boundaries, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.
OCLC: 228073225

Redfeather District, Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-2.
[1962?] Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 77 x 122 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the Red Feather Ranger District of the Roosevelt National Forest along with national forest boundaries, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.
OCLC: 228073030

Boulder District, Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-2.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 80 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the Boulder Ranger District of the Roosevelt National Forest along with national forest boundaries, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.
OCLC: 228071448

Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests, Colorado. (Recreation Map) **See Figure 19, above**
1968. See under Arapaho National Forest listings.

Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, 1974. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 19, above**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1973 and 1974 from U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1975—679-904.
1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º12' – W105º00'/N41º00' – N39º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map in 2 sections, one each printed on both sides of sheet 66 x 91 cm., folded to 11 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted 1979 with "Interior – Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia – 1979." Map partially revised in 1984 and reissued in 1985 with "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1985-577-758 Region No. 8."
Lands of the Roosevelt National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent National Forest land shown in light green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; National Park Service lands shown in pink; state of Colorado lands shown in purple; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, campgrounds and other recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, county, and wilderness area boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service ranger stations. Includes "Key Map," directory to recreation sites, text, and color illustrations on both sides of map. A "Vicinity Map" is found on one side of sheet. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, color, captioned, "View of Indian Peaks from Red Rock Lake."
Holdings: NA; LC and 26 other libraries
OCLC: 5442057

ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1908-Present

The Routt National Forest lies in northwestern Colorado along the Continental Divide and includes the headwaters of the North Platte River on its eastern flank. To the west of the Routt are sparsely settled plains situated between the main range of the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and the Wasatch Mountains of Utah. The 1918 proclamation and the 1923 order reduced the north and west boundaries of the Routt National Forest to approximately the limits that exist today. The largest single boundary change occurred in 1929 when the Colorado portion of the Hayden National Forest (North Platte drainage basin) was added to the Routt National Forest. The forest is named in honor of Colonel John N. Routt, both the last territorial and the first elected governor of the state of Colorado.

The Mount Zirkel – Dome Peak Primitive Area at 43,120 acres came into existence in 1931, the first such primitive area established in the Rocky Mountain Region. It is located on both sides of the Continental Divide in the vicinity of the two mountain peaks after which the primitive area is named. Mt. Zirkel, the focus of the area, was named in 1874 to honor the contributions of Ferdinand Zirkel in establishing a common nomenclature for American and European rocks. The forest visitor map of 1958 indicates that the Mount Zirkel – Dome Peak Primitive Area had been reclassified under the 1939 U regulations as a Wild Area and enlarged to 53,400 acres. On June 28, 1964, the area was again enlarged to 72,180 acres and its name changed to simply Mt. Zirkel Wild Area. With the passage of the Wilderness Act in September of the same year, the Mount Zirkel Wild Area became the Mount Zirkel Wilderness. The 1980 and 1993 Colorado Wilderness laws greatly added to the land area of this wilderness so that today in embraces 159,935 acres within its boundaries.

Under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653), the National Forest Reservation Commission issued a resolution at its March 31, 1926 meeting addressed to the President supporting the addition of 24,320 acres of public land in the state of Colorado in the vicinity of Independence Mountain to the Hayden National Forest. It had been determined by federal forest experts that the acreage was best suited for the growing of timber. The Congress decided not to act on this resolution communicated to Congress in House Document No. 293, 69th Congress, 1st Session. The Colorado portion of the Hayden National Forest was later added to the Routt National Forest in 1929 and had Congress acted to add the lands recommended by the National Forest Reservation Commission, they would have later become a part of the Routt National Forest.

In 1938, some 65,625 acres of Routt National Forest lands on the western slope of the Medicine Bow Mountains along with another 5,355 acres of Roosevelt National Forest land (70,980 acres) were exchanged with the State of Colorado for 70,722 acres of scattered state land within the several national forests in the state. The former national forest land now forms the Colorado State Forest in Jackson County, Colorado.

Steamboat Springs, Colorado, has been the location of the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters since the establishment of the Routt National Forest in 1908 from the former Park Range National Forest. In 1995 the Routt National Forest merged its administrative responsibilities with the Medicine Bow National Forest and those of the Thunder Basin National Grassland, although each remain independent units. With the administrative merger, the Forest Supervisor's headquarters were moved to Laramie, Wyoming.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 25 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 837	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Park Range (1,049,686 acres) National Forest.
2) 1910, August 24	*Proclamation 1083, 36 Stat. 2741	101,602 acres eliminated. 1911 resurvey sets the total area at 936,100 gross acres.
3) 1916, November 21	Executive Order 2492	Land eliminated in T. 9 & 10 N., R. 85 & 86 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
4) 1918, August 20	*Proclamation 1478, 40 Stat. 1838	130,599 acres eliminated. Area now stands at 809,201 gross acres.
5) 1923, June 19	Executive Order 3872	2,318 acres of land eliminated in T. 10 N.,R. 87 & 88 W., 6th Principal Meridian.
6) 1929, August 2	*Proclamation 1888, 46 Stat. 3003	The Colorado portion of the Hayden National Forest (73,865 acres, gross) added upon the discontinuation of the Hayden.

7) 1930, May 26	*Proclamation 1910, 46 Stat. 3023	350,000 acres of forest land added from the Arapaho and the Colorado National Forests. 401 acres eliminated. The Routt embraces a gross area of 1,111,833 gross acres.
8) 1938, September 24	Secretary of the Interior Order 3 Federal Register 2446	Boundary adjusted to conform with new survey.
9) 1938, December 2	Land patent issued to the State of Colorado by the President	70,722 acres of state land scattered among the several national forests in Colorado exchanged for 70,980 acres of Routt and Roosevelt National Forest land on the western slope of the Medicine Bow Mountains.
10) 1940, September 30	Secretary of the Interior Order 5 Federal Register 4055	Boundary adjusted to conform to survey. Area: 1,114,042 gross acres.
11) 1946, November 12 (effective July 1, 1946)	Public Land Order 331 11 Federal Register 13586	45,415 acres transferred to the Arapaho National Forest. Area: 1,068,630 gross acres.
12) 1954, October 26 (effective October 1,1954)	Public Land Order 1023 19 Federal Register 7082-7084	Land added from the White River National Forest – Yampa Ranger District. Area of the Routt National Forest measures 1,264,850 gross acres.
13) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Mount Zirkel Wild Area on the Routt National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." The Mount Zirkel Wild Area named the Mount Zirkel Wilderness.
14) 1975, December 12	Public Law 94-146, 89 Stat. 802	Flat Tops Wilderness established in the Routt and White River National Forests.
15) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-560, 94 Stat. 3265	Neota Wilderness and Never Summer Wilderness established. 68,500 acres added to the Mount Zirkel Wilderness; 48,930 acres added to the Rawah Wilderness with 1,462 acres contributed by the Routt National Forest.
16) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-550, 98 Stat. 2807	"Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Platte River Wilderness in the Medicine Bow and the Routt National Forests.
17) 1993, August 18	Public Law 103-77, 107 Stat. 756	"Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993" establishes the Sarvis Creek Wilderness; also adds 20,750 acres (Davis Peak addition) to the Mount Zirkel Wilderness.
18) 1998,October 27	Public Law 105-288 112 Stat. 2778	"Miles Land Exchange Act of 1998" authorizes the exchange of 84 acres of Routt National Forest land for 84 acres of land adjacent to the Routt National Forest and known as the "Miles Parcel."

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Routt National Forest, formerly part of Park Range National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 837.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:280,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
53 x 38 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with drainage basin boundaries.

"Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 226299149

Routt National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 25, 1910.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1083.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 43 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest and state boundaries and land "Eliminations." Indicates where drainage divides and national forest boundaries coincide. Also shows the location of Steamboat Springs, the Forest Supervisor's headquarters. Includes two inset showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

Routt National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Aug. 20, 1918.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Dist. Office Denver – 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys; traced by H.H. Kuphal.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º40' – W106º25'/N41º02' – N39º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 47 cm., folded to 33 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, land "Eliminations" by this Proclamation (No. 1478) and lands "Eliminated by Executive Order No. 2492 dated Nov. 21 1916." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base map to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1478.
Holdings: LC; NA

Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, 1929: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 2, 1929.
See full citation for this Proclamation Diagram implementing Proclamation No. 1888 (where the Colorado portion of the Hayden National Forest was transferred to the Routt National Forest and the Wyoming portion of the Hayden National forest was transferred to the Medicine Bow National Forest), under the Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming.

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1930: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 26, 1930.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º40' – W105º40'/N41º02' – N40º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 71 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, and, by using 3 different shades/patterns of orange, shows land "Eliminations," lands "Transferred from the Arapaho National Forest to the Routt National Forest," and lands "Transferred from the Colorado National Forest to the Routt National Forest." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base map to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1910 where the Routt gained lands on its eastern border in the North Platte River drainage basin from the Arapaho and the Colorado (later Roosevelt) National Forest.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Routt Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from Hayden Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Feb., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W107º30' – W106º30'/N41º00 – N40º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "6th Prin. Mer. and Base."
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 844003251

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1913. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 36 cm., on sheet, 51 x 40 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
"Regions of special scenic interest and recreation" wagon roads, and trails shown in red; waters well stocked with trout shown in green. Also shows national forest boundaries, roads, trails towns and settlements, telephone lines, fences, ranger stations, rivers, lakes and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Descriptive text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Routt National Forest and Directions to Hunters and Campers.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Pikes Peak Library District; NA; NAL
OCLC: 49087605

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1917. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º40' – W106º25'/N41º02 – N39º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 115 x 93 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC
OCLC: 7832026

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1917. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º40' – W106º25'/N41º02 – N39º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Region 2

Vacation Days in the Routt National Forest. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)
[United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.] Washington : Government Printing Office : 1917.
1917. 13 pages. Booklet 24 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel title. Inside title: Vacation Days in the Routt National Forest: a Colorado Playground. Panel illustration, captioned, "Fisherman's Luck" (fish, rods, and creel on the forest floor.)
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 269 (May 1917), page 702.
Holdings: NA; LC and 33 other libraries
OCLC (Book): 21516274

----- **Map of the Routt National Forest** (Forest Visitor's map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]
[1917]. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid, without values. Black & white. 27 x 23 cm., folded to 22 x 13 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map extends from Colorado – Wyoming state line in the north to the town of Kremmling in the south and from Craig in the west to Coalmont in the east. Map locates national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and drainage. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Map folded and follows page 13 at the end of the booklet.

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1921. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Jan., 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.D. Jackson, Jr.; traced by Phyllis Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º40' – W106º25'/N41º02' – N39º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC

Routt National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Jan., 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.D. Jackson, Jr.; traced by Phyllis Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1924] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º40' – W106º25'/N41º02' – N39º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 46 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, "Main" and "other" auto roads and two classes of minor roads "not recommended for auto travel," trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." NA copy date stamped "JUN 11 1924." LC copy has date stamp "Jul 7 1924"
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned photograph of a mountain lake and tall trees.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 354 (June 1924), page 796.
Holdings: Denver Public Library; LC
OCLC: 8664456

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Jan., 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.D. Jackson, Jr.; traced by Phyllis Dennee; revised 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º40' – W106º25'/N41º02' – N39º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams.
Holdings: Denver Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA
OCLC: 45497474

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; traced by R.F. Burrus, March, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°32' – W105°45'/N41°02' – N39°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 106 x 130 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; NA
OCLC: 52752742

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; traced by R.F. Burrus, March, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°32' – W105°45'/N41°02' – N39°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado State Univ.; Colorado College; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; LC; NAL; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 11228461

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1933. (Forest Visitor's Map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by R.F.B. and F.E.W., Denver, Colo.; traced by R.F.B., Denver, Colo. 1932. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 66 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, game refuge boundaries, improved camp grounds, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, Continental Divide, towns and settlements, railroads, and selected structures, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes mileage table. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Silver Creek Trail in the Routt National Forest" and "Rabbit Ears Peak." Title panel has, "United States Department of Agriculture,

Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, 1933" and "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 470 (February 1934), page 639.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Colorado; Colorado School of Mines, Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District, Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; NA; NAL
OCLC: 10596582

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reduced from planimetric maps compiled at Regional Office, Denver, entirely from aerial photographs, with land lines projected from found corners, as located in the field.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°30' – W105°50'/N41°00' – N40°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, oil wells, campgrounds, corrals, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Some maps with the date of 1940 have a red note hand stamped appearing between the bar scale and the legend reading, "SUPERSEDES copies of same date not identified by this stamp."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Colorado; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 11228673

Routt National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado. United States Government Printing Office Washington : 1941.
1941. 18 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Includes location map of the state of Colorado on back cover showing the location of the Routt National Forest. Panel title: *Routt National Forest.* Panel illustration, captioned, "Gilpin Lake and Big Agnes Mountain."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 564 (December 1941), page 1709.
Holdings (Book): NA; LC and 39 libraries; (Map): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Colorado; Denver Public Library; Illinois State Library; Harvard College Library; New Mexico State Univ.
OCLC (Book): 14259572; (Map): 21109418

----- **Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1941.** (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; drawn at Regional Office Denver Dec. 1940 by Frank Flack; checked by F.E. Washburn. U.S. Government Printing Office : 1941—O-407633. "7368 LR."
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 61 cm., folded into 22 page booklet/folder 23 x 13 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows roads and road numbers, trails, wilderness area boundaries, picnic and campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities in red. Also shows national forest, Colorado State Forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, airfields, corrals, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes mileage table. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map folded at the back of the booklet/folder.

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1958. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colo. – 1957 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic, U.S. Geological and Forest Service surveys.
1958. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°40' – W105°50'/N41°02' – N39°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 69 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Routt National Forest shown in green; highways and main roads shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Colorado State Forest, wilderness/wild area. state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest campgrounds and picnic areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Routt National Forest in the Region and "Forest Service Map Classification Areas" diagram. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Shows area of the Williams Fork River basin north of the Flat Tops transferred from the White River National Forest to the Routt National Forest on October 26, 1954.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 49556630

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1958. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colo. – 1957 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic, U.S. Geological and Forest Service surveys.
1958. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°40' – W105°50'/N41°02' – N39°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

53 x 69 cm., folded to 24 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Routt National Forest outlined in green; highways and good motor roads, improved camp and picnic grounds (with numbers keyed to index on verso) and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows wilderness, national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road numbers, corrals and other selected structures. Includes "Forest Service map classification areas" diagram and "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Routt National Forest in the Region. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Title panel has outline map of Colorado showing the location of Steamboat Springs, the Forest Supervisor's headquarters for the Routt National Forest and "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado."
Holdings: private collection

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1958. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colo. – 1957 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic, U.S. Geological and Forest Service surveys. GPO 847824.
[1960?]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°40' – W105°50'/N41°02' – N39°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 69 cm., folded to 24 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted (1964?) with *GPO 845-319.
Lands of the Routt National Forest shown in green; highways and main roads, campground identification numbers, and wilderness area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Colorado State Forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest campgrounds and picnic areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes listing of campgrounds, picnic grounds, and points of interest keyed to numbers on the map and "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Routt National Forest in the Region. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text, descriptive listing of camp and picnic grounds, and illustrations. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration uncaptioned drawing (brown & gray) of a forest road passing a tree with snow covered mountain peak in the distance.
Holdings: LC and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 6897227

Routt and White River National Forests. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; [map prepared for U.S. Forest Service by: Jeppesen & Co., Denver, Colorado] *GPO 858-869.
[1968?] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates or Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, one map printed on each side of sheet, 66 x 75 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Routt and the White River National Forests shown in dark green; adjacent National Forest land shown in lime green; state land shown in gray; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in light orange; National Parks shown in maroon; state game Fish & Parks land shown in dark brown; paved and gravel roads, road numbers, Forest Service recreation areas and index numbers, Forest Service headquarters, wilderness area boundaries, vista points, and ski areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, and ranger stations. Text, legend, color illustrations, and index to recreation areas appear on both sides of the map. "Index map" of north central Colorado showing the location of the Routt and the White River National Forest appears on the Routt National Forest side of the map. Each map individually titled: Routt National Forest and White River National Forest. Library of Congress dates this map as 1974, the year the map was received.
Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of fly fisherman in mountain lake.
Holdings: Univ. of Colorado; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado College; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Georgia; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Green Bay
OCLC: 10789952

Routt National Forest, Colorado, 1975. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1974 from U.S. Geological Survey, Soil Conservation Service, and U.S. Forest Service quadrangles. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1975—680-828. Reprinted with revisions in 1980 with "M-63-10-80." Reprinted in 1985 with "M-63-5-85." Reprinted with revisions in 1989 with "M-63-5-89."
1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º35' – W105º40'/N41º00' – N39º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map in 2 sections, one each printed on both sides of sheet 139 x 66 cm., folded to 16 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Routt National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; National Park Service lands shown in pink; state of Colorado lands shown in purple; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, campgrounds and other recreation

site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, county, and wilderness area boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service ranger stations. Includes "Key Map," directory to recreation sites on both sides of map. A "Vicinity Map" is found on one side (north side) of sheet. "Forest Service Map." "Sixth Principal Meridian"
Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, color, captioned, "Rabbit Ears Peak"
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Fort Lewis College (Colorado); Denver Public Library; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Kansas; LC; NAL
OCLC: 5440477

SAMUEL R. McKELVIE NATIONAL FOREST, NEBRASKA
1971-Present

One of the newest National Forest, created from the former Niobrara Division of the Nebraska National Forest in 1971, this national forest honors Samuel Roy McKelvie (1881-1956) who served as governor of the state from 1919 to 1923. Since its founding in 1971, the Samuel R. McKelvie and the Nebraska National Forests together with the Buffalo Gap, Ft. Pierre and Oglala National Grasslands have merged their administrative responsibilities, although each remain an independent unit. The 1978 map below, while out of scope, is included here as it represents the first published map to carry the new forest's name. Chadron, Nebraska is the location for the unit's headquarters. The area of the Samuel R. McKelvie National Forest as of 2019 stood at 116,566 gross acres. 115,847 in federal ownership and 719 acres in other ownership.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1971, October 15	Public Law 92-142, 85 Stat. 393	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Nebraska National Forest (Niobrara Division.) Area at establishment: 116,819 gross acres.
2) 1989, December 14	Secretary of Agriculture Order	Land added. Area: 116,885 gross acres. (Order not published)

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Nebraska and Samuel R. McKelvie National Forests and Oglala National Grassland, Nebraska, 1978. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1976 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series quadrangles and U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1978-781-216.
1978. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. For geographic coordinates, see below. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on both sides of one sheet, 63 x 90 cm. or smaller, on sheet 65 x 92 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National Forest and National Grasslands shown in green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; state lands shown in purple; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, campgrounds and other recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national grassland, state, and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service ranger stations. Includes "Key Map," directory to recreation sites, topographic map indexes, text, and color illustrations. Includes location maps or "Key Map" of Nebraska, indexes to Forest Service planimetric maps and Geological Survey topographic maps, text and color illustrations on both sides of the sheet. "Sixth Principal and Black Hills Meridians." "M-1 .3-11-78."
Panel title: *Nebraska and Samuel R. McKelvie National Forests, Oglala National Grassland.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a group of three backpackers overlooking a snowy forested landscape.
Nebraska National Forest, Pine Ridge Ranger District & Oglala National Grassland: W104º05'– W102º55'/N43º00'– N 42º30'.
Samuel R. McKelvie National Forest: W101º17'– W100º52'/N 42º52'– N42º30'.
Nebraska National Forest, Bessey Ranger District: W100º37' – W100º08'/N42º00' – N41º45'.
Holdings: 11 libraries
OCLC: 20583690

SAN ISABEL FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1902-Present

San Isabel Creek, flowing westward towards the town of Moffat, Colorado from the Sangre de Cristo Range, winds through the 78,000 acres of the original San Isabel Forest Reserve proclaimed in 1902. The creek gives its name to the forest which was destined to expand far beyond its 1902 boundaries, however its namesake, San Isabel Creek, was transferred to the Rio Grande National Forest in 1945. "San Isabel" is a contraction or an Americanized version of the Spanish, "Santa Ysabel." "San" is the Spanish masculine form of "Saint" and should not have been used with a feminine name "Isabel." Ironically, its namesake creek and high mountain lake are now part of the Rio Grande National Forest, transferred from the San Isabel in a Public Land Order of January 17, 1945.

The National Archives has copies of the original printed Presidential Proclamations of April 11, 1902 and June 12, 1905 together with cut out sections of General Land Office maps of the state of Colorado of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "77,980 acres" on the first proclamation and "321,227 acres" on the second proclamation, indicating the early growth of the reserve. The 239,621 acre Wet Mountains National Forest was added to the San Isabel in 1908 and two years later (see Figure 30), 90,352 acres from the discontinued Las Animas National Forest (see Figures 25 & 26) enlarged the San Isabel yet again. Boundary revisions and reorganizations in 1945 and again in 1954 doubled the area of the forest to 1,239,973 gross acres.

Today, the forest extends from the Spanish Peaks in the south bending in a northwestern direction to Tennessee Pass on the Continental Divide and bordering the White River National Forest. The San Isabel is bounded on the west and north by the Continental Divide and on the east by the Pike National Forest. The Wet Mountains, Collegiate Peaks, Sawatch Range, Spanish Peaks, and the Sangre De Christo Range provide a variety of impressive mountain scenery all included within the forest's boundaries. Mount Elbert, the highest point in the state of Colorado, is found on the San Isabel.

Arthur Hawthorne Carhart, a famous name in wilderness conservation, was appointed as the Forest Service's first recreational engineer on March 1, 1919 by District 2. Carhart first worked on a recreation plan for the San Isabel National Forest, proposing a system of campsites with picnic tables, fire grates, parking and sanitation service, a plan that found its expression in the construction of the Squirrel Creek Campground. As the first improved campground in the country, it is seen as the birthplace of auto camping on Forest Service lands. Unfortunately, the campground is now gone, washed away by a 1947 flood, but campers can visit Davenport Campground higher in the canyon, which in 2009 was remodeled to resemble a 1920s camping experience, with Adirondack-style shelters and communal cooking pavilions. Squirrel Creek and the Davenport Campground are located in the Wet Mountains on the San Carlos Ranger District.

The San Isabel National Forest lacked primitive, wild, and wilderness areas until 1980 when the Collegial Peaks, Holy Cross, and Mount Massive Wilderness Areas were established by Public Law 96-560 on the lands of the San Isabel National Forest and its neighboring forests.

The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters have been located in Pueblo, Colorado since 1921, and before that time in Westcliffe, Colorado in the Wet Mountain Valley. The San Isabel National Forest, together with the Comanche and the Cimarron National Grasslands, merged their administrative functions with those of the Pike National Forest in 1975 to create the Pike-San Isabel National Forests/Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands. The forest is administered by three district offices in Leadville, Salida, and San Carlos with the supervisor's office in Pueblo, Colorado. The area of the San Isabel National Forest in 2019 measured 1,231,000 gross acres.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, April 11	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1988	Established Forest Reserve on 77,980 acres centered on Eureka Mountain in the Sangre de Cristo Range.
2) 1905, June 12	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3083	243,247 acres added. Forest Reserve now extends along the entire Sangre de Cristo Range from Salida, Colorado south to the Sangre de Cristo Grant. Total 1905 area measures 321,227 gross acres.
3) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	The entire Wet Mountains National Forest added. Area increased to 560,848 gross acres.
4) 1910, May 27	*Proclamation 1040, 36 Stat. 2701	Land added from the Las Animas National Forest (Spanish Peaks area) upon the discontinuation of the Las

		Animas. Other lands in both the San Isabel and in the former Las Animas National Forest eliminated. Total 1910 area now measures 651,200 gross acres.
5) 1932, March 17	Proclamation 1994, 47 Stat. 2506	Great Sand Dunes National Monument Established adjoining the San Isabel National Forest.
6) 1943, March 27	Public Land Order 102 8 Federal Register 4490	200 acres of land eliminated in T. 30 S., R. 67 & 68 W., New Mexico Meridian northern slope of the Spanish Peaks.
7) 1945, January 17 (effective July 1, 1944)	Public Land Order 257 10 Federal Register 1243	Western slope of the Sangre de Cristo Range in Saguache County transferred to the Rio Grande National Forest, including San Isabel Creek and Lake.
8) 1945, January 17 (effective July 1, 1944)	Public Land Order 258 10 Federal Register 1243	Land added from the Cochetopa National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Cochetopa. Area: 1,287,447 gross acres.
9) 1954, October 26 (effective October 1, 1954)	Public Land order 1023 19 Federal Register 7082-7084	Land transferred to the Rio Grande National Forest on the southwestern slope of the Sangre de Cristo Range, Alamosa & Saguache counties. Area reduced to 1,239,973 gross acres.
10) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-560, 94 Stat. 3265	Collegial Peaks Wilderness, Holy Cross Wilderness, and Mount Massive Wilderness established.
11) 1983, October 31	Public Law 98-141 97 Stat. 912, Section 12	Boundary redescribed with land added and land eliminated. Area: 1,244,615 gross acres.
12) 1993, August 18	Public Law 103-77, 107 Stat. 756	"Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993" establishes the Sangre de Cristo Wilderness with both Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management land; also establishes the Greenhorn Mountain Wilderness.
13) 2000, November 7	Public Law 106-456 114 Stat. 1955	Spanish Peaks Wilderness established on approximately 18,000 acres.
14) 2015, February19	Proclamation 9232 80 Federal Register 9975-9980	Establishes the 21,586-acre Browns Canyon National Monument to be jointly managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (9,750 acres) and the U.S. Forest Service (11,836 acres.) Monument located on the east bank of the Upper Arkansas River between Hecla Junction and Nathrop, Colorado.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 27, 1910.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1040.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 78 x 59 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and land grant boundaries, the "Boundary of the Las Animas National Forest," "Portions of Las Animas National Forest hereby made part of the San Isabel," and "Former National Forest boundaries" [thereby showing land eliminations on both the San Isabel and the former Las Animas National Forests]. Also shows major cities and towns. Includes two insets showing National Forest boundaries in greater detail. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: San Isabel Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W106º05' – W104º58'/N38º30' – N37º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within National Forest boundaries shown by letter , both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Sixth Principal Meridian & New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 844003262

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Las Animas Folio** (1908) above for coverage of the all lands of the former Las Animas National Forest added to the San Isabel in 1910.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cochetopa Folio** (1908) above for coverage of the lands of the former Cochetopa National Forest added to the San Isabel in 1945.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 30 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, river, lakes, streams, great sand dunes, and Sangre de Cristo grant. "New Mexico Principal Mer. and Base & 6th Principal Mer. and Base."
Holdings: NA; Region 2

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, 1916. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 118 x 96 cm. Relief shown by spot heights and locating principal mountain peaks.
Shows national forest and land grant boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC
OCLC: 7789242

Out-of-Door Playgrounds of the San Isabel National Forest. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Department Circular 5. "Contribution from the Forest Service." Washington: Government Printing Office: 1919.
1919. 19 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel title.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 295 (July 1919), page 7.
Holdings: LC and 39 other libraries
OCLC (Book): 16658420

----- **Map of the San Isabel National Forest.** (Forest Visitor's map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]. "112414-19."
[1919]. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid, without values. Black & white. 32 x 23 cm., folded to 23 x 13 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map extends from Canon City in the north to the settlement of Manassa just north of the Colorado/New Mexico border. Map locates national forest and county boundaries, Great Sand Dunes, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and drainage. Faces page 18 in booklet.

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, 1920. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, July, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by Phyllis Dennee (projections and land lines by H.S. Meekham); traced at Washington Office by Phyllis Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º10' – W104º50'/N38º40' – N37º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal and New Mexico Principal Meridians."
Holdings: LC

San Isabel National Forest (North Half), Colorado, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by G.W. Clemme; traced by G.W. Clemme [i.e. Klemme]., Jan., 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º10' – W104º30'/N38º42' – N37º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 76 x 124 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; NA
OCLC: 7794434

San Isabel National Forest (South Half), Colorado, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by G.W. Clemme; traced by G.W. Clemme [i.e. Klemme]. Jan., 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º10' – W104º30'/N37º55' – N37º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 77 x 124 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies and locates the Great Sand Dunes with a unique hachure and dot pattern. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: NA; Region 2

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by G.W. Clemme; traced by G.W. Clemme [i.e. Klemme], Jan., 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º10' – W104º30'/N38º40' – N37º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies and locates the Great Sand Dunes with a unique hachure and dot pattern. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, 1924. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by G.W. Clemme; traced by G.W. Clemme [i.e. Klemme], Jan., 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1925] Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W106º10' – W104º30'/N38º40' – N37º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 46 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, auto highways, passable auto roads, two classes of "roads not recommended for auto travel," railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies and locates the Great Sand Dunes with a unique hachure and dot pattern. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians." NA copy date stamped "OCT 27, 1925" LC copy date stamped "Nov. 20 1925."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Spire-like white fir on the South Creek camp ground" and "Pueblo municipal camp ground, San Isabel National Forest." Title panel has "Government Printing Office."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 370 (October 1925), page 195.
Holdings: Denver Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA
OCLC: 8664638

San Isabel National Forest (North Half), Colorado, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º10' – W104º30'/N38º40' – N37º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 76 x 125 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: LC; NA

San Isabel National Forest (South Half), Colorado, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º10' – W104º30'/N37º55' – N37º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 76 x 125 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: LC; NA

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:243,440. W106º10' – W104º30'/N38º40' – N37º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Boston Public Library; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 11388935

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, 1931. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by F.E. Washburn & G.G. Nordmark, Jr.; drawn by G.G. Nordmark, Jr. Jan. 1931 – Denver, Col. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 61 cm., folded to 26 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, trails, federal highway numbers, and improved forest camps shown in red. Also shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airports, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes mileage table. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Sierra Blanca" and "Crestone Needles." Title panel has "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region." Back title panel has, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 441 (September 1931), page 140.
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado College; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 5415866

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; revised by F. Flack, Aug., 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º10' – W104º30'/N38º40' – N37º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; NA: Region 2
OCLC: 52780721

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, 1940. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised by V.W.W. – May 1940 Denver, Colo.; checked by F.E.W. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1941 – O-414952.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 58 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Roads, trails, federal and state highway numbers, camp and picnic grounds, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, selected buildings, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes table of distances. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *San Isabel National Forest.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "St. Charles Dam and Lake Isabel." Title panel has key map of Colorado showing the location of the San Isabel National Forest.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 569 (June 1942), page 606.
Holdings: LC; NAL and 15 other libraries
OCLC: 8664689

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service aerial surveys, and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; drawn by R.F. Burrus, 1942.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106º10' – W104º30'/N38º35' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: NA: Region 2

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, 1947. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1942 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service aerial surveys, Bureau of Land Management (formerly G.L.O.), and other surveys by R.F.B.; revised Feb. 1947 by F.F.; edited by F.E.W.
1947 Scale, ca. 1:243,440. W106º40' – W104º30'/N39º22' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 109 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2 and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 11892706

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, 1948. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 17**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; drawn at Regional Office, Denver, May, 1947, by F. Flack; checked by F.E. Washburn. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1949 O – 843733.
1949. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 91 x 56 cm., folded to 13 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and other roads, federal and state road numbers, trails, improved winter sports and recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and numbers of recreational points of interest shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, selected buildings, Continental Divide, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes listing of recreational points of interest keyed by number to the map, table of distances, and inset map of Pueblo, Colorado showing the location of the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *San Isabel National Forest*. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, "St. Charles Dam and Lake Isabel." Title panel has map of Colorado showing the location of the San Isabel National Forest and, "Rocky Mountain Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 658 (November 1949), page 53.
Holdings: NA; NAL and 30 other libraries
OCLC: 11366379

Recreation Folder Map of the San Isabel National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. GPO 831620.
[1960]. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. W106º40' – W104º30'/N39º23' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 78 x 56 cm., both sides (North – South) folded to 16 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the San Isabel National Forest outlined in green; roads and road numbers, recreation sites, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows land grant, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians." "North portion of Forest" has folded title: *San Isabel National Forest*, key map of Colorado showing the location of the San Isabel National Forest, and black & white illustrations. Title panel has location map, and a red, black, and green abstract drawing of a tree and a mountain sunset and "Forest Service, Rocky Mtn. Region, U.S. Department of

Agriculture. "South portion of Forest" carries inside title as cited above. Library of Congress copy has date stamp of "4 Aug 1960."
Holdings: LC

San Isabel National Forest (North Half), Colorado, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and prepared by Regional Office, Denver, Colo. 1964; source material, U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, and U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; material is constructed by photogrammetric methods; control is by USC & GS, USGS, SCS, and USFS surveys
1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º35' – W105º40'/N39º22' – N38º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the San Isabel National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, and road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Region 2 showing the location of the San Isabel National Forest in relation to the region and to state boundaries. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Texas Tech.; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC (As a two map set): 11924277

San Isabel National Forest (South Half), Colorado, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and prepared by Regional Office, Denver, Colo. 1964; source material, U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, and U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; material is constructed by photogrammetric methods; control is by USC & GS, USGS, SCS, and USFS surveys
1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W105º50' – W104º55'/N38º20' – N37º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the San Isabel National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, and road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Region 2 showing the location of the San Isabel National Forest in relation to the region and to state boundaries. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Colorado; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Texas Tech.; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC (As a two map set): 11924277; (Single sheet): 884963897

Recreation folder map of the San Isabel National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. GPO 857235.
[1970] Scale, ca. 1:260,000. W106º40' – W104º30'/N39º23' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 78 x 56 cm., both sides (North – South) folded to 16 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the San Isabel National Forest outlined in green; roads and road numbers, recreation sites, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows land grant, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians." "North portion of Forest" has folded title: *San Isabel National Forest,* key map of Colorado showing the location of the San Isabel National Forest, and black & white illustrations. Title panel has location map, and a red, black, and green abstract drawing of a tree and a mountain sunset and "Forest Service, Rocky Mtn. Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture. "South portion of Forest" carries inside title as cited above. Library of Congress copy has date stamp of "4 MAR 1970."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 904 (May 1970), page 57.
Holdings: LC; NA and 15 other libraries
OCLC: 5483758

San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, 1972. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1964 from U.S.F.S. planimetric series and U.S.G.S. quadrangles; partial revision 1972. Map reprinted 1981 "M-70-5-81."
1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106º35' – W104º55'/N39º25' – N37º10' Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet (both sides), 114 x 66 cm., folded to 13 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the San Isabel National Forest shown in lime green; adjacent national forest lands shown in green; National Park Service lands shown in pink or purple depending on the reprint date; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, scenic area, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements,

railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Forest divided into north and south halves. Both sides of sheet have text, color illustrations, recreation site information and "Key Map." South side has "Vicinity Map." "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, color, captioned, "The Sangre de Cristo mountain range of the San Isabel National Forest is high, narrow, rugged and dotted with many scenic lakes. Visitor's enjoy a feeling of wilderness and open space."
Holdings: LC and 36 other libraries
OCLC: 5412920

SAN JUAN FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1905-Present

The San Juan Mountains lend their name to the San Juan National Forest which is located on the range's southern slopes. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of June 3, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Colorado from the period showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established San Juan Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "1,437,406 acres." The San Juan National Forest now embraces over two million acres, very close to its size in 1907 when 776,512 acres were added to the forest's original 1,437,406 acres by President Roosevelt. This addition of 1907 came just before the Fulton amendment took effect. Between 1907 and today the San Juan National Forest has experienced great reductions and great expansions. In 1908 during the great reorganization period, 316,600 acres in the San Juan River drainage were added to the San Juan National Forest from the Montezuma National Forest while the San Juan National Forest lands in the Rio Grande watershed, 1,102,798 acres, were transferred to establish the Rio Grande National Forest. In 1911, the entire western half of the San Juan National Forest was detached to create the new Durango National Forest, only to be added back to the San Juan National Forest in 1920. Upon the discontinuation of the 837,228 acre Montezuma National Forest in 1947, the largest part, 641,521 acres were given to the San Juan National Forest; the remaining 195,707 acres of the Montezuma National Forest went to augment the Uncompahgre National Forest.

Durango, Colorado hosted the Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the San Juan National Forest in its early years, but they were moved to Pagosa Springs in 1911 when the Durango National Forest was established from the westernmost lands of the San Juan. When the Durango National Forest was discontinued and its lands added back to the San Juan in 1920, administrative headquarters returned to Durango in 1920 where they have been ever since. In 2019 the San Juan National Forest encompassed 2,094,153 gross acres.

The 240,000 acre San Juan Primitive Area was established in the high country south of the Continental Divide on the San Juan National Forest in 1932. In the same year and on the adjacent north side of the Continental Divide, the Forest Service created the Upper Rio Grande Primitive Area on 56,600 acres on the Rio Grande National Forest. Both these primitive areas were combined in 1975 and renamed the Weminuche Wilderness, becoming at 499,771 acres, Colorado's largest wilderness area. The name honors the Wiminuche band of the Ute nation who lived in the area. Chimney Rock, one of the West's great historical settings and natural wonders, was proclaimed a national monument by President Barack Obama on September 21, 2012. Located in the San Juan National Forest in southwestern Colorado, Chimney Rock offers a spectacular landscape rich in history and Native American culture. The designation was made under the Antiquities Act with bipartisan support from Colorado officials, the Native American community, local businesses and other stakeholders. Chimney Rock National Monument encompasses 4,726 acres of the San Juan National Forest between Durango and Pagosa Springs, Colorado. It is the seventh national monument managed by the U.S. Forest Service and replaces the former Chimney Rock Archeological Area.

In 1932, the Chief of the Forest Service designated 27,347 acres along the San Miguel Mountains as the Wilson Mountains Primitive Area on the Montezuma National Forest. The area included three peaks with elevations over 14,000 feet, Mt. Wilson, Wilson Peak, and El Diente (The Tooth), as well as the landmark point, the Lizard Head, at 13,114 feet. When the Montezuma National Forest was discontinued, its successor forests inherited the primitive area. The largest northern portion of the Wilson Mountains Primitive Area, north of the San Miguel-Dolores county line, became part of the Uncompahgre National Forest, leaving a smaller, southern part that was added to the San Juan National Forest. Congress, on December 22, 1980, enlarged the area to approximately 41,300 acres, evenly divided on the lands of the San Juan and Uncompahgre National Forests, and renamed the Wilson Mountains Primitive Area to the Lizard Head Wilderness.

Section 3062 entitled "Hermosa Creek Watershed Protection" a part of the "Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015" (Public Law 113-291 – 128 Stat. 3292) established the 70,650 acre Hermosa Creek Special Management Area in order "to conserve and protect the watershed, geological, cultural, natural, scientific, recreation, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources" of the newly designated area. The law also established the new Hermosa Creek Wilderness Area on approximately 37,236 acres of San Juan National Forest

land. The 461 acre Molas Pass Recreation Area on the Durango-Silverton road (U.S. Highway 550) was also created by the law which ordered the Bureau of Land Management to transfer its jurisdiction over some of its lands in the area as well as responsibility for the Molas Pass Wilderness Study area to the Forest Service. The BLM was also required to transfer 82 acres to the government of La Plata County for public purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, June 3	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3070	Established Forest Reserve on 1,437,406 gross acres in the San Juan Mountains.
2) 1907, March 1	Public Law 59-157, 34 Stat. 1053	City of Durango, Colorado granted the right to purchase lands in the San Juan National Forest for water reservoirs.
3) 1907, March 2	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3308	766,512 acres added. Total area now stands at 2,203,918 gross acres.
4) 1908, April 24	Executive Order 787	1,840 acres eliminated in T. 36 N., R.6 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian. Area later became part of the Rio Grande National Forest.
5) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 886	316,600 acres in the San Juan River drainage added from the Montezuma National Forest. Lands in the Rio Grande watershed, 1,102,798 acres, transferred to establish the Rio Grande National Forest. Area of the San Juan National Forest reduced to 1,460,880 gross acres.
6) 1910, August 15	*Proclamation 1078, 36 Stat. 2736	18,550 acres added from the Montezuma National Forest. 18,810 other acres eliminated. Area after 1911 resurvey: 1,449,000 acres.
7) 1911, June 29 (effective July 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1144, 37 Stat. 1698	Western portion (704,000 acres) eliminated to establish the Durango National Forest. Area reduced to 745,000 gross acres.
8) 1920, November 21	Executive Order 3357	The entire Durango National Forest added back to the San Juan National Forest. Durango National Forest discontinued. Area again measures 1,449,000 gross acres.
9) 1928, July 6	*Proclamation 1841, 45 Stat. 2955	Land transferred to the Montezuma National Forest. Area now stands at 1,444,950 gross acres.
10) 1940, June 29	Public Law 76-684, 54 Stat. 695	Extends the authority of the Exchange Act of 1922 to the Colorado lands of the former Tierra Amarilla Grant adjoining the Rio Grande and San Juan National Forests.
11) 1943, February 3	Public Land Order 86 8 Federal Register 2511	All public lands within the boundaries of the Montezuma and San Juan National Forests described in the order (69,620 acres) withdrawn from entry for war purposes.
12) 1944, May 24	Public Land order 231 9 Federal Register 6198	Public Land Order 86 of February 3, 1943 revoked.
13) 1947, August 19 (effective July 1, 1947)	Public Land Order 400 12 Federal Register 5849	641,521 acres of the Montezuma National Forest added upon the discontinuation of the Montezuma. Area: 2,086,474 gross acres.
14) 1967, July 6 (effective July 1, 1967)	Public Land Order 4246 32 Federal Register 10259	4,248 acres of land added from the Uncompahgre National Forest in T. 42 N., R. 16 W. in a boundary adjustment.

15) 1967, September 18	Public Land Order 4284 32 Federal Register 13414	Public Land Order 4246 of July 1, 1967 corrected to read T. 42 N., R. 18 W. Area: 2,086,495 gross acres.
16) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-632, Sec. 2 (C) 88 Stat. 2153 (specifically 2155)	Weminuche Wilderness established in the Rio Grande and San Juan National Forests, combining both the Upper Rio Grande and the San Juan Primitive Areas into one area.
17) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-560, 94 Stat. 3265	Lizard Head Wilderness established from the former Wilson Mountain Primitive Area established in 1932. South San Juan Wilderness established: 87,847 acres on the Rio Grande National Forest and 70,943 acres on the San Juan National Forest. 66,000 acres added to the Weminuche Wilderness.
18) 1983, October 31	Public Law 98-141 97 Stat. 912, Section 12	Boundary redescribed with land added and land eliminated.
19) 1993, August 18	Public Law 103-77, 107 Stat. 756	"Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993" adds 31,100 acres to the South San Juan Wilderness and 28,740 acres to the Weminuche Wilderness. Section 9 withdraws from all forms of development the region known as the Piedra Area.
20) 2000, December 19	Public Law 106-548 114 Stat. 2741	25 acres comprising Joe Rowell Park transferred to the town of Dolores, Colorado.
21) 2012, September 21	Proclamation 8868 77 Federal Register 59275	Chimney Rock National Monument to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service proclaimed on 4,726 acres of the San Juan National Forest, since 1970, managed as the Chimney Rock Archaeological Area.
22) 2014, December 19	Public Law 113-291 128 Stat. 3292 (specifically 3821)	Establishes the 70,650 acre Hermosa Creek Special Management Area to protect the natural and historical resources of the area. 37,236 acres designated as the Hermosa Creek Wilderness Area. Establishes the Molas Pass Recreation area on the Durango-Silverton road with land and other authorities transferred to the Forest Service from the Bureau of Land Management.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

San Juan Forest Reserve, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 59 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve, land grant, and state boundaries. Indicates location of the 37th parallel and in lower center margin, "30º West from Washington." "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Proclamation enlarges the San Juan Forest Reserve but map does not show newly added lands, only the boundaries created after the lands were added.
Holdings: LC; NA

San Juan National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 886.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

40 x 47 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the two sources of land for the reorganized San Juan National Forest of 1908: "Part of San Juan National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907) [1,099,280 acres]; Part of Montezuma National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907) [361,600 acres]." Also shows national forest, land grant, and Indian Reservation boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with drainage basin boundaries. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 226299111

San Juan National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 15, 1910.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1078.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:240,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 76 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest, land grant, and state boundaries, land "Formerly part of Montezuma N.F. Executive Order of July 1, 1908" (transferred to the San Juan National Forest by this Proclamation) and "Former forest boundary" (thereby showing lands eliminated from the San Juan National Forest by this Proclamation.) Map indicates where the national forest boundary and watershed boundaries coincide and the location of the town of Durango, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

San Juan National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 29, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1144.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W106º40'/N37º40' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 43 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. This Proclamation creates the Durango National Forest from the lands of the San Juan National Forest. "…the boundaries of the San Juan National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part thereof." Forest Supervisor's Headquarters of the newly reduced San Juan National Forest located in the town of Pagosa Hot Springs, soon thereafter, simply as Pagosa Springs.
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1928: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 6, 1928.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, April, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and L.S. Good; drawn by L.S. Good. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º12' – W106º38'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 63 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, and in a patterned orange, lands "Transferred to the Montezuma National Forest" (from the San Juan National Forest.) Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base map to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1841 where the San Juan transferred some 8 square miles in T. 36 N., R. 11 W. near the town of Mayday, Colorado on its western border to the Montezuma National Forest
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: San Juan Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham 1909; [traced by] J.S.N., G.T.T. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W108º00' – W106º40'/N37º55' – N37º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 16 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 & 1000 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General Land classification shown in color and type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "New Mexico Prin. Meridian and Base."
No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 844003266

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Montezuma Folio**, 1908 above for coverage of the lands of the former Montezuma National Forest added to the San Juan in 1947.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

San Juan Forest Reserve, Colorado. (Administrative map)
Bureau of Forestry, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Jan. 1904.
1904. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 33 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows forest reserve and land grant boundaries, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian .
Holdings: NA; Region 2

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, April 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.E. Sealing; traced by H.E. Sealing. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º55' – W106º35'/N37º40' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 71 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 7789247

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, April 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.E. Sealing; traced by H.E. Sealing. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º55' – W106º35'/N37º40' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Meridian."
Holdings: Region 2

Out-of-Door Playground of the San Juan National Forest. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Department Circular 5. "Contribution from the Forest Service." Washington: Government Printing Office: 1919.
1919. 19 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel title.
Holdings: 10 libraries
OCLC (Book): 16658420

----- **San Juan National Forest** (Forest Visitor's map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]
[1919]. Scale, ca. 1:440,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid, without values. Black & white. 41 x 33 cm., folded to 22 x 13 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map locates national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and drainage. Map folded and inserted in the booklet.

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1921. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, April, 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by John Burgess; traced by Phyllis Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º12' – W106º38'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Lands of the Durango National Forest have now been added back to the San Juan National Forest in this 1921 map.
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 36281639

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1921. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, April, 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by John Burgess; traced by Phyllis Dennee. Williams-Webb Co. Inc. Wash. D.C.
[1925] Scale, ca. 1:280,000. W108º12' – W106º38'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 54 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, auto highways, passable auto roads and two classes of roads "not recommended for auto travel," railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." NA copy date stamped "AUG 25 1925." LC copy date stamped Sep 21 1925."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Rapids between Upper and Lower Emerald Lake" and "La Plata River and Bedrock Falls."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 368 (August 1925), page 64.
Holdings: Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; LC; NA
OCLC: 8620742

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by F.E. Washburn and L.S. Good; drawn by L.S. Good. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º12' – W106º38'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 100 x 125 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by F.E. Washburn and L.S. Good; drawn by L.S. Good. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º12' – W106º38'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Boston Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 8620961

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1928. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. O U.S. Government Printing Office.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 59 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and other motor roads, national forest and state game refuge boundaries shown in red. Also shows land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Table of distances." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "La Plata River and Bedrock Falls" and "Fishing in Pine River, Willow Park." Back folded panel has, "U.S. Government Printing Office:1928."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 410 (February 1929), page 549.
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; NA
OCLC: 12630789

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1933. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and L.S. Good; traced by L.S. Good; revised 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º10' – W106º35'/N38º00 – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Boston Public Library; NA; Region 2

OCLC: 53180920

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1933. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 13**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by L.S. Good and F.E. Washburn, 1933; drawn by G.G. Nordmark, Jr., October, 1933. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1934.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 61 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, state game refuge boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and campgrounds shown in red. Also shows national forest, land grant, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, airfields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Table of Distances." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "One of the many falls on Needle Creek" and "Amherst Mountain, one of the East Needle group, from Johnson Creek." Title panel has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 473 (May 1934), page 1037.
Holdings: Colorado College; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oklahoma; NA
OCLC: 11420217

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1939. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and L.S. Good; drawn by L.S. Good; revised by T.O. Thornton, 1939.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º12' – W106º38'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 103 x 125 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1939. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and L.S. Good; drawn by L.S. Good; revised by T.O. Thornton, 1939.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º12' – W106º38'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oklahoma; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA: NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 11892748

San Juan National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado. United States Government Printing Office Washington : 1942.
1942. 22 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Includes location map of the state of Colorado on back cover showing the location of the San Juan National Forest. Inside covers is a map of the United States, entitled *National Forests and Related Areas…1941*. Panel title: *San Juan National Forest*. Panel illustration: "Chimney Rock, San Juan National Forest." Back cover has an outline map of Colorado showing the location of the San Juan National Forest.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 574 (November 1942), page 1230.
Holdings (Book): NA; LC and 50 other libraries; (Map): Univ. of Arizona; Denver Public Library; Connecticut State Library; Duke Univ.
OCLC (Book): 7266682; (Map): 8621366

----- **San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1942.** (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Denver – by Frank Flack; checked by F.E. Washburn. U.S. Government Printing Office : 1942 O-466047.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 54 cm., folded into 22 page booklet/folder 23 x 13 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows roads and road numbers, trails, wilderness [i.e. primitive] area boundaries, picnic and campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns

and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes mileage table. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Map folded at the back of the booklet/folder.

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1951. (Administrative map)
Region Two, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from Forest Service and S.C.S. aerial surveys, B.L.M., U.S.G.S. and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; drawn by R.F. Burrus, June, 1951.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º55' – W106º38'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an black & white edition without the green forest layer.
Lands of the San Juan National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved camp and picnic grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Map classification areas" diagram and inset map of "Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the San Juan National Forest in relation to regional and state boundaries. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Map of an enlarged San Juan National Forest with the addition of the majority of the former Montezuma National Forest in 1947.
Holdings (Color): LC; NA; NAL; (Black & white): Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; LC; NA: Region 2
OCLC (Black & white): 11892526

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1951. (Forest Visitor's map)
Region Two, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from Forest Service and S.C.S. aerial surveys, B.L.M., U.S.G.S. and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; drawn by R.F. Burrus, June, 1951.
1952. Scale, ca. 1:335,000. W108º55' – W106º38'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted [1956?] and does not have the date "1952" on the folded title panel.
Lands of the San Juan National Forest shown in green; good motor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and improved [camp] and picnic grounds and their reference numbers (keyed to listing on verso) shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, land grant, special/wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected buildings, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Map classification areas" diagram and inset map of the "Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the San Juan National Forest in relation to regional and state boundaries. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Typescript text, drawings, and vicinity map on verso. Panel title: *San Juan National Forest of Colorado*. Title panel has an outline map of Colorado highlighting the location of the San Juan National Forest, and text, "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado, 1952."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Univ. of Oklahoma; Oklahoma State Univ.
OCLC: 7794432

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1951. (Forest Visitor's map)
Region Two, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from Forest Service and S.C.S. aerial surveys, B.L.M., U.S.G.S. and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; drawn by R.F. Burrus, June, 1951. GPO 834351.
[1960?] Scale, ca. 1:335,000. W108º55' – W106º38'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the San Juan National Forest shown in green; good motor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and improved [camp] and picnic grounds and their reference numbers (keyed to listing on verso) shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, land grant, special/wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected buildings, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Map classification areas" diagram and inset map of the "Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the San Juan National Forest in relation to regional and state boundaries. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Library of Congress' copy date stamped "4 Aug 1960."
Text, drawings, and vicinity map on verso. Panel title: *San Juan National Forest of Colorado*. Title panel has an outline map of Colorado highlighting the location of the San Juan National Forest, and text, "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado." Map distinguishable from the early printings (1952 & [1956?] because text and drawings on verso are in brown, a darker shade of green is used for national forest land, and above the inside title "Multiple Use Management" appears and below the title is the Forest Service emblem in green.
Holdings: LC

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1961. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared by U.S.F.S. at Regional Office, Denver, Colorado 1959-60 from Forest Service & S.C.S. planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods using aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic, U.S. Geological & U.S. Forest Service surveys.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108°52' – W106°35'/N38°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer and in a black & white edition with gray instead of green indicating national forest lands and typescript listing of recreation areas. This map also served as the base map for black & white "Travel Map" editions issued after 1970.
Lands of the San Juan National Forest shown in green; highways and good motor roads, road and trail numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, national park, natural/primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, improved campgrounds, and selected structures. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the San Juan National Forest in relation to state boundaries and of the limits of Region 2 of the U.S. Forest Service. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1961. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared by U.S.F.S. at Regional Office, Denver, Colorado 1959-60 from Forest Service & S.C.S. planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods using aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic, U.S. Geological & U.S. Forest Service surveys. GPO 847837.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º52' – W106º35'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 86 cm., folded to 22 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map probably reprinted in either 1968 or 1969 with same GPO 847837 printing mark.
Lands of the San Juan National Forest shown in green; main roads, camp and picnic grounds and their numbers (keyed to index), and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest natural/primitive area, Indian Reservation, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road numbers and selected structures. Includes "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the San Juan National Forest in relation to the Region and state boundaries. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Text and sepia & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *San Juan National Forest, Durango, Colorado*. Panel title also has drawing of a rock pinnacle [probably Chimney Rock] and "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado, 1961." Back folded panel has a reference map of Colorado locating the San Juan National Forest.
Holdings: LC and 25 other libraries
OCLC: 5480736

San Juan National Forest, Colorado, 1974. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1972 and 1973 from U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1974 – 781-231. Map reprinted in 1976: *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976 679-392. Map partially revised in 1983 and reissued.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°00' – W106°30'/N37°58' – N37°03'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map printed on both sides of sheet, 66 x 114 cm., folded to 15 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the San Juan National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; National Park Service lands shown in pink, Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange, state lands shown in purple; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, recreation site symbols, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness and primitive area, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Map divided into an east half and west half. East half of sheet includes "Vicinity Map," "Map Key" showing area of coverage, text, and recreation directory. West half includes "Map Key" and inset of Mesa Verde National Park at the same scale as the main map. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, color, captioned, "Engineer Mountain from U.S. Highway 550 north of Durango."
Holdings: NA; LC and 20 other libraries
OCLC: 11892725

SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING
1908-Present

Named for the Native American nation that inhabited the area, the name translates as "abundance of grass" or "grass lodge people." (Urbanek, page 181.) The Shoshone National Forest embraces the entire original Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserves as proclaimed in 1891, hence it often carries the nickname, "The Oldest Forest." The town of Cody, Wyoming has served as the headquarters of the Shoshone National Forest since its creation in 1908. The initial gross acreage of the Shoshone National Forest in 1908 was recorded at 1,689,680, but was reduced after a resurvey in 1911 to 1,609,000. Four and one half sections of land in T. 52 N., R. 105 W. along the North Fork, Shoshone River were added by Congress in 1921 largely to correct an inconsistency between the boundary as officially described in the presidential proclamation of March 30, 1891 creating for the Yellowstone Park Timber Reservation and the official boundary of the Shoshone National Forest. The 1921 addition included two landmark buttes on either side of the North Fork, Shoshone River that create a natural gateway to the national forest and the Yellowstone National Park further west.

At its January 7, 1926 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission passed a resolution recommending the inclusion of 28,390 acres of public land in the Shoshone National Forest, the Secretary of the Interior having already given his assent to such a transfer. The lands were located in Park County and in the extreme northwest part of Hot Springs County, Wyoming. In the final bill taking up this proposal of the National Forest Reservation Commission, the Congress reduced the proposed addition to a 9,117 acre addition, eliminating all proposed additions in T. 55 N., R. 103 W. and also reducing the proposed addition in T. 54 N., R. 104 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.

The 359,700 acre North Absaroka and the 506,300 acre South Absaroka Wilderness Areas were established by the Forest Service under the Forest Service's 1939 U-1 regulation on the high eastern slopes of the Continental Divide in the Shoshone National Forest. Absaroka is the Native American name for the Crow nation. Both these areas became charter members of the National Wilderness Preservation System as created under the 1964 Wilderness Act. In 1972, the Congress added the Stratified Primitive Area to the South Absaroka Wilderness and renamed the enlarged area the Washakie Wilderness after Chief Washakie of the Shoshone Nation, who lived his entire life in the Shoshone National Forest area. The Washakie Wilderness embraced 691,130 acres upon its creation in 1972 and today is now 704,274 acres in size.

All 866,263 acres of the Washakie National Forest were added to the Shoshone National Forest in 1945 discontinuing the Washakie as an administrative entity of the Forest Service. Thereafter, all national forest land lying on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide would be administered by the Shoshone National Forest. The addition of the Washakie National Forests brought with it the responsibility to administer three primitive areas. The 147,000 acre Stratified Primitive Area encompassing the drainage basin of the East Fork of the Wind River, the 108,500 acre Glacier Primitive Area (expanded to 177,000 acres by 1937) embracing the high glacier country of the Wind River Range, both set aside in March of 1932, and the 71,320 acre Popo Agie Primitive Area in the extreme southern end of the forest west of Lander, Wyoming established 1937 by the Chief of the Forest Service. These areas were never reclassified under the 1939 wilderness regulations, but retained their primitive area status until Congress combined the Stratified Primitive Area with South Absaroka Wilderness into a larger Washakie Wilderness in 1972, established the Fitzpatrick Wilderness in 1976 with lands of the former Glacier Primitive Area, and the Popo Agie Wilderness with the passage of the Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984. The Fitzpatrick Wilderness was named for Tom Fitzpatrick, a mountain man and partner of Jim Bridger. In the Crow language, Popo Agie means "beginning of the waters" and is pronounced puh-PO-zha.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 895	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Yellowstone National Forest, total area, recalculated in 1911, measures 1,609,000 acres.
2) 1919, February 25	Executive Order 3038	2,880 acres in T. 52. N., R. 105 W., 6th Principal Meridian withdrawn from public entry in consideration of pending legislation.
3) 1921, December 20	Public Law 67-113, 42 Stat. 350	All 2,880 acres of land in T. 52 N., R. 105 W. withdrawn by Executive Order 3038 added. Acreage: 1,611,880 gross acres.

4) 1924, June 17	Executive Order 4028	Public land withdrawn on the eastern edge of the Shoshone National Forest in consideration of pending legislation.
5) 1926, March 31	National Forest Reservation Reservation Commission Resolution	Resolution approved and proposal moved forward to the President and to Congress to add over 28,000 acres of acres of public land under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 in Park and Hot Springs Counties.
6) 1927, March 4	Public Law 69-788, 44 Stat. 1412	A portion of the area withdrawn by Executive Order 4028 and part of the 28,390 acres proposed addition to the Shoshone National Forest of 1926 added on the eastern periphery of the forest under authority of the Clarke-McNary Act. Gross acreage increased by 9,117 acres to 1,620,997 acres.
7) 1929, March 1	Public Law 70-888, 45 Stat. 1435	85,472 acres of national forest land from the Gallatin and Shoshone National Forests transferred to Yellowstone National Park; 50,560 acres transferred from Yellowstone National Park to the Shoshone National Forest. Gross acreage reduced to 1,601,157.
8) 1945, October 5 (effective July 1, 1945)	Public Land Order 296 10 Federal Register 13077	Entire Washakie National Forest of 866,263 acres added upon the discontinuation of the Washakie. Shoshone now measures 2,458,644 gross acres.
9) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The North Absaroka and the South Absaroka Wilderness Areas on the Shoshone National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964."
10) 1972, October 9	Public Law 92-476, 86 Stat. 792	The Stratified Primitive Area added to the South Absaroka Wilderness – the new enlarged wilderness area re-named the Washakie Wilderness.
11) 1976, October 19	Public Law 94-557, Sec. 2 (a) 90 Stat. 2633 (specifically 2634)	Fitzpatrick Wilderness established from lands formerly known as Glacier Primitive Area established 1937. Named for Tom "Half-Hand" Fitzpatrick, Jim Bridger's sometime partner.
12) 1978, March 27	Public Law 95-249, 92 Stat. 162	Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness established in the State of Montana.
13) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-550, 98 Stat. 2807	"Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Popo Agie Wilderness from the Popo Agie Primitive Area (established 1937); enlarges the Fitzpatrick Wilderness Area by 6,497 acres; and enlarges the Washakie Wilderness by 10,000 acres; enlarges the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness by 23,750 acres, known as the "High Lakes Addition" in Wyoming.
14) 1986, October 6	Public Law 99-445 100 Stat. 1122	"National Trails System Act" of 1968 amended to establish the 1,170 mile Nez Perce National Historic Trail from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana to be administered by the

		Forest Service running from west to east across the northern portion of the Shoshone National Forest.
15) 1990, November 28	Public Law 101-628, Title 13 104 Stat. 4509	25 ½ mile segment of the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River designated as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 895.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:370,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 42 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows boundaries of the newly established Shoshone National Forest as of July 1, 1908. Also shows Yellowstone National Park and state boundaries and indicates where national forest and drainage divide boundaries coincide. "Formerly part of Yellowstone National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907.)" "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA; Region 2

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Shoshone Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps and Hayden Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; July, 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W110º00' – W109º05'/N45º00' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 18 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "6th Prin. Mer. and Base." Sheets 1 through 3 and sheet 15 have no thematic information (color) in the colored edition.
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 844003282

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Bonneville Folio** 1909 above for coverage of the lands of the Washakie National Forest added to the Shoshone in 1945 in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1913. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; C.B.G., 3/15/13.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º00' – W109º00'/N45º00' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 117 x 83 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 40227583

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1913. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; C.B.G., 3/15/13.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º00' – W109º00'/N45º00' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 45004003

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1917. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º10' – W108º50'/N45º00' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA; Region 2

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1921. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1916, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by John Burgess ; traced by A.C. Jacquith, 1917; corrected 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º10' – W108º50'/N45º00' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; NA
OCLC: 40670787

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1924] Scale, ca. 1:260,000. W110º10' – W108º50'/N45º00' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 44 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, ranches, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." NA copy date stamped "JUN 7 1924." LC copy date stamped "Jul 7, 1924."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Colonel Cody." Title panel has slogan, "The Oldest Forest Welcomes You."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 354 (June 1924), page 796.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 45045622

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1927. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.P McConnell; traced by L.S. Good and H.P. McConnell. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º10' – W108º50'/N45º00' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Boston Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA: NAL
OCLC: 45004173

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1929. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled & traced by F.E.W & R.F.B 11/15/29. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 46 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, roads, and trails shown in red and National Forest boundary accented in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes mileage table. "6th Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, "Looking East through Hanging Rock Camp Ground, Cody-Yellowstone Road." Title panel has slogan, "The Oldest Forest Welcomes You."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 427 (July 1930), page 7.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Wyoming State Library; NA; NAL
OCLC: 52890150

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1936. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and L.S. Good; traced by L.S. Good and R.F. Burrus.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º10' – W108º50'/N45º00' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 122 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; NA
OCLC: 51584510

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1936. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and L.S. Good; traced by L.S. Good and R.F. Burrus.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º10' – W108º50'/N45º00' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 237003899

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S.G. & R.F.B.; revised Nov. 1940 by Flack.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º10' – W108º50'/N45º00' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 43386507

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1940. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map) **See Figure 16**
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado. United States Government Printing Office Washington: 1941.
1941. 24 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Includes location map of the state of Wyoming on back cover showing the location of the Shoshone National Forest. Panel title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Index Peak from the Red Lodge – Cooke City Highway. Few mountainous sections are more rugged or spectacular than the Absarokas of the Shoshone."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 556 (April 1941), page 444.
Holdings (Book): LC and 49 libraries; (Map): Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC (Book): 7726554 ; (Map): 43386507

----- **Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1941.** (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office Denver; revised – Feb. 1940 by Flack; checked by Washburn.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 47 cm., folded into the back of the booklet to 23 x 13 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows roads and road numbers, trails, game refuge boundaries, campgrounds, and Forest Service administrative facilities in red. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, selected structures, the Continental Divide, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes mileage table. "6th Principal Meridian." Map folded at the back of the booklet/folder.

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1952. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S. and Forest Service aerial surveys, B.L.M. and other surveys, by R.F. Burrus; drawn by R.F. Burrus, June 1952.
1952. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 75 x 122 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Taken together, both maps show national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, forest camps, picnic grounds, rivers, lakes, streams, and glaciers. Includes "Forest Service Map Classification Area" diagram and "Key Map, Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the Shoshone National Forest in relation to

the Region's boundaries and state boundaries. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
South Half W110º10' – W108º50'/N45º00' – N43º40'. 66 x 47 cm.
North Half W110º05' – W108º50'/N43º40' – N42º28'. 59 x 53 cm. South half largely covers the former Washakie National Forest., which was added to the Shoshone National Forest on October 5, 1945.
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley, Region 2; (Black & white): Univ. of Colorado; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (Black & white): 40178387

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1952. (Administrative map)
Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, 1956, Colorado.
[1956] Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W110°10' – N108°50'/N45°00' – N42°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps (1 on each side) on sheet 68 x 56 cm., folded to 23 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National Forest lands outlined in green; good motor roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, wilderness area boundaries, improved camp and picnic grounds, and road numbers shown in red. Also shows national park, state, and county boundaries, minor roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
South Half W110º10' – W108º50'/N45º00' – N43º40'. 66 x 47 cm.
North Half W110º05' – W108º50'/N43º40' – N42º28'. 59 x 53 cm.
Holdings: Region 2

Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, 1956. (Forest Visitor's map)
Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, 1956, Colorado.
1956. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W110°10' – N108°50'/N45°00' – N42°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps (1 on each side) on sheet 68 x 56 cm., folded to 23 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National Forest lands outlined in green; good motor roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, wilderness area boundaries, improved camp and picnic grounds, and road numbers shown in red. Also shows national park, state, and county boundaries, minor roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Map divided into two, one on each side of sheet: *Yellowstone Division,* also called "North Portion of map" and *Washakie Division,* also called "South Portion of map." Text, drawing, and illustrations on both sides of sheet. Title panel has key map of Wyoming showing the location of the Shoshone National Forest within the state. Title and statement of responsibility from folded title.
Holdings: LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 13323517

Shoshone National Forest (North Half), Wyoming, 1969. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colo. in 1966-67 from Forest Service planimetric series and U.S. Geological Survey maps.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º10' – W109º00'/N45º00' – N43º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 120 x 85 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Shoshone National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of the Rocky Mountain Region highlighting the location of the North half of the Shoshone National Forest and "Source Diagram." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian." "Wind River Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kentucky; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 5480575

Shoshone National Forest [North Half], Wyoming, 1969. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. *GPO 781-110.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º10' – W109º00'/N45º00' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map on both sides of sheet [North Half/South Half], on sheet, 66 x 91 cm., folded to 10 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Shoshone National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, wilderness/primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. North

side of sheet has folded title panel, text, color illustration, "Key Map" showing map coverage, and "Vicinity Map" showing the principal roads surrounding the Shoshone National Forest. South side of sheet has map legend, index to Forest Service recreation sites, text, color illustration, and a "Key Map." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian." "Wind River Meridian."
Panel title: *North Half, Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming.* Panel illustration, color, captioned, "Back Packers at Granite Lake."
Holdings: NA; LC and 25 other libraries
OCLC: 5412896

Shoshone National Forest [South Half], Wyoming, 1971. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. *GPO 781-110.
1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º05' – W108º40'/N43º45' – N42º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map on both sides of sheet [North Half/South Half], on sheet, 66 x 91 cm., folded to 10 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Shoshone National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness/primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. North side of sheet has folded title panel, text, color illustration, and "Key Map" showing map coverage. South side of sheet has map legend, index to Forest Service recreation sites, text, color illustration, a "Key Map," and a "Vicinity Map" showing the principal roads surrounding the Shoshone National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian." "Wind River Meridian." This map shows practically the entire Bridger National Forest of the Intermountain Region (Region 4.)
Panel title: *Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, South Half.* Panel illustration, color, captioned, "Wind River Lake with Sublette Peak in the background."
Holdings: NA; LC and 24 other libraries
OCLC: 5412895

SIERRA MADRE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING
1906-1908

The Sierra Madre Range straddles the Continental Divide in Wyoming. This range was the foundation of the Sierra Madre Forest Reserve created in 1906. The Sierra Madre was administered out of Saratoga, Wyoming during its two short years of existence. The area was combined with a portion of the Park Range National Forest in Colorado to create the Hayden National Forest in 1908. The Hayden was abolished in 1929, its lands in Colorado added to the Routt National Forest and its lands in Wyoming, essentially the entire former Sierra Madre National Forest, were absorbed into the Medicine Bow National Forest. This area was administered as the Hayden Division of the Medicine Bow National Forest for many years and now forms the Brush Creek-Hayden Ranger District. Surprisingly, the boundaries of the original Sierra Madre Forest Reserve as drawn in 1906 have remained virtually unchanged down to the present time.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 5	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3242	Established Forest Reserve on 370,911 acres in the Sierra Madre Mountains along the Continental Divide in Wyoming.
2) 1908, June 25 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 839	Forest abolished; lands combined with part of the Park Range National Forest (Colorado) to establish the Hayden National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Sierra Madre Forest Reserve, Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:165,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 33 x 53 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.)
Shows forest reserve and state boundaries, settlements, Continental Divide, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and

streams. Indicates location of the 41st parallel (Colorado-Wyoming state line) and "30° West from Washington." Includes 5 blank boxes in the map's legend area. "6th Principal Meridian and Base line.
Holdings: LC; NA

Hayden National Forest, Wyoming and Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For complete citation to the map that accompanies Executive Order No. 839, see under Hayden National Forest, Wyoming and Colorado.

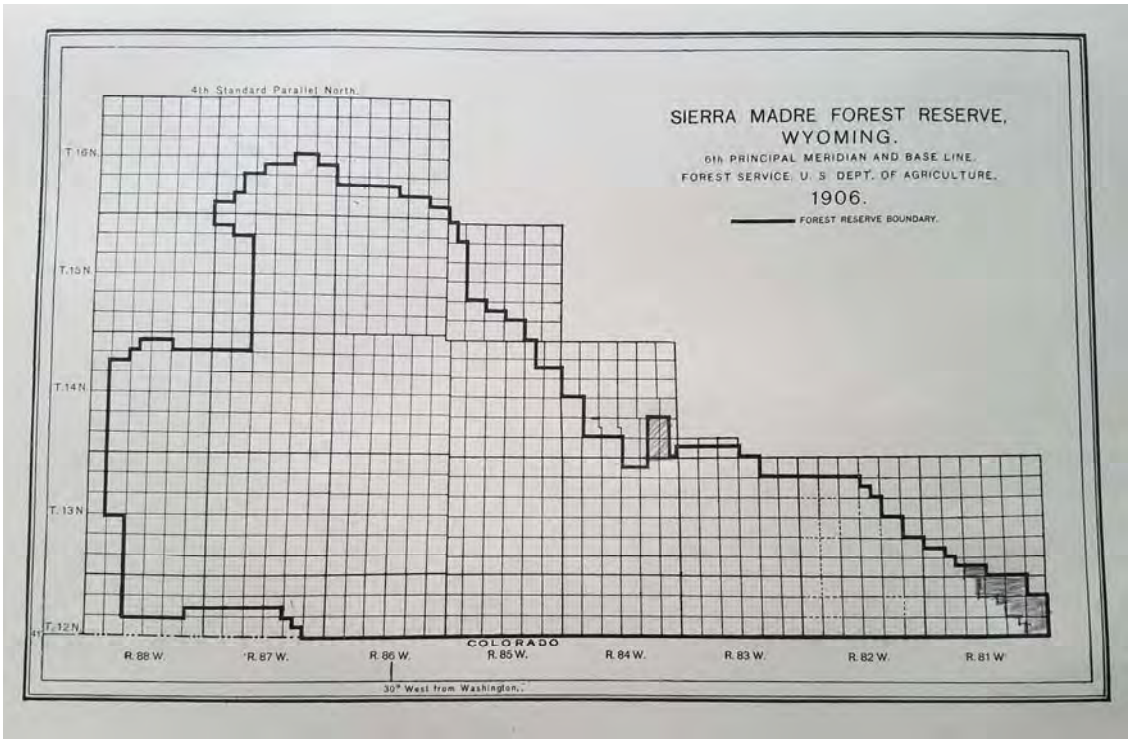


Figure 28: Proclamation diagram establishing he Sierra Madre Forest Reserve in Wyoming in 1906. In 1908 the area was combined with a part of the former Park Range National Forest to establish the Hayden National Forest of Wyoming and Colorado. Shaded areas show the 6,075 acres eliminated from the Hayden National Forest by Proclamation 1073 (36 Stat. 2732) of August 8, 1910. Otherwise, the boundaries of this unit (now a part of the Medicine Bow National Forest) have not changed since 1910.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sierra Madre Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography by U.S. Geological Survey and Forest Service; land lines by General Land Office; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W107º20' – W106º28'/N41º22' – N41º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 6 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, populated places, road, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas."6th Principal Meridian and Base line." Later in July of 1908, the Sierra Madre National Forest (Wyoming) merged with a portion of the Park Range National Forest (Encampment Creek & Big Creek watersheds) in Colorado to become the Hayden National Forest. The lands of the former Sierra Madre National Forest became the western part of the Medicine Bow National Forest and its lands in Colorado returned to the Routt National Forest upon the break-up and discontinuation of the Hayden in 1929.
Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 844003285

SOPRIS NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1909-1920

Named for Mt. Sopris which is located within its boundaries, the Sopris National Forest occupied the western slope of the Continental Divide in Pitkin and Eagle Counties and included the watersheds of the Crystal, Roaring Fork, and Frying Pan Rivers. The mountain at 12,965 feet, is named for Richard Sopris who served as the mayor of Denver between 1878 and 1881 and who was part of the first European expedition into the Roaring Fork Valley. The Sopris National Forest, like the Durango National Forest (1911-1920) to the south, were established at a time when the idea of drawing national forest boundaries enclosing drainage basins was quite influential within the Forest Service. But with better roads and communications, these smaller forests soon were added back to forests from which they were created for administrative efficiency. The area known as the Sopris National Forest between 1909 and 1920 is now the southern portion of the White River National Forest and is virtually all wilderness areas. All of the Hunter-Fryingpan and Maroon Bells – Snowmass Wilderness areas are included within the boundaries of the former Sopris National Forest as well as portions of three other wilderness areas, the Collegiate Peaks, Holy Cross, and Raggeds. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Sopris National Forest were located in Aspen, Colorado until 1919 when they were moved to Glenwood Springs, the Headquarters for the Holy Cross and the White River National Forests.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1909, April 26	Executive Order 1069	Established National Forest from 655,360 acres formerly administered by the Holy Cross National Forest.
2) 1910, December 16	*Proclamation 1107, 36 Stat. 2767	680 acres added from the Holy Cross National Forest. January, 1911 resurvey measures the Sopris at 656,000 gross acres.
3) 1920, August 7	Executive Order 3317	Forest abolished. All lands transferred back to the Holy Cross National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Sopris National Forest (formerly part of Holy Cross National Forest), Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order Effective April 26, 1909.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1909. Executive Order No. 1069.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 38 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundary and drainage divide forming national forest boundary. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Sopris National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 16, 1910.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1107.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:225,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 50 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows national forest boundary, drainage divide forming national forest boundary, and lands "Transferred from Holy Cross National Forest"[and added to the Sopris National Forest]. Also locates the towns of Aspen and Glenwood Springs, Colorado. Added lands consist of the northern halves of Sections 11 & 12, T.8 S., R. 86 W. "6th Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Holy Cross Folio** (1908, sheets 9-19) above for coverage of the Sopris National Forest in atlas format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Sopris National Forest, Colorado. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 33 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, ranger stations, post offices, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Sopris National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912. [U.S. Government Printing Office, 1913]
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 33 x 41 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main and secondary roads shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, ranger stations, post offices, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Descriptive text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Sopris National Forest and Directions to Hunters and Campers, 1913.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: NA; NAL

Sopris National Forest, Colorado, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, June, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced by R.R. Colyar. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107º30' – W106º20'/N39º30' – N39º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 67 x 92 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 7760062

Sopris National Forest, Colorado, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, June, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced by R.R. Colyar. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107º30' – W106º20'/N39º30 – N39º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 8241582

A Summer Vacation in the Sopris National Forest. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Department Circular 6. "Contribution from the Forest Service." Washington : Government Printing Office : 1919.
1919. 15 pages. Booklet 24 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel illustration, "…Mount Sopris, 12,823 feet in elevation, located in the Sopris National Forest."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 295 (July 1919), page 7.
Holdings: LC and 19 other libraries
OCLC (Book): 27765446

----- **Map of the Sopris National Forest.** (Forest Visitor's map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]
[1919]. Scale, ca. 1:440,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid, without values. Black & white. 18 x 28 cm., folded to 24 x 13 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map extends from Glenwood Springs in the west to the town of Leadville in the east and includes the Aspen/Snowmass area. Map locates national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and drainage. To face page 14 in booklet.

SOUTH PLATTE FOREST RESERVE, COLORADO
1892-1905

The South Platte Forest Reserve was named for the South Platte River that has its source within its boundaries. Platte is a French word for "flat" describing not its course in the Rocky Mountains, but the way it appears to the east, flowing through the Great Plains of Nebraska. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of

December 6, 1904 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Colorado showing the boundaries and land area of the Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "654,499 acres." The South Platte was administered from Denver.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1892, December 9	Proclamation, 27 Stat. 1044	Established Forest Reserve on 683,520 gross acres.
2) 1896, February 20	Public Law, 29 Stat. 11	Forest Reserve opened to mining locations.
3) 1896, May 28	Public Law, 29 Stat. 190	Denver, Cripple Creek and Southwestern Railroad Company granted a right of way through the South Platte and Plum Creek Forest Reserves.
4) 1904, December 6	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2382	3,681 acres of land added and 32,702 acres eliminated. Area now stands at 654,499 gross acres.
5) 1905, May 12	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3029	Forest Reserve abolished; all lands transferred to the Pikes Peak Forest Reserve.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

South Platte Forest Reserve, Colorado: Created by Executive Order of December 9th 1892.
This map has been prepared pursuant to an Order by the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office, by Letter "P" dated October 26th 1898, U.S. Surveyor General's Office, Denver, Colo., May 25th 1899; [signed] C. Goodale, Surv. Gen'l; computing, L.N.; lettering, Ruh; topography, Ruh.
1899. Scale, ca. 1:165,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve and mining district boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Pikes Peak, Plum Creek and South Platte Forest Reserves, showing density of forests. (1900)
See under Section I, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 1 "U.S. Geological Survey Mapping"

Pikes Peak, Plum Creek and South Platte Forest Reserves, showing range of principal timber trees, irrespective of burned areas. (1900)
See under Section I, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 1 "U.S. Geological Survey Mapping"

Pikes Peak, Plum Creek and South Platte Forest Reserves, showing burned areas. (1900)
See under Section I, "Maps of the Region and Sub-Regions," Part B, "Sub-Region Maps," 1 "U.S. Geological Survey Mapping"

SUNDANCE NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING
1908-1915

The Sundance National Forest was named for the town in Wyoming, which had been named for the nearby Sundance Mountain. This was a place sacred to the Sioux Indians who, each year, held a colorful and prayerful ceremony and dance in honor of the sun. (Urbanek, page 196) Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were located in Sundance, Wyoming. Apart from the five page Forest Atlas of 1908 and two diagrams, there were no individual maps covering the entire forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 850	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Bear Lodge National Forest (136,784 acres) and the Wyoming portion of the Black Hills National Forest (46,440 acres) for a total area of 183,224 gross acres.
2) 1910, December 16	*Proclamation 1110, 36 Stat. 2770	4,103 acres of land eliminated. Area now stands at 179,121 gross acres.
3) 1915, April 6 (effective July 1, 1915)	Executive Order 2161	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Black Hills National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Sundance National Forest, Wyoming, Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 850.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 32 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows the two sources of land for the newly established Sundance National Forest of 1908: "All of Bear Lodge National Forest (Proclamation of March 1, 1907); Part of Black Hills National Forest (Proclamation of Sept. 19, 1898.) Also shows national forest and state boundaries. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Sundance National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 16, 1910.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1110.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest and state boundaries and land "Eliminations." Also shows the location of the town of Sundance, Wyoming, the National Forest Supervisor's Headquarters and includes 5 inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sundance Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Oct., 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W104º25' – W104º05'/N44º44' – N44º12'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 5 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. General land classification shown in color keyed to separate map legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "6th Prin. Meridian and Base."
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NAL
OCLC: 844003340

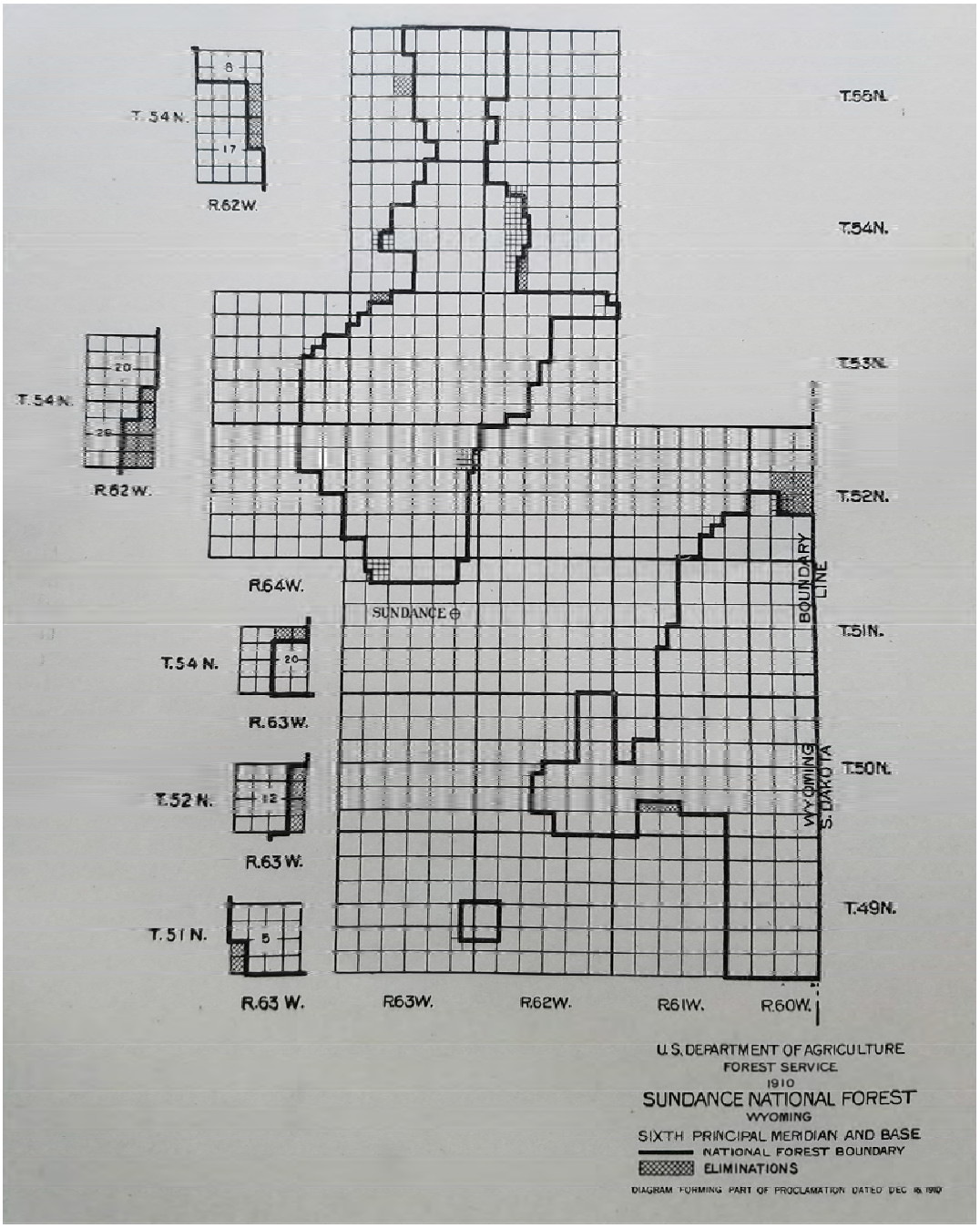


Figure 29: Sundance National Forest created from the Wyoming portion of the Black Hills National Forest and the lands of the former Bear Lodge National Forest in 1908. Map from the Proclamation 1110 dated December 16, 1910 eliminating certain lands from the forest. The area is now part of the Black Hills National Forest added and forms the Bear Lodge Ranger District with offices in Sundance, Wyoming.

UNCOMPAHGRE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1905-Present

Uncompahgre, meaning "rocks that make water red," was the name the Ute Indians gave to the area north of the town of Ouray, Colorado. Another translation of the Ute word is "dirty water." The forest reserve was originally confined to the Uncompahgre Plateau, but grew outside this area with enlargements starting in 1908. The first land addition came in 1908 when the largest part of the Ouray National Forest was added and when that forest was discontinued. The San Juan County lands of the discontinued Montezuma National Forest, nearly 200,000 acres, were added in 1947 extending the Uncompahgre southward. The small Fruita National Forest, a mere four miles to the north of the main Uncompahgre National Forest ceased to be a separate national forest when it was absorbed by the Uncompahgre National Forest in 1908. All 12 sections of the Fruita Division came under the administration of the Battlement National Forest, now the Grand Mesa National Forest, with the Fruita's transfer in 1921.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of June 14, 1905 together with a cut out section of a 1905 General Land Office map of the state of Colorado showing the boundaries and land area of the new Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "478,111 acres." The Forest Supervisor's headquarters for the Uncompahgre were established in the city of Delta, Colorado at its founding and where they have remained up to the present day. The Grand Mesa National Forest and the Uncompahgre National Forests merged their administrative functions in 1954 under one Forest Supervisor, and in 1976, the Gunnison National Forest joined these two forests, all three now being managed together as one forest, yet remaining officially independent. The "GMUG" as it is abbreviated is headquartered in Delta, Colorado.

The Uncompahgre Primitive Area on 69,253 acres was established in 1932 in Ouray and Hinsdale Counties. The area was not contiguous, as it was divided by the Uncompahgre River and Red Mountain Creek to the summit of Red Mountain Pass. The western portion of the primitive area included Mt. Sneffels while the eastern and larger section embraced the area's namesake, Uncompahgre Peak, at 14,309 feet the highest peak in the San Juan Mountains, at the primitive area's extreme eastern point. This primitive area was never reclassified under the Forest Service's 1939 "U Regulations" even though it was often depicted on Forest Service maps as a "Wild Area." Wilderness designation of the primitive area came in 1980 when Public Law 96-560 created the 97,700 acre Big Blue Wilderness Area on the former eastern portion of the Uncompahgre Primitive Area and the 16,200 acre Mount Sneffels Wilderness Area using the western portion of the former primitive area, both areas entirely within the Uncompahgre National Forest. The American Flats addition of 3,390 acres and the 815 acre Bill Hare Gulch and Larson Creek Addition were added to the Big Blue Wilderness Area under provisions of the 1993 Colorado Wilderness Act. The 1993 law also changed the name of the Big Blue Wilderness Area to the Uncompahgre Wilderness Area now measuring 102,721 acres.

In 1932, the Chief of the Forest Service designated 27,347 acres along the San Miguel Mountains as the Wilson Mountains Primitive Area on the Montezuma National Forest. The area included three peaks with elevations over 14,000 feet, Mt. Wilson, Wilson Peak, and El Diente (The Tooth), as well as slightly lower landmark point, the Lizard Head, at 13,114 feet. When the Montezuma National Forest was discontinued in 1947, its successor forests inherited the primitive area. The larger northern portion of the Wilson Mountains Primitive Area, north of the San Miguel-Dolores county line, became part of the Uncompahgre National Forest, leaving a smaller, southern part, added to the San Juan National Forest. Congress, on December 22, 1980, enlarged the area to 41,309 acres, evenly divided on the lands of the San Juan and Uncompahgre National Forests, and renamed the former Wilson Mountains Primitive Area the new Lizard Head Wilderness.

There exists a 12 year gap in the map record for the Uncompahgre National Forest. This was due of course to the staff shortages during World War II, but perhaps the gap can also be explained by the Forest Service's contemplation of redrawing of national forest boundaries in southwestern Colorado during this time. In the span of three years, three major national forests were discontinued, the Montezuma, the Holy Cross, and the Cochetopa, and their lands distributed among other national forests. Until this consolidation was complete, probably made the Forest Service reluctant to make new maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, June 14	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3109	Established Forest Reserve on 478,111 acres in southwestern Colorado.
2) 1907, March 1	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3282	141,317 acres added extending the reserve to the southeast. Area: 619,428 gross acres.

3) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 885	The entire Fruita National Forest (7,680 acres) added. Portion of the Ouray National Forest (271,735 acres) added upon the Ouray's discontinuation. 22,400 acres added from the Montezuma National Forest. Total area now stands at 921,243 gross acres.
4) 1910, June 10	*Proclamation 1047, 36 Stat. 2707	45,489 acres eliminated. 1911 resurvey puts the total area of the Uncompahgre National Forest at 894,300 gross acres.
5) 1912, April 1	*Proclamation 1189, 37 Stat. 1735	26,440 acres eliminated. Area: 867,860 gross acres.
6) 1921, April 13	Executive Order 3430	Fruita Division (7,680 acres) transferred to the Battlement National Forest, renamed in 1924 as the Grand Mesa National Forest.
7) 1947, August 19 (effective July 1, 1947)	Public Land Order 400 12 Federal Register 5849	195,707 acres added from Montezuma National Forest upon the Montezuma's discontinuation. Area now stands at 1,051,292 gross acres.
8) 1967, July 6 (effective July 1, 1967)	Public Land Order 4246 32 Federal Register 10259	4,248 acres of land transferred to the San Juan National Forest in T. 42 N., R. 16 W. in a boundary adjustment.
9) 1967, September 18	Public Land Order 4284 32 Federal Register 13414	P.L.O. 4246 of July 1, 1967 corrected to read T. 42 N., R. 18 W. Area: 1,043,627 gross acres.
10) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-560, 94 Stat. 3265	Lizard Head Wilderness established from the former Wilson Mountain Primitive Area established in 1932. Big Blue Wilderness established from the eastern portion of the former Uncompahgre Primitive Area set aside in 1932. Mount Sneffels Wilderness established from lands formerly the western part of the Uncompahgre Primitive Area.
11) 1990, May 2 (effective July 1, 1990)	Secretary of Agriculture Notice 55 Federal Register 38826	Notice of acceptance of a 60 acre parcel from Hal Hall to be added to the Mount Sneffels Wilderness.
12) 1993, August 18	Public Law 103-77, 107 Stat. 756	"Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993" establishes, with the Bureau of Land Management, the Powderhorn Wilderness; adds 4,205 BLM acres to the Big Blue Wilderness; Act changes the name of the Big Blue Wilderness to the Uncompahgre Wilderness. Withdraws from all forms of development the region known as the Roubideau Area and the region known as the Tabeguache Area.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Uncompahgre Forest Reserve, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:265,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.
Shows forest reserve boundaries, locates the 38º30' parallel and, in lower right margin, "Longitude 31º West from Washington." "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." Proclamation adds lands to the Uncompahgre National Forest extending the forest to the southeast, but diagram does not identify the location of these newly added lands.
Holdings: LC; NA

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 885.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 44 cm., folded to 31 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows the four sources of land for the reorganized Uncompahgre National Forest of 1908: "All of Fruita National Forest (Proclamation of Feb. 24, 1906); All of Uncompahgre National Forest (Proclamation of Mar. 1, 1907); Part of Ouray National Forest (Proclamation of Feb. 2, 1907); Part of Montezuma National Forest (Proclamation of Mar. 2, 1907.)" Also shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with watershed divides. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 226299067

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 10, 1910.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1047.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 55 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundary and "Former Forest Boundary," thereby identifying those lands eliminated by this proclamation. Also shows where the national forest boundary coincides with a watershed boundary and locates the town of Delta, Colorado, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Uncompahgre National Forest. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 1, 1912.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1189
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109º00' – W107º00'/N38º53' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 73 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes three inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, 1935. [Public Land Order No. 400 of August 19, 1947].
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1929; revised by G.G. Nordmark, Jr., 1935. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1947]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109º00' – W107º10'/N38º50' – N37º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians." Hand applied color (pink) on a standard Forest Service 1:253,440-scale map, identifying the lands transferred to the Uncompahgre National Forest from the Montezuma National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Montezuma by Public Land Order No. 400, signed August 19, 1947 and appearing in the *Federal Register* issue dated August 30, 1947, page 5849.
Holdings: LC

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Uncompahgre Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office Plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W108º50' – W107º18'/N38º50' – N37º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Sixth Principal Meridian." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 894919375

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Montezuma Folio**, 1908 above for coverage of the lands of the former Montezuma National Forest added to the southern portion of the Uncompahgre National Forest in 1947.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Uncompahgre Forest Reserve, Colorado. (Administrative map)
Bureau of Forestry, U.S. Dep't of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Jan. 1904.
1904. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township& Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures and contours (contour interval 1000 feet.)
Shows forest reserve boundary, roads, trails, sawmills and other structures, camps, principal mountain peaks, rivers and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian in the north and the New Mexico Principal Meridian in the south.
Holdings: NA; Region 2

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109º00' – W107º00'/N38º50' – N37º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Sixth Principal Meridian." Includes legend for proclamation diagram and three blank inset maps used for the proclamation diagram of April 1, 1912 (Proclamation No.1189) to show land eliminations.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Region 2
OCLC: 7809739

The Ouray Mountains of the Uncompahgre National Forest. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Washington: Government Printing Office : 1919.
1919. 14 pages. Booklet 25 x 16 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Yankee Boy Basin and Gilpin Peak."
Holdings: LC; NA; and 33 other libraries
OCLC (Book): 1978214

----- **Map of the Uncompahgre National Forest.** (Forest Visitor's map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]
[1919]. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid, without values. Black & white. 28 x 33 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map locates the national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, post offices, rivers, lakes and streams. To face page 14 in booklet. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal and the Sixth Principal Meridians.

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, 1920. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O, Forest Service, and other surveys by H.E. Sealing; traced at Washington Office by Phyllis Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109º00' – W107º10'/N38º55' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Colorado School of Mines; LC
OCLC: 7809476

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, 1923. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1922 and 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced 1923 by L.S. Good. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1923. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109º00' – W107º10'/N38º55' – N37º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 105 x 138 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. "New Mexico Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians."

Holdings: Colorado Historical Society
OCLC: 11936269

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, 1923. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1922 and 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced 1923 by L.S. Good. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109º00' – W107º10'/N38º55' – N37º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. "New Mexico Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 7789103

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, 1923. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1922 and 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced 1923 by L.S. Good.
[1925] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109º00' – W107º10'/N38º55' – N37º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 72 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, auto highways, passable auto roads, wagon roads, minor roads trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "New Mexico Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians." Automobile routes are emphasized with wide black lines. NA copy date stamped "NOV 6 1925." LC copy date stamped "Dec 21 1925."
Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, "Where the Bear Creek Trail winds along the face of a sheer cliff" and "Western yellow pine on the Uncompahgre National Forest."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 371 (November 1925), page 256.
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Colorado School of Mines; Pikes Peak Library District; LC; NA
OCLC: 39935395

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, 1929. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109º00' – W107º10'/N38º50' – N37º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 105 x 141 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; LC
OCLC: 367330675

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, 1929. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109º00' – W107º10'/N38º50' – N37º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 123420077

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1929; revised by G.G. Nordmark, Jr.,1935. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109º00' – W107º10'/N38º50' – N37º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 106 x 140 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service

administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Stanford Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Harvard College Library; Texas A & M; LC
OCLC: 32373311

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1929; revised by G.G. Nordmark, Jr., 1935. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109º00' – W107º10'/N38º50' – N37º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Boston Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 237003832

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, 1935. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and R.F. Burrus; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1929; revised by G.G. Nordmark, Jr., 1935. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109º00' – W107º10'/N38º52' – N37º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 70 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, game refuge and primitive areas, improved campgrounds and ranger stations shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, manways, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. "New Mexico Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text, black & white illustrations, and table of distances on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, "Uncompahgre Peak from the head of Blue Creek" and "Chimney Peak." Title panel has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Issued 1935."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 497 (May 1936), page 521.
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Utah; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 11421142

Uncompahgre National Forest , Colorado, 1948. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at R-2, Denver, by F.F. Jan. 1947. "F 7866 LR-2 Sheets" U.S. Government Printing Office 16—58246-1.
[1949] Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 57 cm. folded to 20 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, wilderness area boundaries, improved recreation areas, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, railroads, selected structures, lookout stations, and airfields. Includes "Table of Distances. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Uncompahgre National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a high mountain rampart with trees in the foreground. Title panel has location map showing the position of the Uncompahgre National Forest in the state of Colorado and "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 653 (June 1949), page 58.
Holdings (Book): LC and 18 libraries; (Map): 12 libraries
OCLC (Book): 1995098; (Map): 11475219

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, 1951. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, June 1951 from Forest Service, U.S.G.S., and S.C.S. aerial surveys, B.L.M. and other surveys, by V.W. West and R.F. Burrus.
1951 Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109º00' – W107º10'/N38º50' – N37º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Uncompahgre National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas and picnic grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes diagram, "Forest Service Map

Classification Areas." "New Mexico Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Colorado; Univ. of Kansas; LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 62331598

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, 1951. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, June 1951 from Forest Service, U.S.G.S., and S.C.S. Aerial Surveys, B.L.M. and other surveys, by V.W. West and R.F. Burrus.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:280,000. W109º02' – W107º10'/N38º52' – N37º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 65 cm. folded to 20 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Uncompahgre National Forest outlined in green; highways and good motor roads, state and federal highway numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, wilderness area boundaries, recreation sites and back area camps shown in red. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, non-Forest Service recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes diagram: "Forest Service Map Classification Areas." "New Mexico Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Uncompahgre National Forest.* Panel illustration, one-color, captioned, "Lizard Head & Mt. Wilson over Alta Lakes." Title panel has "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado."
Holdings: 18 libraries
OCLC: 8645254

Uncompahgre National Forest ,Colorado, 1951. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, June 1951 from Forest Service, U.S.G.S., and S.C.S. Aerial Surveys, B.L.M. and other surveys, by V.W. West and R.F. Burrus. GPO 831949.
[1960?] Scale, ca. 1:280,000. W109º02' – W107º10'/N38º52' – N37º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 65 cm., folded to 20 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Uncompahgre National Forest outlined in green; highways and good motor roads, state and federal highway numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, wilderness area boundaries, recreation sites and back area camps shown in red. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, non-Forest Service recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes diagram: "Forest Service Map Classification Areas." "New Mexico Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Uncompahgre National Forest.* Panel illustration, one-color, captioned, "Lizard Head & Mt. Wilson over Alta Lakes." Title panel has "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado." LC copy dated stamped 1960.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º55' – W107º00'/N38º50' – N37º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 104 x 141 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Uncompahgre National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and urban areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game management area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of the Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) highlighting the location of the Uncompahgre National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian, Sixth Principal and Ute Meridians."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2 and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5495574

Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, 1972. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. ∗GPO 781-310
1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º52' – W107º18'/N38º50' – N37º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 1 map printed on both sides of sheet, 65 x 97 cm., folded to 11 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1976 with "*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976-678-627."
Lands of the Uncompahgre National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; National Park Service lands shown in pink, Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange, state lands shown in purple; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, recreation site symbols, Forest Supervisors Headquarters, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness and primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities

and other structures. Map divided into an north half and south half. South half of sheet includes "Vicinity Map," "Map Key" showing area of coverage, and map legend. North half includes "Map Key," text, recreation directory, title panel, and color illustrations. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico, Sixth, Ute Principal Meridians."
Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, color, captioned, "Sunshine Mountain with Lizard Head to the right."
Holdings: LC; Region 2 and 62 other libraries
OCLC: 5440473

WASHAKIE NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING
1911-1945

The Washakie National Forest takes its name from Chief Washakie of the Shoshone Nation, who spent his life among the mountains and on the adjacent plains in Wyoming. In 1911, the Bonneville National Forest was split; its lands on the western slope of the Continental Divide were used to establish the Bridger National Forest and its extreme southern portion on the eastern slope of the divide was used to create the new Washakie National Forest. What was left of the Bonneville National Forest was now located exclusively on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide to the north and immediately to the south of the town of Dubois, Wyoming. The Bonneville along with the new Bridger and Washakie National Forests, or three forests on both sides of the Continental Divide, were all still administered by District 2. It wasn't until 1919 when the Bridger National Forest was transferred from the Rocky Mountain District (District 2) to the Intermountain District (District 4) resulting in a new boundary between the two districts permanently placed along the Continental Divide. The remnant of the Bonneville National Forest was eventually added to the Washakie when the Bonneville National Forest was discontinued in 1916. The Washakie National Forest was abolished in 1945 and its entire land area was transferred to the Shoshone National Forest, becoming the Shoshone's southern half. Lander, Wyoming was the location of the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Washakie's entire history. The place name, Washakie, lives on in the 704,274 acre Washakie Wilderness Area created by Congress in 1972.

Three primitive areas were set aside on the Washakie National Forest and all three were transferred to the Shoshone National Forest for management when the lands of the Washakie were transferred to the Shoshone in 1945. The 147,000 acre Stratified Primitive Area encompassing the drainage basin of the East Fork of the Wind River, the 108,500 acre Glacier Primitive Area (expanded to 177,000 acres by 1937) embracing the high glacier country of the Wind River Range, were both set aside in March of 1932 by the Chief of the Forest Service. The 71,320 acre Popo Agie Primitive Area in the extreme southern end of the forest west of Lander, Wyoming was established 1937. These areas were never reclassified under the 1939 wilderness regulations, but retained their primitive area status until Congress combined the Stratified Primitive Area with South Absaroka Wilderness into a larger Washakie Wilderness in 1972, established the Fitzpatrick Wilderness in 1976 with lands of the former Glacier Primitive Area, and the Popo Agie Wilderness with the passage of the Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984. The Fitzpatrick Wilderness was named for Tom Fitzpatrick, a mountain man and partner of Jim Bridger. In the Crow language, Popo Agie means "beginning of the waters" and is pronounced puh-PO-zha. These areas include some of the most scenic and rugged sections of the Rocky Mountains.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, June 30 (effective July 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1147, 37 Stat. 1699	Established National Forest from 393,950 acres formerly administered by the Bonneville National Forest.
2) 1916, June 30 (effective July 1, 1916)	*Proclamation 1337, 39 Stat. 1784	Approximately 140,000 acres on the western slope of the Continental Divide in the Wind River Range transferred to the Bridger National Forest.
3) 1916, June 30 (effective July 1, 1916)	*Proclamation 1338, 39 Stat. 1784	Lands of the Bonneville National Forest added upon the Bonneville's discontinuation. Area now embraces 864,873 gross acres.
4) 1926, June 14	Public Law 69-387, 44 Stat. 742	Small public land parcels added in T. 42 N., R. 109 W., T. 43 N., R. 108 W. and T. 43 N., R. 109 W. totaling approximately 4,800 acres. Area increased to 869,705 gross acres.
5) 1931, March 4	Public Law 71-848, 46 Stat. 1521	Approximately 2,830 acres of public

		land added in T. 43 N., R. 107 & 108 W. preserving a small area of valuable timberland.
6) 1945, October 5 (effective July 1, 1945)	Public Land Order 296 10 Federal Register 13077	Forest abolished; all 866,263 gross acres transferred to the Shoshone National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Washakie National Forest (formerly part of Bonneville National Forest), Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest service, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1147.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 61 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries and land "Eliminations (formerly part of Bonneville National Forest.)" Also shows settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." The text of this proclamation states that the land eliminations shown on this map diagram are made from the Bonneville National Forest by Proclamation No. 1158 dated July 1, 1911. See this Proclamation and Proclamation No. 1164 of July 1, 1911 for the Bridger National Forest in the Region 4 (Intermountain Region) chapter elsewhere on this web site documenting the U.S. Forest Service effort to establish a boundary between Region 2 and Region 4 along the Continental Divide. The Washakie National Forest as established by this proclamation included land on both sides of the divide.
Holdings: LC; NA

Bridger National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1916, effective July 1, 1916.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1337.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 58 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, lands "Transferred from Washakie National Forest" [to the Bridger National Forest]. Also shows settlements, roads, trails, ranches, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian. Land transferred by this proclamation to the Bridger National Forest lies entirely on the western slope of the Continental Divide.
Holdings: LC; NA

Washakie National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1916, effective July 1, 1916.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1338.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 56 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, lands "Transferred to Washakie National Forest (formerly Bonneville N.F.)," and lands "Transferred to Bridger National Forest"[formerly part of the Washakie National Forest]. Also shows settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Bonneville Folio** (1909, sheets 15-21) above for coverage of the Washakie National Forest before 1916 and (1909, sheets 1-8, 11, 12, & 14) above for coverage of the Bonneville National Forest (Wind River Division) added to the Washakie in 1916 in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Washakie National Forest. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Gordon Parker, 2-2-12.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No Geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 76 x 97 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams.
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming

OCLC: 44947756

Washakie National Forest, Wyoming, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.E. Sealing; traced at District Office by H.F. Hedge. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°05' – W108°40'/N44°00' – N42°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; Wyoming State Library; NA
OCLC: 44947321

Washakie National Forest, Wyoming, 1919. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.E. Sealing; traced at District Office by H.F. Hedge. Government Printing Office.
[1925] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°05' – W108°40'/N44°00' – N42°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 53 cm., folded to 20 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." NA copy date stamped "JUL 24 1925." LC copy date stamped "Sep 5 1925."
Text and black & white illustrations. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, "Box Canyon on Dinwoody Creek" and "Unnamed lake on new Dinwoody Trail below Goat Flat."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 367 (July 1925), page 8.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
OCLC: 35786908

Washakie National Forest, Wyoming, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced by L.S. Good, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º05' – W108º40'/N44º00' – N42º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 146 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 71231018

Washakie National Forest, Wyoming, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced by L.S. Good, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º05' – W108º40'/N44º00' – N42º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 806230742

Washakie National Forest, Wyoming, 1927. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by F.E.W. and R.F.B.; drawn by R.F. Burrus, Jan., 1927. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1927.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 46 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Three types of roads and national forest boundary shown in red. Also shows Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, glaciers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Box Canyon on Dinwoody Creek" and "Unnamed Lake on New Dinwoody Trail below Goat Flat."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 398 (February 1928), page 531.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 39973414

Washakie National Forest, Wyoming, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and V.W. West; drawn by V.W. West, 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º10' – W108º40'/N44º00' – N42º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 45004269

Washakie National Forest, Wyoming, 1938. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 15, above**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office; drawn by Frank Flack, Denver, Colo. 1938; checked by F.E. Washburn. Williams & Heintz Co., Wash., D.C.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 46 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads and road numbers, trails, camp grounds, game refuge boundaries, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes table of distances. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Folded panels have drawings of a native American encampment and a drawing of Chief Washakie of the Shoshone nation drawn by Forest Service Ranger Alfred G. Clayton who for many years worked on the Washakie National Forest. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region. Issued 1938."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 527 (November 1938), page 1412.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Yale Univ.; Indiana Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming; NA
OCLC: 43002518

Washakie National Forest, Wyoming, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Washburn and V.W. West; revised by Flack, Oct. 1941.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º05' – W108º40'/N44º00' – N42º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 44947228

WET MOUNTAINS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1905-1908

The area that used to be named the Wet Mountains Forest Reserve now forms the eastern portion of the San Isabel National Forest. The area takes its name from the Wet Mountain Range within its boundaries. The name for the range is derived from the amount of snow the mountains receives in the winter. The mountains form a part of the Colorado Front Range south of the Arkansas River, somewhat offset to the west in relation to the Front Range north from Canon City to the Colorado-Wyoming border. Administrative headquarters were located in Westcliffe, Colorado in the Wet Mountain Valley, the headquarters of its successor forest, the San Isabel, until 1921,when the headquarters of the San Isabel relocated to Pueblo, Colorado. Its boundaries have not changed since it was established in 1905 and added to the San Isabel National Forest in 1908.

Arthur Hawthorne Carhart, a famous name in wilderness conservation, was appointed as the Forest Service's first recreational engineer on March 1, 1919 by District 2. Carhart first worked on a recreation plan for the San Isabel National Forest, proposing a system of campsites with picnic tables, fire grates, parking and sanitation service, a plan that found its expression in the construction of the Squirrel Creek Campground, located on the former Wet Mountains National Forest, added to the San Isabel National Forest in 1908. As the first improved campground in the country, it is seen as the birthplace of auto camping on Forest Service lands. Unfortunately, the campground is now gone, washed away by a 1947 flood, but campers can visit Davenport Campground higher in the canyon, which in 2009 was remodeled to resemble a 1920s camping experience, with Adirondack-style shelters and communal cooking pavilions. Squirrel Creek and the Davenport Campground are located in the Wet Mountains on the San Carlos Ranger District. See Figure 30 below.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, June 12	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3096	Established Forest Reserve on 239,621 acres of the Wet Mountains.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the San Isabel National Forest.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

See: **State of Colorado.** 1905, above in VI. 1. Colorado. This map is one of the few that shows the Wet Mountains Forest Reserve.

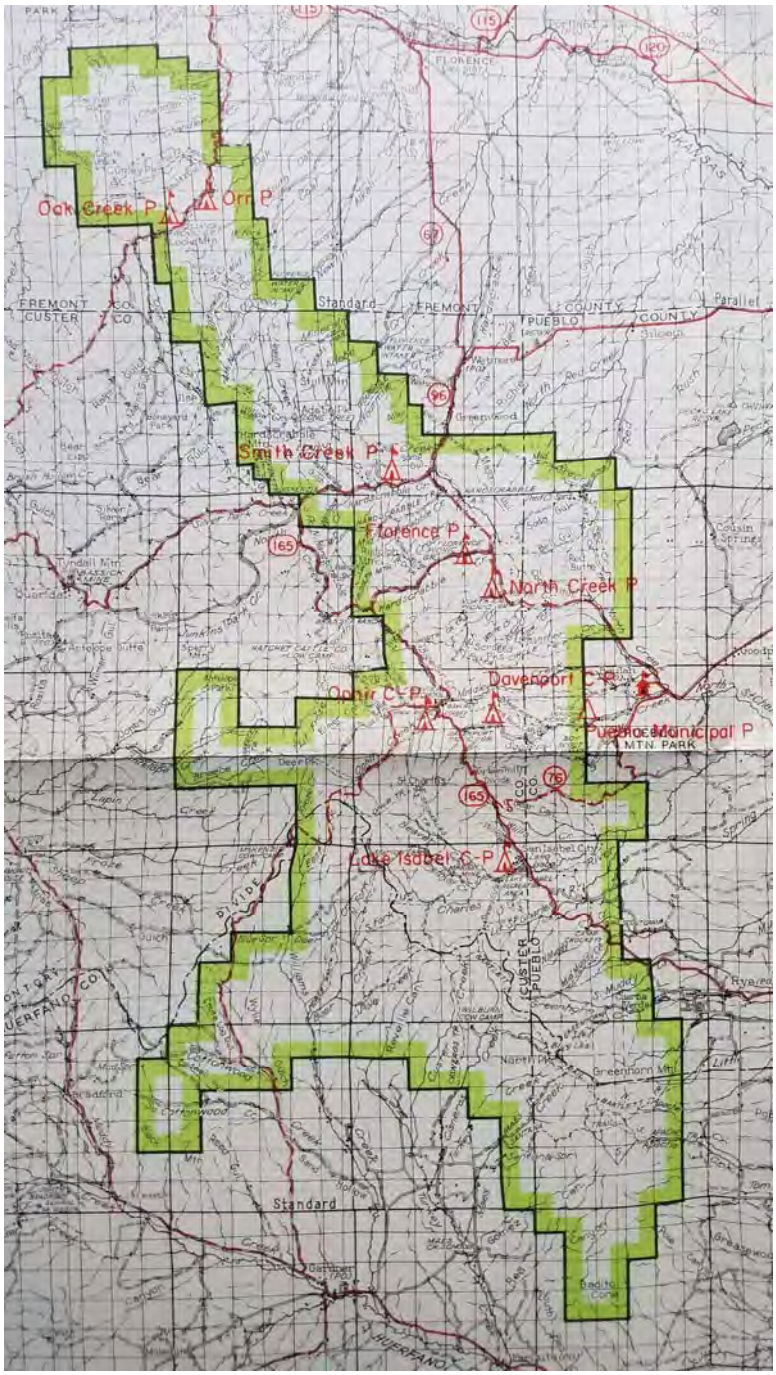


Figure 30: Extract from the 1955 forest visitor's map of the San Isabel National Forest showing the Lands of the former Wet Mountains National Forest. There have been no changes in the boundaries of this unit of the National Forest System since it was established in 1905.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See under **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: San Isabel Folio** (1909, sheets 5-6, 8-9, & 11-12) above for coverage of the Wet Mountains National Forest in atlas format.

FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Wet Mountains Forest Reserve, Colorado. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service].
[1905?] Scale, ca. 1:225,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 50 x 36 cm. Black & white. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows forest reserve boundaries together with settlements, roads, railroads, trails, and drainage features. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 228307061

Wet Mountains National Forest, Colorado. (Administrative map)
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:225,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 46 x 33 cm. Black & white. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundary as of June 12, 1905 together with settlements, roads, railroads, trails, and drainage features. "6th Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 226299121

WHITE RIVER PLATEAU TIMBER LAND RESERVE, COLORADO
1891-1902

The White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve was the second forest reserve established after the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve in 1891. It is the first forest reserve proclaimed in Colorado and in the future Rocky Mountain Region. The White River, which flows through Meeker, Colorado, gives its name to the forest reserve, in whose mountains the river has its source.

Local settlers became concerned about fires, overgrazing, and over cutting of the standing timber in the White River region of Colorado and attempted to gain the interest and support of Colorado's congressional delegation in a forest reserve. The community became split between powerful timber, mining and grazing interests and conservationists who opposed wasteful exploitation by a few large interests in favor of fire prevention and the preservation of game. President Harrison decided in favor of conservation and created the nearly 1.2 million acre White River Plateau Timberland Reserve on October 16, 1891. The area eliminated in 1902 consisted largely of lowland areas with little tree cover better suited for livestock.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1891, October 16	Proclamation, 27 Stat. 993	Established Forest Reserve on 1,198,080 acres in central Colorado.
2) 1902, June 28	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2008	Boundary re-described resulting in a deduction of 68,160 acres. Name officially changed to White River Forest Reserve on 1,129,920 gross acres.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve, Colorado: Created by Executive Order of October 16th 1891.
This map has been prepared pursuant to an order of the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office by letter "P" dated October 26, 1898; U.S. Surveyor General's Office, Denver, Colo. January 14th 1899; [signed] Richard LeBert. Surv'r Genl.
1899. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve and county boundaries, settlements, mining claims, roads, trails, resorts, bridges, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Indicates location of the 107th Meridian.
Holdings: NA

White River Plateau Timber Reserve, Showing Distribution of Commercial Timber, Burned Areas, etc.
U.S. Geological Survey; by George B. Sudworth, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. W108°00' – W107°00'/N40°25' – N39°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 36 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.)
Main report title: White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve by George B. Sudworth (pages 117 –179.)
Shows seven classes of wooded areas in green, five classes of burned areas in dark orange, six classes of brush land in olive and bright green, two classes of agricultural land in yellow, and alpine meadows/bare rock areas in dark blue. Also shows forest reserve boundary, towns and settlements, roads, rivers and streams in blue and contours in brown.
(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate XLVIII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: NA and 63 other libraries
OCLC (Book): 12338873 (Map): 34377338

WHITE RIVER FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
1902-Present

In its early years, the Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the White River Forest Reserve & National Forests were located in Meeker, Colorado. However, Glenwood Springs offered a better location as it was situated along major transportation routes. Administrative offices moved to this city on the Colorado River in 1918. Early reductions of the White River were primarily for the purpose of eliminating land better suited for agriculture consistent with the Forest Service's priority of reclassifying its land base in the decade of 1910-1920. With the addition of the Holy Cross National Forest in 1945 and the general reorganization of national forest boundaries in central Colorado in1954, the White River National Forest doubled in size to become one of the largest national forests in the state.

Mount of the Holy Cross and the immediate surrounding area was proclaimed "Holy Cross National Monument" by Herbert Hoover on May 11, 1929 and was administered by the U.S. Forest Service until 1933 when all such monuments were transferred to the National Park Service under Executive Order 6166. In 1950, then surrounded by the White River National Forest, the Holy Cross National Monument was returned to the Forest Service and the area lost its national monument status. The number of visitors to the mountain and the nearby "Pilgrim's Hut" had waned, and the expense of full-time National Park staff could no longer be justified. The area of the former national monument is now entirely within the Holy Cross Wilderness Area, created on December 22, 1980 by an Act of Congress, on the White River National Forest.

Arthur Hawthorne Carhart, a famous name in wilderness conservation, was appointed as the Forest Service's first recreational engineer on March 1, 1919 by District 2. Carhart first worked on a recreation plan for the San Isabel National Forest, proposing a system of campsites with picnic tables, fire grates, parking and sanitation service, a plan that found its expression in the construction of the Squirrel Creek Campground. This campground is seen as the birthplace of auto camping on Forest Service lands. Carhart was then given the assignment on the White River National Forest by Carl J. Stahl, Assistant Forester in District 2, to survey and map an automobile road and locate summer home sites around Trappers Lake, the source of the North Fork of the White River, the second largest natural lake in Colorado. In his examination of the terrain and in speaking with the local people and the sportsmen visiting the area, Carhart came away from the assignment with a recommendation that the road and homes should not be built, even though he did submit a complete survey and report, as assigned, to Stahl. "Stahl bravely dropped the project, because he thought that Carhart's opposition to developing Trappers Lake merited further study and discussion with others in the Forest Service, who had similar problems. Dropping the Trappers Lake project was in effect the birth of the notion of primitive areas" (Godfrey, p. 145) Carhart went on to prepare, with Stahl and with Aldo Leopold, position and policy statements supporting the idea that certain Forest Service lands should remain off-limits to commercial development which led to the concept of permanent wilderness. One could argue that the year, 1919, and the location, Trappers Lake on the White River National Forest was the date and birthplace of the wilderness movement in the United States. See Figure 17 for a photo of the lake.

The area of the White River Plateau in the high central portion of the White River National Forest, known as the Flat Tops, was designated a 117,800-acre Primitive Area in 1932 by the Chief of the Forest Service. The forest visitor map of 1933 was the first to show the boundary of the primitive area, however, the very next forest visitor map, the map of 1941 labeled the area as the "Flat Tops Wilderness Area" as did the text of the booklet that carried the map behind its back cover. The forest visitor maps of 1947 (see Figure 17 above) and 1955 also referred to the area as a wilderness. By 1959, the area became once again the Flat Tops Primitive Area. The Flat Tops had never been reclassified as a wilderness area by the 1939 wilderness regulations, but because it was over 100,000 acres in size and thus met the definition of

wilderness (as opposed to wild) area under those 1939 regulations. Map makers applied the term wilderness to the Flat Tops because of the 1939 definition. When in the late 1950s Congress was seriously considering wilderness legislation, the Forest Service was forced to sharpen the usage of the terms such as primitive, wild, and wilderness. Because the Flat Tops area was set aside as a primitive area before the 1939 wilderness regulations and was not reclassified under those regulations, the Flat Tops did not become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System with the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. A separate act of Congress in 1975, Public Law 94-146 created the 235,000-acre Flat Tops Wilderness Area on 196,344 acres of the White River National Forest 38,870 acres of the Routt National Forest. The law also formally abolished the Flat Tops Primitive Area.

The White River National Forest inherited the 62,600-acre Maroon – Snowmass Primitive Area from the Holy Cross National Forest in 1945 when the Holy Cross was discontinued and its lands added to the White River National Forest. The Maroon-Snowmass Primitive area was designated in 1933 on 66,280 acres. In 1956, the Chief of the Forest Service announced in the agency's annual report that the resurveyed and renamed 71,000-acre Maroon Bells-Snowmass Primitive Area had been re-classified as a Wild Area under the 1939 wilderness regulations. With that reclassification, the Maroon Bells – Snowmass Wild Area became an original part of the National Wilderness Preservation System with the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. In 1980, 103,000 acres were added to the Maroon Bells – Snowmass Wilderness Area, which for the first time included 19,528 acres of Gunnison National Forest land within its boundaries, the rest being in the White River National Forest. The wilderness area now embraces a total of 181,512 acres.

The 32,400 acre Gore Range Primitive Area was established under Regulation L-20 in 1932 exclusively on the Arapaho National Forest. The forest visitor map for the Arapaho National Forest of 1939 refers to the area in text and on the map as the Gore Range Wilderness Area greatly enlarged to approximately 100,000 acres in Summit and Eagle Counties. In reality the area was still a "Primitive Area" because it was established under the L-20 regulations not under the 1939 wilderness regulations. By 1941, Forest Service maps labeled the area as the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Wild Area, but by the dawn of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the area resumed its rightful designation as a Primitive Area on Forest Service mapping. The area, now called the Eagles Nest Wilderness became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System on July 12, 1976 by an act of Congress. The enlarged wilderness measured 133,910 acres and included lands on both the White River and Arapaho National Forests. With the transfer of the Dillon Ranger District of the Arapaho National Forest to the White River National Forest by Public Law 105-77 (111 Stat. 1465) on November 12, 1997, lands formerly a part of the Arapaho in Summit County, Colorado (389,146 acres) became part of the White River National Forest. The Eagle Nest Wilderness, once comprising lands from both the Arapaho and White River National Forests, thus became exclusively a White River National Forest wilderness.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, June 28	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2008	Established White River Forest Reserve on 1,129,920 acres.
2) 1904, May 21	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2361	Boundary redescribed, adding and eliminating some land. Area reduced to 970,880 acres, gross.
3) 1910, May 6	*Proclamation 1030, 36 Stat. 2693	6,766 acres eliminated. Area measured in a 1911 resurvey has the White River National Forest covering 962,000 acres.
4) 1912, October 17	*Proclamation 1220, 37 Stat. 1765	84,010 acres eliminated. [accompanying map/diagram has the date September 17, 1912 in error]. Area: 877,990 gross acres.
5) 1915, June 15	Executive Order 2212	Land eliminated in T. 1 & 2 S., R. 86 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
6) 1921, June 14	Executive Order 3494	Land eliminated in Sections 22 & 23 of T. 2 S., R. 92 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
7) 1922, January 3 (effective July 1, 1922)	Executive Order 3605	All lands in the Holy Cross National Forest located in T. 5 S., R. 87, 88 & 89 W. and in T. 6 S. R. 88 W. transferred to the White River National Forest. Area now stands at 919,070 gross acres.
8) 1945, February 19 (effective January 1, 1945)	Public Land Order 263 10 Federal Register 2251	Entire Holy Cross National Forest (1,171,981 acres) added to the White

		River National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Holy Cross. Area: 2,090,162 gross acres.
9) 1950, August 3	Public Law 81-648, 64 Stat. 404	Holy Cross National Monument abolished. Lands returned to the U.S. Forest Service from the U.S. National Park Service for administration.
10) 1954, October 26 (effective October 1, 1954)	Public Land Order 1023 19 Federal Register 7082-7084	Land added from the Arapaho and from the Grand Mesa National Forests. Land transferred to the Routt National Forest - Yampa Ranger District. Area now stands at 2,076,387 gross acres.
11) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Maroon Bells – Snowmass Wild Area on the White River National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." Area renamed the Maroon Bells – Snowmass Wilderness Area.
12) 1970, November 3	Public Land Order 4936 35 Federal Register 17257	21,285 acres of land eliminated in T. 2 S., R. 81 W. and T. 3 S., R. 84 W. in Eagle County.
13) 1971, August 2	Public Land Order 5101 36 Federal Register 14640	Public Land Order 4936 of Nov. 3, 1970 amended.
14) 1975, December 12	Public Law 94-146, 89 Stat. 802	Flat Tops Wilderness established on the Routt and White River National Forests.
15) 1976, July 12	Public Law 94-352, 90 Stat. 870	Eagles Nest Wilderness established from Arapaho and White River National Forest lands formerly known as the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area set aside in 1932.
16) 1978, February 24	Public Law 95-237, 92 Stat. 40	"Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978" establishes the Hunter-Fryingpan Wilderness.
17) 1980, September 12	Public Law 96-348, 94 Stat. 1152	32,307 acres of public land added in Eagle County (Minturn Addition) and 3,841 acres of public land added in Pitkin County. (Aspen Addition) and boundary modified.
18) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-560, 94 Stat. 3265	Collegial Peaks Wilderness, Holy Cross Wilderness, and Raggeds Wilderness established. 103,000 acres added to the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness.
19) 1993, August 18	Public Law 103-77, 107 Stat. 756	"Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993" Adds 8,330 acres to the Hunter-Fryingpan Wilderness.
20) 1994, May 19	Public Law 103-255, 108 Stat. 684	1,307 acres within the White River National Forest owned by Pitkin (1,258 acres) & Eagle (49 acres) Counties exchanged for 132 acres and improvements on Forest Service land known as the Mt. Sopris Tree Nursery.
21) 1997, November 12	Public Law 105-75, 111 Stat. 1462	Slate Creek Addition of 160 acres to the Eagles Nest Wilderness authorized if title can be obtained before December 31, 2000.
22) 1997, November 12	Public Law 105-76, 111 Stat. 1463	Raggeds Wilderness boundary adjusted, after a 1993 resurvey discovered a small portion of private land (0.86 acres) were included in the original wilderness area (1980), to exclude these private lands.

23) 1997, November 12	Public Law 105-77, 111 Stat. 1465	All National Forest System lands in Summit County, Colorado comprising the Dillon Ranger District of the Arapaho National Forest (389,146 acres) transferred to the White River National Forest; boundaries of the two national forests adjusted. Gross area of the White River National Forest now stands at 2,477,332 acres.
24) 2006, December 1	Public Law 109-377 120 Stat. 2660	"Pitkin County Land Exchange Act of 2006" authorizes, directs, and facilitates the exchange of land between the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management with Pitkin County, Colorado and the Aspen Valley Land Trust through an equal value exchange.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

White River National Forest, Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 6, 1910.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1030.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 38 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries and land "Eliminations." "6th Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

White River National Forest, Colorado; Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 17, 1912.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham; G.T.T. – 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1220.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108 00' – W106 50'/N40 25' – N39 30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundary and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes one inset showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Title is transcribed directly from the map/diagram. The text of Proclamation No. 1220 has the date, "…seventeenth day of October,…one thousand nine hundred and twelve…" which must be held as the official date of this Proclamation as confirmed by U.S. Forest Service publications.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
OCLC: 7828083

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: White River Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W107º50' – W107º00'/N40º20' – N39º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 10 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundaries by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "6th Prin. Meridian and Base."
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 844003407

---- **Another edition.** "Pocket Folio." "Compiled Jan. 1909; Issued July 1909; corrected Mar. 1911; pocket edition issued May 1911. 16 x 13 cm. atlas, bound, 10 black & white numbered sheets organized the same geographically as the larger atlas.
National Archives copy has note addressed "To Supervisors" tipped in with date line "Washington, D.C., May 16, 1911" which reads, " This copy of the pocket folio of the Forest Atlas, showing White River National Forest, is sent to you as a sample. It illustrates how a Supervisor may be provided with a special kind of map or folio, in accordance with the general scheme of the Forest Atlas. In this case the corrections were placed upon the original sheets at Washington,

which were then reduced by photo-lithography into its present form. This process is much cheaper than any method which can be employed on the Forests or in the Districts. Its success will depend almost wholly upon the interest which National Forest officers take in correcting Atlas sheets." The note concludes with a hand-stamped signature of Fred G. Plummer, with his title "Geographer."
Holdings: NA

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Holy Cross Folio**, 1908 above for coverage of the lands of the former Holy Cross National Forest added to the White River National Forest in 1945.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

White River National Forest, Colorado. (Administrative map)
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 51 cm., on sheet, 51 x 58 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, major peaks, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian and Base. Map has five blank legend boxes.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 226299059

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.B. Gosorn; traced at District Office by Phyllis Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º00' – W106º50'/N40º20' – N39º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 94 x 85 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 7809710

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.B. Gosorn; traced at District Office by Phyllis Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º00' – W106º50'/N40º20' – N39º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: information not provided in OCLC citation
OCLC: 8235559

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1923. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by G.W. Klemme; traced at District Office by L.S. Good. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º00' – W106º50'/N40º20' – N39º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1923. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by G.W. Klemme; traced at District Office by L.S. Good. Government Printing Office.
[1925] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º00' – W106º50'/N40º20' – N39º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 43 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, "auto highways," "passable auto roads," "wagon roads," trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." NA copy date stamped, "JUN 30 1925." LC copy date stamped "Sep 5 1925."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Marvine

Peak" and "Little Trappers Lake." Title panels have slogan, "The National Forests, yours to use and enjoy."
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 366 (June 1925), page 873.
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA
OCLC: 8665340

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.P. McConnell and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º00' – W106º50'/N40º20' – N39º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 609703283

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1928. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.P. McConnell and F.E. Washburn; traced by L.S. Good, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º00' – W106º50'/N40º20' – N39º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 42 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Photographs and text on multiple use of the forest on verso.
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Illinois
OCLC: 11362059

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1933. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn, 1933; drawn by V.W. West, September 1933. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 52 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, camp grounds, and state game refuge boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, oil wells, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes mileage table. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, "North Fork of White River" and "Bridal Veil Falls at Hanging Lake." Title panel has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region." Back panel of folded map has "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1934."
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 478 (October 1934), page 273.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Pikes Peak Library District; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; NA
OCLC: 10596539

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1934. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1933 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º00' – W106º50'/N40º20' – N39º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Boston Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 237004086

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1939. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1933 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; traced by R.F. Burrus; revised by Frank Flack, 1939.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º05' – W106º45'/N40º30' – N39º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black &

white. 106 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp grounds, oil wells, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1939. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1933 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R.F. Burrus and F.E. Washburn; traced by R.F. Burrus; revised by Frank Flack, 1939.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108º05' – W106º45'/N40º30' – N39º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp grounds, oil wells, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 56944151)

White River National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado. United States Government Printing Office Washington : 1941.
1941. 22 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel illustration, captioned photograph, "Entrance portal on the North Fork."
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 562 (October 1941), page 1388.
Holdings (Book): NA; LC and 35 other libraries; (Map): Denver Public Library; Southern Illinois Univ.; Fort Hayes State Univ.
OCLC (Book): 7726574; (Map): 8604451

----- **White River National Forest, Colorado, 1941.** (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office Denver, Colo.; revised 1941 by Flack; Checked - FEW. U.S. Government Printing Office : 1941—O-403591.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 51 cm., folded into 22 page booklet/folder 23 x 13 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows roads and road numbers, trails, primitive area boundaries, picnic and campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, oil wells, airfields, corrals, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes mileage table and location map showing the position of the White River National Forest in the state of Colorado. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map folded at the back of the booklet/folder.

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1947. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver 1933, from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, Bu. Land Man., (formerly GLO) and other surveys; revised Jan. 1947 by F.F. (forest boundaries & addition of S.W. portion only.)
1947. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108°05' – W106°05'/N40°30' – N39°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, wilderness area, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map shows the 1945 addition of the lands of the Holy Cross National Forest to the White River National Forest's southwest.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Texas A & M; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 7809515

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1949. (Forest Visitor's map) **See Figure 17, above**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colorado, by F.F., March, 1947; checked by F.E.W. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1949—O-833924.
1949. Scale, ca. 1:220,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 78 cm., folded to 23 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads and highways, road numbers, trails, primitive or wild area boundaries, improved winter sports areas and Forest Service recreation areas and their index numbers (keyed to descriptions on the back), and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, selected buildings, lookout stations, and airfields. Includes "Table of Distances." Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Map has note: CAUTION: This map is compiled from sources of unknown accuracy."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: White River National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned, "Crystal waters mirror the wooded shore of Trappers Lake." Title panel his location map showing the position of the White River National Forest in the state of Colorado and, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region."
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 655 (August 1949), page 72.
Holdings: 35 libraries
OCLC: 7809656

White River National Forest, Colorado. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1933 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, Bu. Land Man., (formerly GLO) and other surveys; revised – 1954 by F.E.W. (Forest boundaries) & addition of S.W. portion only.
1947, Reprinted 1955. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108°10' – W106°05'/N40°20' – N39°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.
Shows the boundaries of the White River National Forest, "Note: Forest boundaries revised 10-1-54," Also shows other national forest boundaries as well as wilderness area and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, and minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Boundary changes of Public Land Order 1023 (October 26, 1954 and effective October 1, 1954) involved the transfer of a northern portion of the Yampa Ranger District of the White River National Forest along the drainage divide roughly following the Rio Blanco/Garfield County line to the Routt National Forest. Lands were also transferred to the White River National Forest from the Gunnison National Forest lying in the Roaring Fork river basin and from the Rio Grande National Forest of lands lying in the Colorado River drainage basin. This resulted in an expansion of the White River National Forest to the southwest conforming to river basin boundaries.
Holdings: NA

White River National Forest, Colorado. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Denver, 1933 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, Bu. Land Man., (formerly GLO) and other surveys; revised – 1954 by F.E.W. (Forest boundaries) & addition of S.W. portion only.
1947, Reprinted 1955. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W108°10' – W106°05'/N40°20' – N39°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 61 cm., folded to 28 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.
Shows the boundaries of the White River National Forest, "Note: Forest boundaries revised 10-1-54," main motor roads, federal and state highway numbers, and campground locations (numbers keyed to the text on verso) shown in red. Also shows other national forest boundaries as well as wilderness area and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, and minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Boundaries of the Holy Cross National Monument shown even though the monument had been eliminated in 1950.
Text, campground directory, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title*: White River National Forest of Colorado.* Title panel includes key map showing the location of the White River National Forest in relation to the state of Colorado and "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1955, Denver, Colorado." Back panel title includes map "White River Nat'l Forest" by F.E.W. showing major towns and highways in the region.
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library
OCLC: 8624583

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1959. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colo. – 1958 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic & U.S. Geological Surveys.
1959. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W108°15' – W106°00'/N40°20' – N38°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the White River National Forest shown in green; highways and good motor roads and highway numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, wilderness, special area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps and picnic grounds, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes "Key Map Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the White River National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class – A." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 3813593

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1959. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Denver, Colo. – 1958 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial

photographs; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic & U.S. Geological Surveys. Printed twice, once without GPO number and again, possibly in 1966? with "GPO 832314." First printing has pale green overlay of forest service land ownership; the second printing has a brighter lime green overlay.
1959. Scale, ca. 1:310.000. W108°15' – W106°00'/N40°20' – N38°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 66 cm., folded to 19 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the White River National Forest shown in green; highways and good motor roads, highway numbers, improved forest campgrounds, wilderness and other special area boundaries, and Forest Supervisor's Headquarters shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, ranger stations, and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map Rocky Mountain Region" showing the location of the White River National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class – A." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text, vicinity map, and one-color (green) illustrations on verso. No panel title, simply a photograph of a Forest Service highway entrance sign for the White River National Forest set amid a snowy background.
Holdings: LC and 16 other libraries
OCLC: 53952368

Glenwood Ranger District, White River National Forest, Colorado. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 2; rev. 10-2-62.
1962. Scale ca. 1:63,360. W107º35' – W107º10'/N39º55' – N39º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 104 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries. Also shows towns and settlements, railroads, trails, and minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.
OCLC: 228069021

Routt and White River National Forests. (Forest Visitor's map –1968?)
See listing under Routt National Forest

White River National Forest, Colorado, 1973. (Forest Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1969 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; partial revision 1973. *GPO 783-384.
1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108º10' – W106º05'/N40º15' – N39º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 1 map printed on both sides of sheet, 66 x 143 cm., folded to 16 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the White River National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green;, Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange, state lands shown in purple; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, recreation site symbols, Forest Supervisors Headquarters, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness and primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Map divided into an north half and south half. South half of sheet includes "Vicinity Map," "Map Key" showing area of coverage, recreation directory, color illustration, and map legend. North half includes "Map Key," recreation directory, text title panel, and color illustration. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, color, captioned, "Chair Mountain north of Redstone."
Holdings: NA; LC and 19 other libraries
OCLC: 5440475

YELLOWSTONE PARK TIMBER LAND RESERVE, WYOMING
1891-1902

The Yellowstone National Park and the later, lesser known Yellowstone Timber Land Reserve were both named for the Yellowstone River which was called by the Indians *Mi – tsi – a – da – zi*, or "Yellow Rock River." This name was carried over by the French fur trappers as *Roche Jaune* for the yellow soil and rock in the river's canyon. Lewis and Clark who crossed the river in Montana, transcribed the river's name as Yellowstone on their maps. (Urbanek, p. 231.) The very first forest reserve proclaimed, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve's original area is largely part of the present-day Shoshone National Forest, administered by the Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) of the Forest Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1891, March 30	Proclamation, 26 Stat. 1565	Established Forest Reserve on the eastern border of Yellowstone National Park on 1,239,040 acres.

2) 1891, September 10	Proclamation, 27 Stat. 989	Supplemented Proclamation of March 30, 1891 making the boundaries of the Forest Reserve more definite.
3) 1902, May 22	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1999	880,533 acres added and 310,293 acres eliminated and transferred to the Teton Forest Reserve. Name officially changed to Yellowstone Forest Reserve. Total area increased to 1,809,280 gross acres.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve: Created by Proclamations of March 30 and Sept. 10, 1891.
Compiled from data on file in the Office of the U.S. Surveyor General at Cheyenne Wyoming, December 4, 1899; [signed] Alpheus P. Hanson, U.S. Survr. Gen. for Wyoming.
1899. Scale, 1:126,720 (1 inch = 2 miles.) No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & White. 41 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures
Shows forest reserve, national park, and state boundaries, cabins, roads, trails, marshes, rivers, lakes, and streams. Does not provide detail of Yellowstone National Park. The Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserves borders the Yellowstone National Park on the east and south.
Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Teton Forest Reserve and Southern Part of Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve, Showing Land Classification and Wooded Areas.
U.S. Geological Survey; by T.S. Brandegee, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1899. Scale, 1:250,000. W111°00' – W110°00/N44°10' – N43°15'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 36 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.)
Main report title: Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve (Wyoming), from notes by Dr. T.S. Brandegee, pages 213-216.
Shows two classes of wooded areas in two shades of green: coniferous timber & quaking aspen. Also shows agricultural land in Orange and burned areas in dark blue; contours in brown; water features in blue, however, Jackson, Jenny and other lakes are not shown in blue.
(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V-Forest Reserves, Plate XLIII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5.)
Holdings: 13 libraries
OCLC: 27911295

Yellowstone National Park and Forest Reserve. (Topographic map)
From maps by the U.S. Geological Survey. Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1896. Scale, 1:250,000. W111°00' – W109°30'/N45°00' – N44°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 49 cm., folded to 27 x 9 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)
Contours shown in brown; roads (completed and projected), trails, and old wagon roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national park, forest reserve, state, and county boundaries and the Continental Divide.
Two panels of text (rules and regulations and instructions to travelers) on verso. Panel title: *Map of Yellowstone National Park and adjoining Forest Reservation with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park.* The name on the map for the Forest Reserve is "Yellowstone Park Forest Reservation" shown in its entirety and the name of the Forest Reserve to the south of the park is "Teton Forest Reservation.
This map was reprinted at least 10 times and inserted in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Interior between 1896 and 1910. However the one described here was issued separately and folded. Between 1902 and 1910 the title of the map was entitled: *Yellowstone National Park and part of abutting Forest Reserve*.
Holdings: LC

YELLOWSTONE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-MONTANA-WYOMING 1902-1908

The National Archives has copies of the original printed Presidential Proclamations of June 13, 1902, January 29, 1903, May 4, 1904, and May 2, 1905 together with cut out sections of General Land Office maps of the states of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho of indeterminate dates, showing the boundaries and land area of the Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated 1,834,240 acres" acres" on the June 13, 1902 proclamation, "8,329,200 acres" on the proclamation of

January 29, 1903, "7,810,600 acres" on the May 4, 1904 proclamation, and "7,988,560 acres" on the proclamation of May 22, 1905. The immense Yellowstone forest had several administrative headquarters. Livingston, Montana for its Montana acreage; St. Anthony, Idaho for its areas in Idaho; and in Cody, Wyoming for its Shoshone Division, in Jackson, Wyoming for its Teton Division and in Pinedale, Wyoming for its Wind River Division. These towns later served as headquarter cities for the forests that succeeded the Yellowstone.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, May 22	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1999	Established Forest Reserve from lands formerly administered by the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve: 1,809,440 acres.
2) 1902, June 13	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2006	24,960 acres added. Area: 1,834,240 acres.
3) 1903, January 29	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2030	All land comprising the Absaroka (1,834,240 acres) and Teton (4,127,360 acres) Forest Reserves added. Another 1,056,000 acres in Wyoming added. The Yellowstone Forest Reserve now has lands in both the states of Wyoming and Montana Embracing 8,329,200 acres.
4) 1904, May 4	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2344	130,560 acres added and 649,160 acres eliminated. Area: 7,810,600 acres.
5) 1905, May 22	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3049	177,960 acres between the Snake and Teton Rivers added in Idaho. The Yellowstone Forest Reserve now has lands in the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming embracing 7,988,560 gross acres.
6) 1907, March 2	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3291	353,960 acres added and 24,640 acres eliminated throughout the reserve. Area now stands at 8,317,880 acres.
7) 1908, July 1	Executive Orders 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 895, & 896	Forest divided to create the Targhee (E.O. 871 – 303,000 acres), Teton (E.O. 872 – 1,991,200 acres), and Wyoming (E.O. 873 – 976,320 acres) National Forests in District 4 (Intermountain Region); the Bonneville (E.O. 874 – 1,627,840 acres) and Shoshone (E.O. 895 – 1,689,680 acres) National Forests in District 2 (Rocky Mountain Region); and the Absaroka (E.O. 875 – 745,680 acres) and Beartooth (E.O. 896 – 606,560 acres) National Forest in District 1 (Northern Region.) Name "Yellowstone" discontinued by the Forest Service.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Yellowstone Forest Reserve in Wyoming and Montana: President's Proclamation Jany. 29, 1903.

[U.S. General Land Office]. Andres B. Graham, Photo-Litho. Washington, D.C.

1904. Scale, 1:633,600 (10 miles to 1 inch.) W111°05' – W108°30'/N45°45' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 41 cm. Relief shown by shading.

Map shows the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in green and, outlined red, shows its four divisions: Absaroka Division, Shoshone Division, Teton Division, and Wind River Division. Also shows the Yellowstone National Park in purple, the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation in yellow, and major water features in blue along with state boundaries, settlements, railroads, and minor streams. Public land grid in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal and Wind River Meridians and in Montana on the Montana Principal Meridian. Map issued separately and was not issued as a map/diagram

with the text of the printed proclamation of January 29, 1903.
Holdings: NA

Yellowstone Forest Reserve in Wyoming and Montana: President's Proclamation May 4, 1904.
[U.S. General Land Office]. Andrew B. Graham, Photo-Litho. Washington, D.C.
1904. Scale, 1:633,600 (10 miles to 1 inch.) W111°05' – W108°30'/N45°45' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 41 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Map shows the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in green and, outlined red, shows its four divisions: Absaroka Division; Shoshone Division; Teton Division, Wind River Division. Also shows the Yellowstone National Park in purple, the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation in yellow, and major water features in blue along with state boundaries, settlements, railroads, and minor streams. Public land grid in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal and Wind River Meridians and in Montana on the Montana Principal Meridian. Map issued separately and was not issued as a map/diagram with the text of the printed proclamation of May 4,1904.
Holdings: NA

Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.
Compiled from G.L.O. plats; Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:887,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve, Indian Reservation, national park, and state boundaries. Indicates location of the 44th parallel and erroneously identifies the point "110° West from Washington" which is actually west of the Greenwich Meridian. Proclamation adds lands to and eliminates lands from the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, but these lands are not identified on the map. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." "Montana Principal Meridian and Base." "Boise Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Addition to the Teton Division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Idaho.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 33 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the addition to the Yellowstone Forest Reserve by the Proclamation of May 22, 1905 in Idaho. This area, between the Snake and the Teton Rivers, adjacent to the Yellowstone Forest Reserve would later become the southern part of the Targhee National Forest and, briefly, part of the Palisade National Forest, 1910-1917. Map has five blank legend boxes. "Boise Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

VIII. Wilderness, Grasslands and Special Area Mapping

A. Wilderness Areas & Primitive Areas

Trail map of Cloud Peak Primitive Area, Bighorn National Forest.
Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; GPO 840-502.
[1965?]. Scale, ca. 1:240,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 25 x 19 cm., folded to 25 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Trails, trail numbers, trail mileages, and Cloud Peak Primitive Area boundary shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows road numbers and campsites. Includes indexed list of trails. Primitive Area established March 5, 1932 and became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System on October 30, 1984. At the time this map was published, the Primitive Area measured 137,000 acres.
Descriptive text and one-color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Cloud Peak Primitive Area, Bighorn National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a horseman viewing the Bighorn Mountains.
Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of South Carolina
OCLC: 38020184

Trail Map of La Garita Wilderness, Rio Grande – Gunnison National Forests, Colorado.
Rocky Mountain Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[1969] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 25 x 30 cm.,

on sheet 43 x 41 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1974 with *U.S. Government Printing Office 1974 – 781-295 on panel title.
Trails and trail numbers shown in red; La Garita Wilderness boundary, rivers and lakes shown in blue. Also shows the Continental Divide (boundary between the Rio Grande and the Gunnison National Forests), mileages between dots, place names, peaks, and hachures. Includes black & white illustrations, text, and drawings.
Descriptive text, black & white illustration, and drawings on verso. Panel title: *La Garita Wilderness.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a waterfall.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 898 (November 1969), page 49.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Georgia; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; NA
OCLC: 7865469

Maroon Bells – Snowmass Wilderness: White River National Forest, Routt National Forest.
Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S.D.A.
1964 Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 31 cm., on sheet 46 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Mountain climbing routes and mileages between points shown in red. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows wilderness boundary, trails, place names, hachure and elevations. Includes "Locator Map" showing the location of the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness area in relation to the surrounding highways and towns, text, black & white illustrations, and list of "Suggested hikes." Primitive Area established in 1933.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title.
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois
OCLC: 11502656

Maroon Bells – Snowmass Wilderness.
Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S.D.A., White River National Forest. GPO 843-083.
[1968?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 31 cm., on sheet 46 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted in 1970? with GPO 843-083 (*780-441); and reprinted in 1974 with *U.S. Government Printing Office 1974—781-299.
Mountain climbing routes and mileages between points shown in red. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows wilderness boundary, trails, place names, hachure and elevations. Includes "Locator Map" showing the location of the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness area in relation to the surrounding highways and towns, text, black & white illustrations, and list of "Suggested hikes."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of the Maroon Bells, the two peaks reflected in a mountain lake.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 896 (September 1969), page 59.
Holdings: Colorado College; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Georgia; Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Detroit Public Library; Oklahoma State Univ.; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Univ. of South Dakota; NA
OCLC: (1974) 13336318

Mt. Zirkel Wild Area, Routt National Forest.
Routt National Forest, Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. GPO 834-919.
1963. Scale ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 40 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National forest land shown in green; alienated land shown in gray; roads, trails, road and trail numbers, campgrounds, back area camps, Mt. Zirkel Wild Area boundary, and resorts shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundary, Continental Divide, and ranches. Includes "Key Map" of Colorado highlighting the location of the Mt. Zirkel Wild area and the Routt National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways.
Five panels of text and photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of Mt. Zirkel with tree and meadow in foreground. Primitive Area established in 1931.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines

Rawah Wild Area, Roosevelt National Forest.
Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. GPO 839402.
[1960?] Scale, ca. 1:100,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Brown & white. 26 x 21 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map shows wild area boundary, roads, trails, ranger stations, campsites, resorts, rivers, lakes and streams, and principal mountain peaks. A listing of ten named trails is provided keyed by number to the map.
Text and one color photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned brown & white photograph of a Rocky Mountain meadow with snowy mountains in the distance. Primitive Area established in 1932; reclassified as a Wild Area in 1953. Rawah means "Wilderness" in the Ute language.
Holdings: private collection

Rawah Wilderness, Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado.
Roosevelt National Forest, Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
1964. Scale, ca. 190,080. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Sheet, 46 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; alienated land shown in gray; roads, trails, road and trail numbers, campgrounds, back area camps, wilderness area boundary, and resorts shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundary, Continental Divide, and ranches. Includes "Key Map" of Colorado highlighting the location of the Rawah Wilderness Area and the Roosevelt National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways.
Text and photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title.
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of North Texas
OCLC: 10884580

Rawah Wilderness, Roosevelt National Forest.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[1969] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Brown on salmon paper. 31 x 22 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Trails and mileages between points shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and wilderness area boundaries, roads, ranger stations, campsites, trailheads, trail numbers, and resorts. Includes inset of the Roosevelt National Forest showing the location of the Rawah Wilderness area in red and text.
Text and drawings on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of horse and rider standing in mountain lake. Title panel also has, "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 893 (June 1969), page 51.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; NA
OCLC: 66398165

Rawah Wilderness.
Roosevelt National Forest, Fort Collins, Colorado, Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. *U.S. Government Printing Office 1974 – 781-297.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:95,040. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Sheet, 46 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Trails and mileages between points on trails shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and wilderness area boundaries, roads, ranger stations, campsites, trailheads, trail numbers, and resorts. Includes inset of the Roosevelt National Forest showing the location of the Rawah Wilderness area in red and text.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Title and statement of responsibility are derived from the map's panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, horse and rider in mountain pond.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Georgia; Southern Illinois Univ.
OCLC: 7831778

San Juan & Rio Grande National Forests, San Juan & Upper Rio Grande Primitive Areas.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region. GPO 857-069.
[1969] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 33 x 61 cm., on sheet, 46 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows trail mileages between major points in red, rivers lands, and streams in blue. Also shows wilderness area boundaries, Continental Divide, trails, and campgrounds. Includes text, one-color photographs, drawings, and table of suggested foot or horseback trips.
Text, key map, and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *San Juan Primitive Area.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing of a rider on horseback approaching a gap (pass) through the rocks with ghostly figures leading the way. Both primitive areas established in 1932.
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago
OCLC: 11804090

San Juan & Upper Rio Grande Primitive Areas, San Juan and Rio Grande National Forests.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 33 x 56 cm., on sheet, 46 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows National Forest and county boundaries, trails, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes text, color illustrations, and table of suggested excursions.
Text, key map, and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *San Juan Primitive Area.* Both Primitive Areas established in

1932. Now known as the Weminuche Wilderness established by Congress in 1975.
Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 38038444

Weminuche Wilderness, San Juan and Rio Grande National Forests.
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region].
1976? Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107 45' – W106 45'/N37 50' – N37 20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 73 cm., often seen folded to 24 x 15 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows National Forest and county boundaries, patent (private) lands, land withdrawals, roads, trails, ranger stations, Forest Service stations, and recreation sites. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Includes directory information for the San Juan and the Rio Grande National Forests.
Holdings: private collection

Trail Map of West Elk Wild Area.
Gunnison National Forest, Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; V.W.W. 1963. GPO 834-923.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:140,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color on yellow paper. 23 x 20 cm., on sheet 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Wilderness boundary, trails and trail numbers, mileage numbers between points shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows unimproved campsites, place names, and roads to trailheads. Includes "Trail Itineraries," text, and black & white illustrations.
Text, black & white illustrations, and "Key Map" showing the location of the West Elk Wilderness Area in relation to the Gunnison National Forest, towns in the vicinity, and the road network. Panel title: *West Elk Wilderness.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of two riders and pack horse riding along quiet water with mountain peaks in the distance. Wild Area established in 1932; Wilderness designation conferred in 1964.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Georgia
OCLC: 7845758

Trail Map of West Elk Wilderness.
Gunnison National Forest, Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. GPO 835-941.
[1970?] Scale, ca. 1:140,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color on yellow paper. 23 x 20 cm., on sheet 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Wilderness boundary, trails and trail numbers, mileage numbers between points shown in red; lakes and streams shown in Blue. Also shows unimproved campsites, place names, and roads to trailheads. Includes "Trail Itineraries," text, and black & white illustrations, text, black & white illustrations, and "Key Map" showing the location of the West Elk Wilderness Area in relation to the Gunnison National Forest, towns in the vicinity, and the road network. Panel title: *West Elk Wilderness.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of two riders and pack horse riding along quiet water with mountain peaks in the distance.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Georgia
OCLC: 64628982

B. National Grasslands

Buffalo Gap National Grassland (East Half), South Dakota, 1965. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and prepared by Regional Office, Denver, Colo. 1964; source material, U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, and U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; material is constructed by photogrammetric methods and is class A; control is by USC&GS, USGS, and USFS surveys.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W102°50' – W101°30'/N44°00' – N43°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 93 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Lands of the Buffalo Gap National Grassland shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Buffalo Gap National Grassland in relation to U.S. Forest Service Region 2 boundaries. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal and Black Hills Meridians." Ranger District Office located in Hot Springs, South Dakota.
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

Buffalo Gap National Grassland (West Half), South Dakota, 1965. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and prepared by Regional Office, Denver, Colo. 1964; source material, U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, and U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; material is

constructed by photogrammetric methods and is class A or better; control is by USC&GS, USGS, and USFS surveys.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°02' – W102°38'/N44°00' – N43°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 94 x 99 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Lands of the Buffalo Gap National Grassland shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland, national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Buffalo Gap National Grassland in relation to U.S. Forest Service Region 2 boundaries. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal and Black Hills Meridians." Ranger District Office located in Wall, South Dakota.
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

Buffalo Gap National Grassland, South Dakota, 1974. (Grassland Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; partial revision 1974. *GPO 1974-781-699.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°02' – W101°30'/N44°00' – N43°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map printed on both sides of sheet in a western section, 52 x 119 cm., and an eastern section 63 x 75 cm., on sheet, 65 x 120 cm., folded to 14 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Buffalo Gap National Grassland are shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; Indian reservations shown in yellow; national monuments shown in pink; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; state lands shown in purple; paved and all weather rods, road numbers, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland, national forest, Indian Reservation, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, and ranger stations. Includes text, color illustrations, and "Key Map" on both sides of sheet, recreation directory on the eastern side of sheet, and "Vicinity Map" on the western side of sheet. "Black Hills Meridian and Sixth Principal Meridian."
Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of antelope on the range.
Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries
OCLC: 5499315

Cimarron National Grassland, Kansas, 1971. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1969 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series quadrangles. *GPO 780-507.
1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W102°03' – W101°30'/N37°23' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 54 x 78 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green grassland layer.
Lands of the Cimarron National Grassland shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, pasture names and numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Cimarron National Grassland in the state of Kansas. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian." National Grassland headquarters located in Pueblo, Colorado; Ranger District Office in Elkhart, Kansas.
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2 and 16 other libraries
OCLC: 5570597

Comanche National Grassland (North Half), Colorado, 1969. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series quadrangles.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°04' – W103°20'/N38°00' – N37°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 68 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green grassland layer.
Lands of the Comanche National Grassland shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the north half of the Comanche National Grassland in relation to state boundaries and the boundaries of the Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) of the U.S. Forest Service. Forest Supervisors Headquarters located in Pueblo, Colorado; Ranger District Office in Springfield, Colorado. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2 and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 5480590; as a two map set: 38036770

Comanche National Grassland (South Half), Colorado, 1970. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1969 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series quadrangles. *GPO 780-494.
1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W103°40' – W102°18'/N37°25' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

54 x 108 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Comanche National Grassland shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; lands of the Colorado State University's Southeastern Colorado Branch Experiment Station shown in yellow. Also shows national grassland, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the south half of the Comanche National Grassland in relation to the state of Colorado. Forest Supervisors Headquarters located in Pueblo, Colorado; Ranger District Office located in Springfield, Colorado. "Sixth Principal Meridian." "Forest Service Map Class A."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2 and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 557126; as a two map set: 38036770

Fort Pierre National Grassland, South Dakota, 1980. (Grassland Visitor's map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office Denver, Colorado in 1978 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; drafted at Geometronics Service Center in Salt Lake City, Utah. Interior--Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia—1980.
1980. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W100º30' – W100º00'/N44º30' – N43º52'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 57 cm., folded to 11 x 22 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Fort Pierre National Grassland as of April 1978 shown in green; state lands shown in purple; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; other federal recreation lands (Corps of Engineers, etc.) shown in pink; Indian Reservation boundaries outlined in yellow; primary and secondary highways, road numbers, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland and county boundaries, populated places, trails, minor roads, District Ranger station and other structures. Includes color illustrations, "Index to Geological Survey topographic maps," and "Key Map" of South Dakota highlighting the location of the Fort Pierre National Grassland in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map." "Black Hills and Fifth Principal Meridians." This 1980 map was the first publicly available map of the Fort Pierre National Grassland. Ranger District Office located in Pierre, South Dakota.
Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color view of a grassland vista.
Holdings: LC and 76 other libraries
OCLC: 20094181

Nebraska National Forest, Oglala National Grasslands, [1960?]. (Forest Visitor's map)
See listing under Nebraska National Forest

Oglala National Grassland, Nebraska, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series quadrangles.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W104°02' – W103°20'/N43°01' – N42°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 106 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition without green grassland layer
Lands of the Oglala National Grassland shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland, state, and county boundaries, settlements, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Oglala National Grassland in relation to the boundaries of Region 2 of the U.S. Forest Service and state boundaries. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian." "Black Hills Meridian." The headquarters of the Oglala National Grassland headquarters were located in Lincoln, Nebraska in 1968, but were later moved to Chadron, Nebraska near the Pine Mountain Division of the Nebraska National Forest.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Western Michigan University; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 5495625

Pawnee National Grassland, Colorado, 1969. (Administration map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colo., in 1966-67 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series and U.S. Geological Survey maps.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°50' – W103°30'/N41°00' – N40°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 101 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Pawnee National Grassland shown in green; Central Plains Experimental Range ARS-USDA lands shown in yellow; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Pawnee National Grassland in relations to U.S. Forest Service Region 2 and state boundaries. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Sixth Principal Meridian." Grassland Headquarters, Fort Collins with Ranger District Office located in Greeley, Colorado.

Map reprinted in a folded visitor edition in 1986 with *U.S. Government Printing Office 1986 – 677-389.
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2 and 17 other libraries
OCLC: 5495627

Thunder Basin National Grassland, Wyoming, 1973. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Denver, Colorado in 1969 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric [and] U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. *GPO-783-390.
1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W105°40' – W104°15'/N44°15' – N43°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 117 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Thunder Basin National Grassland shown in dark green; adjacent National Forest land shown in light green; Bureau of Land Management land shown in orange; state land shown in purple; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland, national forest, and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other buildings. Includes inset of the northern most section of the Thunder Basin National Grassland in Campbell County – Soda Well Ranger station, "Source Diagram," and "Key Map" showing the location of the Grassland in relation to the state of Wyoming. "Sixth Principal Meridian." The Thunder Basin National Grassland has its Headquarters in Laramie, Wyoming with the Medicine Bow National Forest with Ranger District Office in Douglas, Wyoming.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Colorado; Colorado School of Mines; Indiana Univ.; New York Public Library; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Casper College (Wyo.); LC; NA
OCLC: 5442196

C. Special Areas

Beartooth Recreation Area, Custer National Forest, Montana, 1942.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Region One.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. Relief shown pictorially.
Water features are shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, national park, and state boundaries, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, and special points of interest. Illustrated throughout with small drawings of wildlife, human figures, mountain peaks, and structures. Includes "Index Map" showing the location of the Beartooth Recreation Area in south central Montana/Wyoming.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 14865841

The High Country Showing the Beartooth Primitive Area in the Gallatin and Custer National Forests : Land of the Fisherman's Dream a Forest Wilderness of Mountains, Lakes and Streams.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by Farrell W. Woodard, Frank D. Bates, Robert F. Jamieson.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:76,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map on green background shows the roads, points of interest, campgrounds, national forest and state boundaries, and lakes and streams. wilderness areas shown in gray. Includes illustrations and recreation information.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *High country Map of the Beartooth Mountains Montana-Wyoming.*
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 70782644

Beartooth County.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[1965]. Scale, ca. 1170,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 56 cm., on sheet 46 x 68 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map on green background shows the Beartooth Highway, secondary roads, points of interest, campgrounds, national forest and state boundaries, and lakes and streams. Wilderness areas shown in gray. Includes illustrations, Beartooth Highway road log, campground directory and other information. Includes a portion of the Shoshone National Forest.
Text and illustrations on verso. Title from folded panel. Panel drawing shows car on mountain highway.
Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 39520036

Beartooth High Lake Country, Custer, Gallatin and Shoshone National Forest, Montana and Wyoming, 1971.
U.S. Forest Service. AFPS / Ogden, Utah / 701785.
1971. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 58 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; Beartooth Primitive Area boundary, roads and highways, recreation sites, block

numbers, rails, and roads shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian and public land grid in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Text, location map. and illustrations (mostly color) on verso. Panel title: *Beartooth High Lake Country*. Panel illustration: "Crow Lake (elevation 9,064 feet) Custer National Forest."
Reference to the map: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 927 (April 1972), page 47.
Reference to the index: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 928 (May 1972), page 45.
Holdings: NA; LC and 19 other libraries
OCLC: 5568982

Big Horn Canyon, Pryor Mountain Area.
[Interagency publication, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of the Interior]. *U.S. G. P. O. : 1974-781-335.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:162,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 60 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by shading and spot heights.
Area depicted includes lands of the Custer National Forest (Region 1), Bighorn National Forest (Region 2), Crow Indian Reservation, Bureau of Land Management, and the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area. Shows public/private lands, toads, trails, railroads, geological, historical, and recreational points of interest, towns and settlements, and numerous boundaries. Includes text, color illustrations, and index to U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps.
Descriptive text on the geology and history of the area with sketch relief map of the Pryor and Bighorn mountain area, and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Bighorn Canyon Pryor Mountain Area.*
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Santa Barbara, Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Southern Illinois; Montana Historical Society; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Texas, Austin; LC
OCLC: 38495957

Denver & Rio Grande Narrow Gauge Railroad, Durango – Silverton.
Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. *GPO 841-914.
[1960?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 21 cm., on sheet, 46 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows the 44 mile route of the Rio Grande narrow gauge railroad between Durango and Silverton, Colorado with place names, elevations, and track mileages in red; water features in blue; roads, railroad, national forest boundaries, and hachures shown in black. Includes "Travel Table" being a railroad log describing points of interest along the route.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Along the Narrow Gauge.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of the railroad tracks entering a grade cut with a San Juan National Forest entrance sign.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Georgia
OCLC: 37898979

Dillon Reservoir.
Arapaho National Forest. D & L Printing, Inc. Dillon, Colo.
[1970?]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 x 18 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
U.S. Highway 6 shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows other paved highways, good roads, poor roads, recreation area boundary, towns, and ranger stations. Includes index to recreation sites and text.
Three panels of text and black &white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Dillon Reservoir Recreation Area.* Panel drawing, uncaptioned, blue fish on a line in the foreground with drawing of woods and mountains in the background.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines

Estes Park District Map.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[1955?] No scale given. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grid. Green & white. 19 x 26 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and national park boundaries, Estes Park District boundary, roads, trails, road numbers, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes drawings, listing of picnic and camp grounds, and "Rules for the prevention of forest fires"
Three panels of text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *U S D A, Roosevelt National Forest, Estes Park District.*
Holdings: LC

Map of Grand Mesa Lake Area, Grand Mesa Nat'l Forest.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; compiled and drawn by F.E.W.; this map compiled from a Reclamation Service & Forest Service maps, accuracy of surveys unknown.

1951. Scale, ca. 1:48,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid ticks. Color. 37 x 79 cm., folded to 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, trails, camp grounds and picnic grounds. Includes "Fire prevention rules."
Text and illustrations concerning resources and uses of the forest on verso.
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society
OCLC: 11138126

Map of Grand Mesa Lake Area.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; compiled from Reclamation Service & Forest Service maps; compiled & drawn by F.E.W. '51; (rev. 4-1-52; rev. 2-1-55.)
1955. Scale, ca. 1:48,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid ticks. Color. 37 x 79 cm., folded to 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, trails, camp grounds and picnic grounds. Includes "Fire prevention rules." Map has notes, "The accuracy of this map is not guaranteed due to age and mapping standards" and "Property of the U.S. Forest Service."
Text and illustrations concerning resources and uses of the forest on verso. Panel title: *Grand Mesa Lakes Area, Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado*. Title panel has location map and "Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1955."
Holdings: Colorado College; Colorado Historical Society; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Florida
OCLC: 11138170

Grand Mesa Lakes Country, Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. GPO 858952.
[1962]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 37 x 47 cm., folded to 19 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted in 1964 or 1965 with "GPO 841-474.
Improved forest camps, picnic grounds, trailer parks, and visitor information centers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, trails, and ranger stations. Includes location map "West-Central Colorado" showing the location of the Grand Mesa Lakes Country and Grand Mesa National Forest.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of two horses with riders and two children in a canoe. Publication date [1962] derived from text on verso. This map was later added to the verso of the 1967 forest visitor's map of the Grand Mesa National Forest and its reprints.
Holdings: Colorado College; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Illinois; LC
OCLC: 12019230

Grand Mesa Recreation Trails.
U.S. Forest Service, Grand Mesa National Forest.
1975? Scale, ca. 1:63,380. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 41 cm., folded to 15 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forest boundary, trails, paved and gravel roads, campgrounds, and lakes. Includes location map showing the Grand Mesa Lakes Country with surrounding roads and towns.
Text and trail descriptions on verso. Panel title: *Grand Mesa Recreation Trails, Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 56836144

Lost Creek Scenic Area.
Pike National Forest, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region. GPO 834-899.
[1964?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 x 19 cm., on sheet, 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
County roads, trails, and mileages between trail points shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows Forest Service roads, campgrounds, trail numbers and names, and scenic area boundary. Includes inset of the Pike National Forest showing the location of the Lost Creek Scenic Area in red, text and illustration.
Four panels of text and photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, line of backpackers. In 1980 this area was designated as the Lost Creek Wilderness by an act of Congress.
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Colorado school of Mines; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 380376212

Lost Creek Scenic Area.
Pike National Forest, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region. GPO 845-195.
[1968?] Scale, ca. 1:100,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 x 19 cm., on sheet, 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
County roads, trails, and mileages between trail points shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows Forest Service roads, campgrounds, trail numbers and names, and scenic area boundary. Includes inset of the Pike National Forest, text and illustration. Map differs from the earlier edition in the scale, bolder map text and symbols, and panel title all in red letters. Later printings of this pamphlet exist, one with GPO 848-195 and another with GPO 851-364.
Four panels of text and photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, line of backpackers.
Holdings: Colorado school of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 7764177

Climbing Mt. Elbert, Mt. Massive.
San Isabel National Forest, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
1970? Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. One color. 41 x 31 cm., folded to 21 x 8 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.
Shows "Main Range Trail," trail head, national forest and county boundaries, Continental Divide, roads, and road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, overlooks, points of interest, visitor's center towns, mines, houses and dams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Panel title. In 1980 this area was designated as the Mount Massive Wilderness by an act of Congress.
Text, illustrations, and drawings on verso.
Holdings: private collection

Mount Evans Region, Arapaho, Pike, and Roosevelt National Forests, Colorado.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Smith Brooks Printing Co.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W106º00' – W104º50'/N40º05' – N39º20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 25 x 34 cm. folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown pictorially. Earlier undated examples are also known.
Pictorial map. Courtesy of Denver Convention and Visitor's Bureau. "Through the scenic wonderland of Denver's Mountain Parks." Panel title: *Prospectors trail: through Denver mountain parks to the 14,269 ft. summit of Mt. Evans.* In 1980 this area was designated as the Mount Evans Wilderness by an act of Congress.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Ball State Univ.; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, American Geographical Society Library
OCLC: 12019186

Snowy Range, Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. GPO 850-698.
[1965?] Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Earlier printings without GPO number exist.
Paved roads, improved forest camps, ski area, and improved picnic grounds shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundary, lodges, resorts, youth organization camps, trails, minor roads, and road numbers. "Sixth Principal Meridian" but map has no public land grid.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Includes color drawings. Panel title: *Snowy Range.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (blue) photograph of a mountain lake. Also on panel title: "Medicine Bow National Forest, Laramie, Wyoming." Back folded panel has vicinity map indicating the area covered by the main map.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 13734879

The Spanish Peaks, San Isabel National Forest.
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region].
1968? Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 28 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest lands shown in green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in salmon; state lands shown in gray; paved and gravel roads shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, minor roads, prominent geologic dikes, recreation sites, and railroads. Includes descriptive guide to the "Airship Scenic Drive" with text linked by number to the map. Panel title. In the year 2000 this area was designated as the Spanish Peaks Wilderness by an act of Congress.
Text and black & white illustration on verso.
Holdings: private collection

Uncompahgre Scenic Region, Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado.
Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. GPO 834-917
[1962]? Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map, 30 x 45 cm., on sheet, 46 x 57 cm., folded to 23 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; four classes of roads and highways shown in red; rivers, lakes and streams shown in Blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness and primitive area, and county boundaries, trails, and road numbers. buildings. Includes descriptive text and color illustrations. Date of 1962 determined from the map text. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Area shown is the Silverton/Ouray, Colorado area or the high borderlands between the Uncompahgre and the San Juan National Forests. The Wilson Mountains Primitive Area shown on the map became the Lizard Head Wilderness in 1980. Also in 1980, the western portion of the Uncompahgre Primitive Area was renamed the Mount Sneffels Wilderness while the eastern portion was designated as the Big Blue Wilderness. The name was later changed from Big Blue to the Uncompahgre Wilderness with the passage of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993.
Text, illustrations, and vicinity map on verso. Panel title: *Uncompahgre National Forest Scenic Region.* Alternative title: *The Uncompahgre National Forest presents to you the Uncompahgre National Forest Scenic Region.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, impressionistic purple and pink drawing of sheer mountain cliffs and riders with a pack train on the trail.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 10896523

Wapiti Valley, Shoshone National Forest.
Rocky Mountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. GPO 838-486.
1965? Scale, ca. 1:142,560. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 34 x 12 cm., on sheet 23 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National Forest land shown in green; good motor roads, wilderness area and national park boundaries, improved camp and picnic grounds, and resorts shown in red; rivers and streams shown blue. Also shows national forest boundaries, secondary roads, trails, and selected buildings. Includes inset of the Shoshone National Forest and vicinity highlighting the area covered by the main map.
Five panels of text and black & white illustrations on verso. Title and statement of responsibility for the map comes from the panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of two elk in the snow.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 36046932

IX. Index to Cartographers

A. U.S. Forest Service

An * by the cartographer's name indicates that this person could not be located in any directories.

Acker, Sara Lillian. S. L. Acker. S. L. A. (Washington Headquarters Office) Active 1912 to 1941, she worked on maps for all Forest Service areas except Alaska and is found in the 1910 and following editions of the Washington, D.C. city directories. Later editions of the city directories list her name as "S. Lillian Acker," but in all cases, employed as "draftsman" for the Forest Service. Her last map credit was for tracing the Sequoia National Forest of 1941.

Grand Mesa National Forest, 1927, traced by
Medicine Bow, Wyoming, Folio, 1913, traced by
Medicine Bow, Wyoming, Grazing Atlas, 1913, traced by

***Bates, Frank D.** Frank D. Bates. Bates could not be found in Forest Service directories or in city directories of the early 1950s for either Missoula, Montana or Denver, Colorado.

The High Country Showing the Beartooth Primitive Area in the Gallatin and Custer National Forests…1954, compiled by

Bradford, Frederick D. F. D. Bradford. F. D. B. (Washington Headquarters Office) Active 1912 to 1919, primarily with proclamation diagrams for all Districts and is found in the 1910 Washington, D.C. city directory as working for the Forest Service.

Cochetopa Proclamation diagram, 1913, traced by

Burgess, John. Burgess began work with the Forest Service's Denver Office as a surveyor in 1919 and ended in 1924 when he became a "draftsman" for Denver Water, a public utility established in 1918. The public utility was then engaged in building an aqueduct that would carry water from the western slope of the Continental Divide to Denver on the eastern slope. The centerpiece of this engineering marvel was the Moffat Tunnel.

Colorado National Forest, 1924, compiled by
Holy Cross National Forest, 1922, compiled by
San Juan National Forest, 1921, compiled by
Shoshone National Forest, 1921, compiled by

Burrus, Robert F. R. F. Burrus. R.F.B. Burrus was first listed as a "draftsman" for the Forest Service in the 1924 Denver city directory and went on to build one of the most impressive records of mapping in the Rocky Mountain Region. He left federal service around 1950.

Black Hills National Forest, 1955, compiled by
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1936, compiled and drawn by (1941)
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1941, Forest Visitor's map, compiled by (1952)
Gunnison National Forest, 1931, compiled and traced by
Gunnison National Forest, 1937, compiled and drawn by (1941, 1949)
Gunnison National Forest, 1949, drawn by (1955, 1959, Forest Visitor's map 1960?)
Harney National Forest, 1935, compiled and drawn by (1938, 1942, 1951)
Holy Cross National Forest, 1935, compiled and traced by (1939)
Medicine Bow Proclamation diagram, 1929, compiled and traced by
Medicine Bow National Forest, 1928, compiled and traced by (1929)
Medicine Bow National Forest, Laramie Peak Division, 1929, compiled by
Medicine Bow National Forest, 1930, Forest Visitor's map, compiled by (1934)
Medicine Bow National Forest, 1935, compiled and traced by (1940)
Medicine Bow National Forest, Laramie Peak Division, 1938, drawn by
Montezuma National Forest, 1935, traced by
Pike National Forest, 1931, traced by
Pike National Forest, 1938, compiled by
Rio Grande National Forest, 1947, compiled and drawn by
Routt National Forest, 1932, compiled and traced by (1933)
San Isabel National Forest, 1930, compiled by (1937)
San Isabel National Forest, 1942, compiled and drawn by (1947)
San Juan National Forest, 1951, compiled and drawn by
Shoshone National Forest, 1929, compiled and traced by
Shoshone National Forest, 1936, traced by (1940)
Shoshone National Forest, 1952, compiled and drawn by
Superior National Forest, 1928, traced by (1934)
Uncompahgre National Forest, 1929, compiled and traced by (1935)
Uncompahgre National Forest, 1951, compiled and drawn by
Washakie National Forest, 1927, compiled and drawn by
White River National Forest, 1933, compiled by
White River National Forest, 1934, compiled and traced by (1939)

Bynes, Henry L. H. L. Bynes. Denver city directories for the late 1920s into the early 1930s lists Bynes as a "draftsman for the Denver, Rio Grande and Western Railroad, which was headquartered in Denver. In 1934 he went to work for the Forest Service as a draftsman and worked in that capacity until 1938.

Pike National Forest, 1936, revised by
Pike National Forest, 1937, revised by
Rio Grande National Forest, 1937, Forest Visitor's map, compiled and drawn by

Christensen, Viggo. V. Christensen. (Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado; Northern Region, Missoula, Montana; Southern Region, Atlanta, Georgia) Christensen is most associated with topographic work for Northern Region from 1926 to 1934. Christensen served as a "draftsman" with the Forest Service according to Polk's Missoula city directory. Prior to 1926, he worked as a draftsman for the Rocky Mountain District. In 1934 he moved to Atlanta, the headquarters for the newly created Southern Region (Southern Region) and by 1936 he is listed in the Forest Service Directory as the "Chief, Drafting." However, he has no map credits to his name during his service in the Southern Region, 1934 to 1941.

Arapaho National Forest, 1924, compiled and traced by
Colorado National Forest, 1924, compiled and traced by
Nebraska Proclamation diagram, 1925, compiled by
Nebraska National Forest, 1925, compiled by

Clayton, Alfred G. A.G. Clayton. (Washakie National Forest, Sheridan Ranger District, Dubois, Wyoming)

Washakie National Forest, Wyoming, 1938, Forest Visitor's map, artist of the map cover drawing of Chief Washakie

Colyar, Raymond R. R. R. Colyar. Early Denver city directories beginning in 1910 list Colyar as being a "show card writer" and after 1916 as a "commercial artist." One can presume that his single, 1918, map credit was owing to staff shortages caused by the war.

Sopris National Forest, 1918, traced by

Dennee, Phyllis I. P.I. Dennee. Dennee first appears in the 1918 Denver city directory as employed by the Denver Phone Company as a "draftsman" and the very next year in the same capacity for the Forest Service. She left the Rocky Mountain District in 1922 for the newly established Alaska District (District 8) where, with another experienced cartographer from the Intermountain District, Florence I. Shafer, she set up the drafting unit in the Engineering Division in Juneau. The October 1922 *Forest Service Directory* has Dennee listed among the staff with the Alaska District under "Drafting." Unlike Shafer who stayed in Juneau well into the 1940s, she returned to Denver in 1927 to work as a draftsman with the U.S. Supervisor of Surveys (General Land Office), Department of the Interior up until the beginning of World War II.

Cochetopa National Forest, 1919, traced by [1924]
Hayden National Forest, 1919, traced by
Michigan National Forest, 1919, traced by (1920)
Montezuma National Forest, 1921, compiled and traced by
Routt National Forest, 1921, traced by (1924, 1925)
San Isabel National Forest, 1920, compiled and traced by
San Juan National Forest, 1921, traced by
Superior Proclamation diagram, 1927, traced by
Superior National Forest, 1920, traced by (1924)
Uncompahgre National Forest, 1920, traced by
White River National Forest, 1919, traced by

***Douglas, L. H.** Douglas could not be identified in either directories for Washington, D.C. or Denver. He or she might have been assigned to headquarters of the Medicine Bow National Forest in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Medicine Bow, Wyoming, Folio, 1913, base map by
Medicine Bow, Wyoming, Grazing Atlas, 1913, grazing classification and base map by

Elliott, John W. J. W. Elliott. J. W. E. Elliott began his cartographic career with the Clason Map Company in 1927, moving on the next year to the Denver photo-engraving firm of Daniel-Smith Company where he remained until 1932. The 1933 Denver city directory simply lists his name and his occupation but not his employer, but the 1934 directory and those after indicates he was employed by the Forest Service from 1934 to 1941.

Rocky Mt. Region, 1935, compiled and checked by
Holy Cross National Forest, 1937, Forest Visitor's booklet and map, compiled and drawn by

Fearn, Albert E. A. E. F. (Washington Headquarters Office) The 1908 & 1910 editions of Polk's Washington, D.C. directory lists Fearn as employed by the "Bur. of Print."

Leadville Folio, 1908, traced by

Flack, Frank F. Frank Flack. F. Flack. F.F. (Pacific Northwest Region, Portland, Oregon; Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado) Flack is first listed in the Portland, Oregon city directory in 1920 as a "draftsman" with the Forest Service. Flack remained with the North Pacific Region until 1937 when he transferred to the Rocky Mountain Region, working in its Engineering Division until about 1948. Portland city directories, 1931 to 1937 listed his name as being a draftsman, US Forest Service.

National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region, Region 2, 1940, revised by
Black Hills and Harney National Forests, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1940, revised by
Arapaho National Forest, 1938, revised by
Arapaho National Forest, 1939, drawn by
Black Hills National Forest, 1939, compiled by (1953)
Cochetopa National Forest, 1940, Administrative map, revised by
Cochetopa National Forest, 1940, Forest Visitor's map, drawn by
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1941, Administrative map, revised by
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1941, Forest Visitor's map, revised by (1952)
Gunnison National Forest, 1937, drawn by (1941)
Gunnison National Forest, 1938, drawn by
Gunnison National Forest, 1941, drawn and revised by
Harney National Forest, 1938, revised by
Harney National Forest, 1942, revised by (1951)
Holy Cross National Forest, 1939, revised by
Medicine Bow National Forest, 1940, revised by
Medicine Bow National Forest, 1941, drawn by
Montezuma National Forest, 1938, drawn by
Montezuma National Forest, 1940, revised by
Pike National Forest, 1938, revised by
Pike National Forest, 1942, revised by
Rio Grande National Forest, 1942, revised by
Roosevelt National Forest, 1938, compiled by
Roosevelt National Forest, 1941, compiled and revised by
Routt National Forest, 1941, drawn by
San Isabel National Forest, 1937, revised by
San Isabel National Forest, 1947, revised by
San Isabel National Forest, 1948, drawn by
San Juan National Forest, 1942, prepared by
Shoshone National Forest, 1940, revised by
Shoshone National Forest, 1941, revised by
Uncompahgre National Forest, 1948, compiled and drawn by
Washakie National Forest, 1938, drawn by
Washakie National Forest, 1942, revised by
White River National Forest, 1939, revised by
White River National Forest, 1941, revised by
White River National Forest, 1947, revised by
White River National Forest, 1949, compiled and drawn by

Good, Lewis S. L. S. Good. L.S.G. (Region 2, Denver, Colorado; Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia) Good is first found in the Denver city directory in 1915 and is listed as a student. The next year finds him employed as a "draftsman" for the Clason Map Company in Denver. After a short hiatus from the Denver city directory, probably due to the war, Good returned to the Denver city directory in 1919 as a "draftsman" for the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, at that time an agency within the U.S. Department of Agriculture. By 1922 he has transferred to the Rocky Mountain District of the Forest Service as "draftsman." The last entry for Lewis S. Good in the Denver city directory came in 1935; the next year he had transferred to the Southern Region in Atlanta, but first listed in the Atlanta city directory in 1937 up to 1942.

The Black Hills Region, South Dakota – Wyoming, 1927, drawn by
The Black Hills Region, South Dakota – Wyoming, 1930, compiled and drawn by
Arapaho National Forest, 1932, compiled and traced by (1938)
Bighorn National Forest, 1926, compiled by
Bighorn National Forest, 1932, compiled and traced by
Bighorn National Forest, 1940, compiled by
Black Hills National Forest, 1928, compiled and traced by (1934)
Chippewa National Forest, 1924, compiled and traced by
Cochetopa National Forest, 1925, compiled by
Cochetopa National Forest, 1931, compiled and traced by
Cochetopa National Forest, 1935, compiled and revised by (1940 Administrative map)
Harney National Forest, 1924, revised by
Holy Cross National Forest, 1927, traced by

Huron Proclamation diagram, 1928, compiled and traced by
Michigan National Forest, 1925, compiled and traced by
Minnesota National Forest, 1924, compiled and traced by
Montezuma National Forest, 1927, compiled and traced by
Nebraska Proclamation diagram, 1925, traced by
Nebraska National Forest, 1925, traced by
Nebraska National Forest, 1932, compiled and traced by (1939)
Pike National Forest, 1930, compiled and traced by (1931, 1936, 1937, 1942)
Rio Grande National Forest, 1927, compiled and traced by (1932, 1937-administrative map, 1942)
Roosevelt National Forest, 1932, compiled and traced by (1937)
San Juan Proclamation diagram, 1928, compiled and drawn by
San Juan National Forest, 1928, compiled and drawn by (1933 - administrative map, 1939)
San Juan National Forest, 1933, Forest Visitor's map, compiled by
Shoshone National Forest, 1927, traced by
Shoshone National Forest, 1936, compiled and traced by (1940)
Superior Proclamation diagram, 1927, revised by
Superior National Forest, 1924, revised by
Uncompahgre National Forest, 1923, compiled and traced by
Washakie National Forest, 1926, compiled and traced by
White River National Forest, 1923, traced by
White River National Forest, 1928, traced by

Gosorn, Charles B. C. B. Gosorn. C.B.G. Gosorn is first found in the Denver city directory of 1909, identified as being a "Clerk, U.S. Forest Service" and in 1910, as the "Chief draftsman, U.S. Forest Service." The 1914 through 1945 Denver directories lists Gosorn as working as the manager for the Commercial Copying Company, sometimes listed as the Commercial Copying and Map Company, perhaps his own business. He is not identified in the city directories after 1913 as an employee of the Forest Service, even though most of his map credits date from this time. It could be that he preferred to be identified with the business for financial reasons and not with the federal government. In the late 1940s Gosorn was employed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Denver Office.

The Black Hills Region, South Dakota – Wyoming, 1915, [compiled and drafted by]
Durango National Forest, 1917, compiled by
Gunnison National Forest, 1918, compiled and traced by
Harney National Forest, 1924, 1:126,720-scale Administrative map, compiled and traced by
Hayden National Forest, 1919, compiled by
Holy Cross National Forest, 1918, compiled by
Pike National Forest, 1919, 1:126,720-scale Administrative map, compiled and traced by
Pike National Forest, 1919, 1:253,440-scale Administrative map, compiled by (1925)
Shoshone National Forest, 1913, [compiled and traced by]
White River National Forest, 1919, compiled by

Harrison, Dabney C. D.C. Harrison. (Washington Headquarters Office) The 1910 Washington, D.C. directory lists Harrison as working for the Forest Service.

Black Hills Folio, 1909, compiled by
Harney Folio, 1912, compiled by

Hedge, Herbert F. H. F. Hedge. Hedge was a student in 1914, an apprentice with the Clason Map Company in the 1915-1916 period, and a draftsman for the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1917. The Denver city directories for 1918 and 1919 has him employed as a "draftsman" for the Forest Service. The directories after 1919 do not list his name, corresponding to his one map credit.

Washakie National Forest, 1919, traced by

Jackson, Charles Donald, Jr. C. D. Jackson. C. J. (Rocky Mountain, Region, Denver, Colorado; Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah; Pacific Southwest Region, San Francisco, California) The 1920 Denver city directory is the first to list Jackson as a Forest Service "draftsman" for the Rocky Mountain District. After an absence between 1922 and 1924 during which time he worked for the Intermountain District, but his name never appeared in the Ogden city directory, Jackson reappeared in the 1925 Denver city directory as a "draftsman" for the Clason Map Company. In 1932 Jackson is listed as an employee of the Forest Service working for the California Region in 1932. From that year until 1956, Jackson served as on the Engineering Division staff of Region 5.

National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region, Region 2, 1932, drawn and traced by (1940)
Battlement National Forest, 1922, traced by
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1922, traced by
Routt National Forest, 1921, compiled by (1924, 1925)

***Jacquith, A. C.** Jacquith could not be found in any Denver city directories for the early to mid-1920s.

Black Hills National Forest, 1924, compiled by
Shoshone National Forest, 1921, traced by

***Jamieson, Robert F.** Robert F. Jamieson. Jamieson could not be found in Forest Service directories or in city directories for Missoula, Montana or Denver, Colorado for the early to mid-1950s period.

The High Country Showing the Beartooth Primitive Area in the Gallatin and Custer National Forests…1954, compiled by

Klemme, George W. Geo. Klemme. G. W. Klemme. G.W. Clemme (Pacific Northwest Region, Portland, Oregon; Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado) In 1921, Klemme compiled and traced an administrative map of the Siuslaw National Forest for the North Pacific District before being employed as a "draftsman" for the Rocky Mountain District. His name first appears in the Denver city directory for 1921 as a Forest Service employee, but by 1924 he had left the federal government for Denver Water, a public utility established in 1918. The public utility was then engaged in the ambitious task of building an aqueduct that would carry water from the western slope of the Continental Divide to Denver on the eastern slope. The centerpiece for this marvel of engineering was the Moffat Tunnel that carried both water and the Denver, Rio Grande and Western Railroad mainline through the Rockies.

Holy Cross National Forest, 1922, traced by
San Isabel National Forest, 1924, compiled and traced by (spelled on this map "Clemme")
White River National Forest, 1923, compiled by

Kuphal, Herbert H. H. H. Kuphal. (Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado; Northern Region, Missoula, Montana) Kuphal began work as a "draftsman" for the Forest Service's District 2 office in 1917 and was active from 1917 to 1919, when he transferred to District 1 in Missoula, Montana. His map credits for the Northern District began in 1921 and continued well into the 1930s. During 1915 and 1916, the Missoula city directory lists Kuphal as a student at the University of Montana and later, in 1922, as an "engineer, Forest Service." According to Polk's 1938 Missoula city directory, he later became the "Resident Engineer" working for the Montana State Highway Commission.

Cochetopa National Forest, 1919, compiled by [1924]
Routt Proclamation diagram, 1918, traced by
Sopris National Forest, 1918, compiled by

McConnell, Harold P. H. P. McConnell. H. P. M. (Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado; Eastern Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) McConnell made his first appearance in the 1924 Denver city directory, employed as a "draftsman' for the Forest Service and continued in that capacity until 1929 when he transferred from Denver to the newly created Lakes States District (District 9 – later the North Central Region) to be in charge of the Maps and Surveys Section until 1933 when Frank F. Kemp took the title of Chief Draftsman. The 1928 map of the Superior National Forest cited below was compiled by McConnell in Denver, when the forests of the upper mid-west were administered by the Rocky Mountain District. The 1929 map of the Huron National Forest was compiled after McConnell had arrived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. McConnell's name can be found in the Milwaukee city directories beginning in 1929 continuing to 1933 first as chief draftsman for the U.S. Forest Service's Region 9, then as an "engineer." In 1934, McConnell transferred from the Engineering Division to the Lands Division of the North Central Region where he is put in charge of acquisition. The Division later takes on the name of the "Division of Recreation and Lands, Wildlife and Range Management."

Bighorn National Forest, 1926, traced by
Bighorn National Forest, 1927, compiled by
Black Hills National Forest, 1924, revised and traced by
Cochetopa National Forest, 1925, traced by
Cochetopa National Forest, 1928, compiled and drawn by
Hayden National Forest, 1926, compiled and traced by
Holy Cross National Forest, 1927, compiled and traced by
Huron National Forest, 1929, compiled and traced by (1933 FVM)

Medicine Bow National Forest, 1928, compiled by (1929)
Nebraska National Forest, 1928, compiled and drawn by
Pike National Forest, 1925, revised and traced by
Shoshone National Forest, 1927, compiled and traced by
Superior National Forest, 1928, compiled by (1934)
White River National Forest, 1928, compiled by

Meekham, Hofer S. H. S. Meekham (Washington Headquarters Office) Perhaps the most productive cartographer throughout the first three decades of the Forest Service, compiling folios on all Districts beginning in 1907, the flurry of Proclamation diagrams from 1910 to 1915 and moving on to administrative maps, especially of the Eastern District, after 1920. His output for the Northern District typifies his work on all other Districts other than the Eastern District, Helena Folio of 1907, Proclamation diagrams, 1912-1918, administrative maps for all Districts up to the early 1920s, then, as District cartographic operations came up to speed, his name disappears from administrative maps. He continued to work on Proclamation diagrams and administrative maps of the Eastern District (including southern forests) until about 1932 when the Washington, D.C. city directory ceases to record his name. Meekham was first listed in the Washington, D.C. city directory of 1910 as being with the "Dept. of Agr."

National Forests of Western Colorado, 1930, compiled by
Arapaho Proclamation diagram, 1913, compiled by
Arapaho Proclamation diagram, 1930, compiled by
Battlement Proclamation diagram, 1913, compiled by
Cochetopa Proclamation diagram, 1913, compiled by
Cochetopa Proclamation diagram, 1930, compiled by
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1927, compiled by
Gunnison Proclamation diagram, 1930, compiled by
Leadville Proclamation diagram 1913, compiled by
Leadville Folio, 1908, compiled by
Medicine Bow, Wyoming, Folio, 1913, compiled by
Medicine Bow, Wyoming, Grazing Atlas, 1913, compiled by
Pike Proclamation diagram, 1930, compiled by
Pike Folio, 1908, compiled by
Rio Grande Folio, 1909, compiled by
Routt Proclamation diagram, 1930, compiled by
San Isabel National Forest, 1920, projections and land lines by
San Juan Folio, 1909, compiled by
White River Proclamation diagram, 1912, compiled by

Mehurin, Ellen L. E. L. Mehurin E. L. M. (Washington Headquarters Office) Mehurin's name appears as the tracer for many folio pages, proclamation diagrams, and administrative maps from 1915 to 1938. Towards the end of her career, she worked primarily on maps of the Southern forests, her last map credits coming in 1938 for the Homochitto and Ocala National Forests. She can be found in Washington, D.C. city directories from 1912 to 1938.

National Forests of Western Colorado, 1930, traced by
Arapaho Proclamation diagram, 1930, traced by
Black Hills National Forest, 1917, traced by
Cochetopa Proclamation diagram, 1930, traced by
Gunnison Proclamation diagram, 1930, traced by
Harney National Forest, 1919, traced by (1924 1:253,440-scale Administrative map)
Medicine Bow Proclamation diagram, 1924, traced by
Pike Proclamation diagram, 1930, traced by
Routt Proclamation diagram, 1930, traced by

Noel, Joseph Snider. J. S. Noel J. S. N. (Washington Headquarters Office) Noel worked mostly on tracing folio pages for forests throughout the West and later Proclamation diagrams and is found in the 1910 Washington, D.C. city directory as being a "draftsman, Dept. Agr." Noel is also credited with the tracing and lettering of the special edition of the General Land Office map of Alaska, made for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909. His name appears on several folios for District 2.

Harney Folio, 1912, compiled by
Medicine Bow, Wyoming, Folio, 1913, traced by
Medicine Bow, Wyoming, Grazing Atlas, 1913, traced by

Pike Folio, 1908, traced by
Rio Grande Folio, 1909, traced by
Rio Grande National Forest, 1911, [traced by]
San Juan Folio, 1909, traced by

Nordmark, Godfrey G., Jr. G. G. Nordmark, Jr. G.G.N., Jr. Nordmark's name appeared in the 1929 Denver city Directory as a "Draftsman" for the Denver Phone Company. The next year he was working in that capacity for the U.S. Forest Service to 1939. From 1940 onwards, Nordmark served Denver residents as an attorney.

National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region, Region 2, 1932, drawn by (1940)
Black Hills and Harney National Forests, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1934, compiled and drawn by
Nebraska National Forest, 1932, traced by
San Isabel National Forest, 1931, compiled and drawn by
San Juan National Forest, 1933, Forest Visitor's map, drawn by
Uncompahgre National Forest, 1935, revised by

Noyes, Clare B. C. B. Noyes C. B. N. (Washington Headquarters Office) Another highly productive cartographer with a specialty in topography. The name first appears on the Snoqualmie Folio of 1907 and last found on the 1940 Los Padres National Forest, Monterey Division administrative and topographic maps as the one who traced these maps. Her name can be found in city directories of Washington, D.C. from 1915 and thereafter.

National Forests District No. 2, 1914, drawn by
Durango National Forest, 1917, traced by
Leadville Folio, 1908, traced by
Pike Folio, 1908, traced by

***V.P.**

Black Hills National Forest of South Dakota and Wyoming, 1962 [drawn by]

***Parker, Gordon** (Washington Headquarters Office?) Parker's name could not be found in either the Denver or the Washington, D.C. city directories of the time.

Washakie National Forest, 1912, [compiled by]

Scheaffer, Morris A. M. Scheaffer. M.A.S. Scheaffer came to the Rocky Mountain District as a "draftsman" in 1924 and remained until 1929. Denver city directories stopped carrying his name in 1930.

Arapaho National Forest, 1928, compiled and drawn by
Bighorn National Forest, 1927, drawn by
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1930, compiled and drawn by
Medicine Bow National Forest, 1928, drawn by
Michigan National Forest, 1927, Forest Visitor's Map, compiled and drawn by
Montezuma National Forest, 1930, compiled and drawn by

Sealing, Herman Ellis. Herman E. Sealing. H. Ellis Sealing. H.E. Sealing. Sealing first appeared in the Denver city directory in 1911 employed by the Clason Map Company as a "draftsman" and continuing at the commercial map company until 1917. The 1918 directory has Sealing employed as a "draftsman" for the Forest Service for the first time. By 1922, Sealing had moved on to the U.S. Reclamation Service's Denver Office as a "draftsman" and later as an engineer.

Battlement National Forest, 1922, compiled by
Colorado National Forest, 1917, compiled and traced by ([1924] Forest Visitor's map)
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1922, compiled by
Holy Cross National Forest, 1918, traced by
Michigan National Forest, 1919, compiled by (1920)
Montezuma National Forest, 1921, compiled by
Rio Grand National Forest, 1918, compiled and traced by
Roosevelt National Forest, 1917 (1932 reprint)
San Juan National Forest, 1918, compiled and traced by
Superior Proclamation diagram, 1927, compiled by

Superior National Forest, 1920, compiled by (1924)
Uncompahgre National Forest, 1920, compiled by
Washakie National Forest, 1919, compiled by

Steele, Byram W. Steele is identified in the 1921 through 1925 editions of the Denver city directory alternately as an "Civil engineer" and as a "draftsman." He is never listed as being a cartographer for the Forest Service. The Battlement (later the Grand Mesa) National Forest covered areas where there were incongruities in the original federal survey. The Forest Service in mapping the forest went to another federal agency for map control data and the most current public land grid.

Battlement National Forest, 1922, projections and land lines by
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1922, projections and land lines by

Swan, Walter Hughey. W. H. S. Swan joined the Rocky Mountain Region as a "draftsman" in 1935 and worked for the Region through 1941. Before 1935 and after 1941, he was listed in the Denver city directory as being a civil engineer. After a seven year tenure with the Forest Service, it seems odd that Swan only has one map credit.

National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region, Region 2, 1940, revised by

Tayloe, Imogen I. I. I. T. (Washington Headquarters Office) Tayloe is listed in Polk's 1908 Washington, D.C. city directory as being employed by the Department of Agriculture as a "draftsman."

Leadville Folio, 1908, traced by
Pike Folio, 1908, traced by

Thornton, Thomas O. T. O. Thornton. Thornton began his drafting career with the Forest Service in 1938 and worked until 1941. After a being listed in the 1941 Denver Directory he disappears from its pages, but returns in 1945 and is listed as an "Engineering Aid, USFS" and then is not listed after that. This might well indicate military service and a desire to move on.

Bighorn National Forest, 1940, drawn and revised by
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1939, Forest Visitor map, compiled and drawn by
Nebraska National Forest, 1939, revised by
San Juan National Forest, 1939, revised by

Trembly, Guy T. G. T. Trembly G. Trembly G. T. T. (Washington Headquarters Office) With Ellen L. Mehurin, the most productive map tracer in the Washington Office, working first on tracing Proclamation diagrams and folio sheets beginning in 1907 then administrative maps for all Forest Service Regions, all the way to the mid-1930s with a map of Puerto Rico of 1935. In 1910 he was listed as a "draftsman" in the Washington, D.C. city directory.

Arapaho Proclamation diagram, 1912, traced by
Battlement Proclamation diagram, 1913, compiled by
Bear Lodge Proclamation diagram, 1907, traced by
Leadville Proclamation diagram 1913, traced by
Leadville Folio, 1908, traced by
Pike Folio, 1908, traced by
Rio Grande Folio, 1909, traced by
San Juan Folio, 1909, traced by
White River Proclamation diagram, 1912, traced by

Waggaman, Josephine M. J. M. Waggaman J. Waggaman J. M. W. (Washington Headquarters Office) Waggaman made maps for most Districts beginning in 1912, including administrative, folio and grazing atlas sheets, and proclamation diagrams.

Medicine Bow, Wyoming, Folio, 1913, traced by
Medicine Bow, Wyoming, Grazing Atlas, 1913, traced by
Montezuma National Forest, 1916, revised by
Pike National Forest, 1919, 1:253,440-scale administrative map, traced by (1925 Forest Visitor's map)

Washburn, Frank E. F. E. Washburn. Washburn. F.E.W. (Southwest Region, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Pacific Northwest Region, Portland, Oregon; Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado) Washburn became the Chief of Drafting for the Rocky Mountain District in 1927, after leaving the North Pacific District where he had worked since 1921. Previous to 1921, he was a cartographer for the Southwestern District working in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Washburn worked for the Forest Service in Denver, building the largest map record in the Rocky Mountain Region, until 1957 when he became an engineer for Denver's City Board of Water Commissioners.

National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region, Region 2, 1932, drawn by (1940)
Rocky Mt. Region, 1935, compiled and checked by
National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region, 1953, edited by
The Black Hills Region, South Dakota – Wyoming, 1930, compiled and drawn by
Black Hills and Harney National Forests, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1934, compiled by
Black Hills and Harney National Forests, South Dakota and Wyoming, 1940, checked by
Arapaho National Forest, 1928, compiled by
Arapaho National Forest, 1932, compiled by (1938)
Arapaho National Forest, 1939, checked by
Bighorn National Forest, 1927, compiled by
Bighorn National Forest, 1932, compiled by
Bighorn National Forest, 1938, compiled by
Bighorn National Forest, 1940, compiled by
Black Hills National Forest, 1928, compiled by (1934)
Black Hills National Forest, 1939, checked by
Black Hills National Forest, 1939 (1953), checked by; folder map overlays by
Black Hills National Forest, 1955, compiled and revised by
Cochetopa National Forest, 1928, compiled by
Cochetopa National Forest, 1931, compiled by
Cochetopa National Forest, 1935, compiled by (1940 Administrative map)
Cochetopa National Forest, 1940, Forest Visitor's map, checked by
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1930, compiled and drawn by
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1936, compiled by (1941)
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1939, compiled by
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1941, Forest Visitor's map, compiled by (1952)
Gunnison National Forest, 1931, compiled by
Gunnison National Forest, 1937, compiled by (1941, 1949)
Gunnison National Forest, 1938, checked by
Gunnison National Forest, 1955, compiled and revised boundary by (1959, Forest Visitor's map 1960?)
Harney National Forest, 1935, compiled by (1938, 1942, 1951)
Holy Cross National Forest, 1935, compiled by (1939)
Holy Cross National Forest, 1937, Forest Visitor's booklet and map, compiled by
Medicine Bow Proclamation diagram, 1929, compiled by
Medicine Bow National Forest, Laramie Peak Division, 1929, compiled by
Medicine Bow National Forest, 1930, Forest Visitor's map, compiled and drawn by (1934)
Medicine Bow National Forest, 1935, compiled by (1940)
Medicine Bow National Forest, 1941, checked by
Michigan National Forest, 1927, Forest Visitor's Map, compiled by
Montezuma National Forest, 1930, compiled and drawn by
Montezuma National Forest, 1935, compiled by (1940)
Montezuma National Forest, 1938, checked by
Nebraska National Forest, 1932, compiled by (1939)
Pike National Forest, 1930, compiled by (1931, 1936, 1937, 1942)
Pike National Forest, 1938, compiled by
Rio Grande National Forest, 1933, compiled by (1937-administrative map, 1942)
Rio Grande National Forest, 1937, Forest Visitor's map, compiled by
Rio Grande National Forest, 1947, compiled by
Rio Grande National Forest, 1949, checked by
Roosevelt National Forest, 1932, compiled by (1937)
Roosevelt National Forest, 1938, compiled by (1941)
Roosevelt National Forest, 1951, checked by
Routt National Forest, 1932, compiled by (1933)
Routt National Forest, 1941, checked by
San Isabel National Forest, 1930, compiled by (1937, 1942)

San Isabel National Forest, 1931, compiled by
San Isabel National Forest, 1940, checked by
San Isabel National Forest, 1942, compiled by
San Isabel National Forest, 1947, edited by
San Isabel National Forest, 1948, checked by
San Juan Proclamation diagram, 1928, compiled by
San Juan National Forest, 1928, compiled by (1933 administrative map, 1939)
San Juan National Forest, 1933, Forest Visitor's map, compiled by
San Juan National Forest, 1942, checked by
San Juan National Forest, 1951, compiled by
Shoshone National Forest, 1929, compiled and traced by
Shoshone National Forest, 1936, compiled by (1940)
Shoshone National Forest, 1941, checked by
Superior National Forest, 1928, compiled by (1934)
Uncompahgre National Forest, 1929, compiled by (1935)
Washakie National Forest, 1927, compiled by
Washakie National Forest, 1937, compiled by (1942)
Washakie National Forest, 1938, checked by
White River National Forest, 1928, compiled by
White River National Forest, 1933, compiled by (1934, 1939)
White River National Forest, 1941, checked by
White River National Forest, 1949, checked by
White River National Forest, [1955], revised by
Map of Grand Mesa Lake Area, Grand Mesa Nat'l Forest, 1951, compiled and drawn by (1955)

West, Vallum W. V. W. West. V. W. W. West began as a "draftsman" for the Rocky Mountain Region in 1930 and worked through 1941. Denver directories did not carry his name from 1942 until 1945 when he again was listed as a draftsman for the Forest Service, serving in that capacity until 1949.

National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region, 1953, compiled and drawn by
Arapaho National Forest, 1932, Forest Visitor's map, drawn by
Arapaho National Forest, 1939, drawn by
Bighorn National Forest, 1932, Forest Visitor's map, drawn by
Bighorn National Forest, 1938, compiled and drawn by
Bighorn National Forest, 1940, drawn by
Black Hills National Forest, 1939, compiled by (1953)
Cochetopa National Forest, 1931 (1932) Forest Visitor's map, drawn by
Grand Mesa National Forest, 1936, drawn by
Gunnison National Forest, 1931, Forest Visitor's map, drawn by
Harney National Forest, 1942 (1951), Forest Visitor's map, recreation map by
Medicine Bow National Forest, 1930, Forest Visitor's map, drawn by (1934)
Montezuma National Forest, 1935, compiled and traced by
Montezuma National Forest, 1940, compiled and revised by
Rio Grande National Forest, 1949, drawn by
Roosevelt National Forest, 1937, revised by
Roosevelt National Forest, 1938, revised by
Roosevelt National Forest, 1951, drawn by
San Isabel National Forest, 1940, revised by
Uncompahgre National Forest, 1951, compiled and drawn by
Washakie National Forest, 1937, compiled and drawn by (1942)
White River National Forest, 1933, drawn by
Trail Map of West Elk Wild Area, 1963, [drawn by]

***Woodard, Farrell, W.** Farrell W. Woodward. Woodward could not be found in Forest Service directories or in the Missoula or Denver city directories of the early to mid-1950s period.

The High Country Showing the Beartooth Primitive Area in the Gallatin and Custer National Forests…1954, compiled by

B. U.S. Geological Survey

Bannon, T. M. (Thomas M. Bannon)
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Berthrong, I.P. (Ishamar P. Berthrong)
State of Kansas, 1912, compiled and drawn by; traced and lettered by
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Berthrong, I.P., Chief Drafting Division
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Black, J. J. (John J. Black)
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Ruh, H. also Ruh (Hildegard T. Ruh)
State of Colorado, 1934, compiled and drawn by
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Record Group 49.3.6	Cartographic Records of Division "E" (Surveying Division) General Land Office.
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